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Tue, Apr 28, 2026 9:44PM 2:41:43


 00:00
All


 00:15
coming to you from the city of the weird,

 00:20
exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown,

 00:27
shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality.

 00:32
Welcome to the curious realm. You

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Well, hello everybody and happy Tuesday night.



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Hope everyone is doing well out there in the world.



00:58

I'm getting ready to



01:00

been wrapping this gig that I've been on since October. It's kind of surreal. Don't know how long it's been since I've been behind like a board every single day in that kind of way. You know? It's



01:11

been cool. It's been great getting ready to go on the road for my typical 22 day stretch during the summer. So get ready for some great pre recorded content with Joshua Shapiro, Archbishop, James cloud, CJ Arabia,



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David Tran Jason quit. Stephen Myers,



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all kinds of fun stuff. We're going to be talking about some great topics. We had some great topics tonight. Sorry. Fake spoke folks, you may be coming in a minute or two late, and you don't even hear that because we aren't live on Facebook. There's an issue with our stream. We're trying to get up and running right now. I'm going to turn things over to our guest for the first segment here in a second while I try and get that up and running. But our guest in the second part this evening is kimla Derosier, or de Rosier, we will be talking with her about subtle energies, the energies that are all around us that we connect with, with chakras and chakra points,



02:14

how those relate to the world of psi, things like that. So we will getting, be getting into subtle energies with kimla after our commercial break in our first segment, we are very happy to welcome back our good friend and the author of the Humana verse series, Keith Zealand. He recently was on Expedition to you may have seen it pop up there. There at the beginning, folks, when our finger fumbled. That's as live as it gets Easter Island. He just went on Expedition there. I happen to have a a



02:51

chunk of obsidian from Easter Island that was gifted to me.



02:56

But how was your trip? Keith, what was the Hey? Let's get into how you came to the world of studying ancient civilizations, petroglyphs, things like that, and what took you to Easter Island to begin with. Yeah, hi. Greetings from Ahu tangariki. I'm not there right now. Physically, I'm back home, but, but my heart and my mind is still there just an awesome, awesome place another example and opportunity to study ancient cultures of human beings. That's my work as an anthro, Anthro archaeo archeologist and archaeo astronomer. All of those three disciplines are so close together when it comes to studies of our ancestral human civilizations that hopefully there will be one term that will encompass it all, but it'll probably be a long term, lots of letters, but in any event and studying ancient cultures is I am applying it towards our presence and our future. And those futures have a very significant flavor for us to go beyond recognition of other intelligent life forms, beyond Earth, beyond human beings, and beyond our animal life.



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So my studies involve all of those things to the point that when when it comes to formal, global acknowledgement of first contact and getting beyond first contact and getting into relationships with et intelligences, the most important factor that's going to be involved in this, we will learn more about ourselves than at any other episode, any other event situation.



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In our history and probably for the future also. So with that said, my work comes into play that, I think very, very significantly, in that we're not going to learn all the things about ourselves from our government and from this there the wants for disclosure and things like that. A lot of people are chasing that avenue. I took one heck of a detour away from that in again reasserting that we are going to learn more about ourselves and our futures and our potentials, but when we get to those first contacts and those those global contacts and those relationships. So if we learn more about ourselves, it's going to better enable us to become ready to accept and take on those relationships.



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The best way to do that is to study our ancestors. So going back into the Neolithic times, and I'm talking 10s of 1000s of years ago. It's been established biologically, genetically, archeologically, anthropology and archaeoastronomically, that humans of the Rapa Nui time of a couple of millennia ago, going back into Neolithic times and even Upper Paleolithic their minds, they live their lives, they their thought processes, their psychologies, their ethos, their ways of life, the way that they interpreted the world and the universe around them, yep, are the same as ours today, and more empirically, like I just mentioned, our DNA is compatible with theirs. So their minds, the study of their minds through the artifacts and the archeology that they left for us to study is the most prolific source of learning and study and education and understanding about who we were, where we came from, how we evolved into us today, and putting us on that road for more effective relationships with extraterrestrial intelligences to pave the way for the future and our entry into the



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cosmic realm, so to speak. Well. And you know that is that, once again, what our conversation has always been about is the fact of we are a lost people. We're a lost civilization. We have forgotten who we are, what we're about. We have forgotten how we got here. And when you look at so many cultures across the globe, and it's fascinating, Keith, to really start looking at origin stories and origin histories. And you know, like, as a comic book fan, it's one of those, like, when you when you get into it, and when you really start digging in, there's only, like 10 and



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then variations thereof of the of the origin story, when you start looking at the origin stories of humanity across the globe. It's very fascinating how,



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and I will say, supposedly,



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how, supposedly without connection, all of these cultures across the globe seem to have a very familiar origin story seem to have a very familiar idea of how we got here, what we're about, and where we came from,



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except us here in the West, you know, except like European society, things like that. When you go to



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any culture that's been around for that long, it's fascinating to see how deeply rooted that is,



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yeah, but you'd be surprised. And this is, this is where a lot of my work up to this point in time



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obtains a focus, so to speak, in that and as I think we'll discuss tonight, the Rapa Nui were just another example, typical example of a human culture



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from from the past. And like I said, Rapa Nui goes back a couple of millennia, and it's speculated even longer than that. In other words, beings have lived there even before the ancestral modern Rapa Nui people, but their lives, their evolution, their minds, their bodies again beyond the biological and everything, their ways of life and the infrastructure.



10:00

Information that they left us through archeology and Archaeoastronomy and the anthropology and that this is just I'm going to display, this is just another example of another human culture from our geological recent past, our biological kind of like a little bit of a distant past, but I mean 20,000 years,



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the more we learn about our ancient cultures, the more we're reshaping the definitions of what it was to be



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Holocene, what it was to be Neolithic, what it was to be Upper Paleolithic and whatnot. So the Rapa Nui were just another example of a very resourceful



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community of human beings that took their minds and the materials that they had available to them, proliferated the culture that they did and gave us just another, another example of where or the impetus for us to actually turn around for a moment. Thank our ancestors for giving us the what they gave us in the ways of their civilizations, their accomplishments, and, most importantly, their minds, the ways that they thought, the ethnographies and the the the cosmologies and the the



11:29

results of the proliferation of their cultures. So hopefully, by the end of this hour, that's, you know, you the viewer will just put another notch in the in the Blackboard of, you know, human being cultures back in the Neolithic times were the same as ours today, and I'm just as the more places I visit, the more cultures I study, The more examples of that is actually going to be,



12:03

you know, part of the proof, so to speak, that we do have a lot to learn, and we should be learning a lot about our ancestors and how they how their minds worked and translated to today, our minds, Our rituals, our psychology, our day to day lives mirror the lives of our ancestors in many, many, many, many ways. They really do. And it was funny because I saw somebody post today on social media like, you know, when do you think the new Dark Ages will begin? And I'm like, my man, you are in the middle of them.



12:40

You're in the middle of them.



12:42

You're you're in the middle of it. You're in the middle of half the world wanting to burn people. Because, you know, the sun does not the sun revolves around the Earth. You know what? I mean?



12:56

Yeah, that's not something catastrophic or, no, it's a mentality,



13:02

yeah, it's another episode, yeah, in the history of human cultures going through those situations, those things, go back to the Neolithic times. You go back to the Tepe communities of the Levant in what's now the Middle East. You go back to the Aborigines in Australia, even 30, 40,000 years ago, human beings, when they started living together in communities, was when the beginning of the new, current social culture and its many iterations actually began, the behavior set, the attitude and behavior set, in which I



13:56

do very, very deep Studies in correlating the human psychology, the human neurology, with the artifacts and the archeology that was left for us to study from our ancestors. So



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this is just the Dark Ages. How about calling it the dark day? Because this is just another blip, just another episode in the parabolic wave, so to speak, the sine wave that that follows and tracks,



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light ages, Dark Ages, light days, dark days, or whatever. This is just another episode, even though it's going to take maybe a few, or maybe more than a few years to shake out. Well, it's just the way it is. Let's start getting into that, because that is, that is something that also, once again,



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ancient cultures, had a keen, keen grasp on, which was the cyclical nature of not only nature, but humanity, and the fact that there was a distinct cycle, and that was a huge.



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Huge, huge part of life for the Rapa Nui and and, you know, let's,



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let's distinguish the fact real quick for the audience, it was something very interesting that you brought up pre show conversation, which was Rapa Nui and Rapa Nui, because we're going to be referring to both tonight, and you have to understand when we're referring to them in context, you'll understand now why it's Rapa Nui or Rapa Nui.



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So what is the difference between Rapa Nui and Rapa Nui?



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So if you see the printed word Rapa Nui, and if you see it as one word that's describing the geography, the place, the land that is Easter Island. If you see Rapa Nui as two words, you're seeing the description or cut the context of the people themselves.



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The term, the term Rapa Nui, while there is no general agreement as to its provenance, its source, there's very heavy



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arguments towards Polynesian and possibly Melanesian sources for the construct or the the etymology of the term Rapa Nui, but nothing is confirmed enough to be



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considered empirical or or unmutable or unchangeable, so to speak. So it's still open for potential. It was just actually partly a matter of convenience that I'll say the white man actually put the term Rapa Nui into or brought it into existence. So two words is description of the people, or, I'm sorry, yeah, two words is the people. One word is the geography, the land mass itself. Big difference. But yeah, yeah, when you see a princess like that, yeah, and let's start getting into that, because it is, once again, when you look at it, I mean, Hawaii doesn't appear huge on a map to begin with,



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but it dwarfs Easter Island.



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And and Easter Island is is really out there as far as location, proximity to anything else. How did the Rapa Nui first come to Easter Island? What is, what is their origin story for getting there. Keith, yeah, that's another, Chris, that's another, another point of contention there. There's controversy there with that, thanks mostly now to modern genetic analysis, but so so Easter Island, rapid. Rapa, Nui, one



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word it lays about 2200, miles to the west, directly west of where is Santiago, Chile, now geologically speaking, Easter Island was created as a



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group



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of how they put this either islands that have broke the land mass, or sea mounts that were created by volcanoes that kept building up but had not cracked the surface of the ocean like the Hawaiian Islands did. Same geologic process for Easter Island and the Hawaiian Islands. If you were to drain the oceans in the Hawaiian Islands, you would see the geology. It's created by what are called hot spots magma, ultra hot magma coming up from many, many miles below the ocean, through cracks in the mantle and through a subduction geologic process, the volcanoes kept building up mass and mass and mass, most of those became sea mounts, which are, which are rock masses that didn't break the surface. The Hawaiian Islands are those that actually did and became land masses suitable for



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civilization, so to speak, in in occupation and and whatnot. But through the geology processes of subduction, mostly in those hot spots, if you were to drain the oceans the Hawaiian Islands, you would see 1000s of miles of volcanoes leading from southeast to Northwest, up through what I believe,



19:42

Oh,



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Midway, and what's the other island I'm thinking of in the Far West during World War Two?



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Oh my gosh, for a brain blank in any in any event, you would see the geologic process the Hawaiian Islands.



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From Southeast to Northwest, extending out for 1000s of miles. Easter Island is part of the Seamount Chain that is not quite as long, but the same processes have accumulated through geologic time to produce the land mass that is Easter Island. So real quick, the size of Easter Island as it lies 2000 miles out in the ocean.



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Incidentally, Pitcairn Island, and there's other islands too out to the west of Easter Island that is part of the sea mount geologic chain that I've just mentioned. So Easter Island the size of it. Now I live, for those of you viewers, I live up in suburban Buffalo, New York. One of the suburbs here is called Grand Island. It sits between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and it splits the Niagara River from the US from the Canadian side. Grand Island is 63 square miles footprint. Easter Island is 63 and a half square miles footprint. So those two islands are about 10 by six miles the same size of the island. So a little bit of the geology geography, so where the the the



21:14

foundation, or where the origin of the human ancestral immigrants to Easter Island, which would have taken place generally agreed to be about 15, 1700 years ago or so. There's strong influences, and this is controversial, there are strong influences that there's characteristics of Polynesia, there's characteristics of Melanesia.



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There is also characteristics of of humans that had the genetic makeups of the negro population. And current, some current DNA research, has opened up another,



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another can of study to where



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strains of the genome have been identified to have shared characteristics with those natives of mainland South America, specifically Chile and Peru. So you've got potential arguments in anywhere from medical and DNA analysis to archeology artifacts to anthropology to



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artistic implementations, such as some of the archeology and artifacts the styles and creation of art and GL or not, geology, art or not



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architecture is the word I want to use. So you bring all those different sciences into and there's characteristics that exist on Rapa Nui from potentially immigrants coming from all of these places. There's no consensus as to where the ultimate origin of the Rapa Nui is actually taking place, but you've got Melanesia, Polynesia Negro, and



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also DNA Negro and DNA from the opposite direction South America. So it's a it's a very ongoing process that I believe science will have a lot of work to do, but will be able to give us a lot of answers coming up in the future. And that is really fascinating to think about that. And whenever you even whenever you look at the Moai standing behind you. Whenever you look at specifically, the headdresses, things like that. Yes, that does



23:47

seem very Chilean, you know, South American things like that. They are very reminiscent of that, and besides the DNA. Now, as you see behind me, now, this is Ahu tangariki. This is an example. Ahu means temple, and you see the raised platforms of the 15 Moai in the background.



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Those, those constructions, the stone lay work. The architecture of those



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is highly reminiscent of ancient Andean South American cultures, the stonework is replicated, like aliente Tambo or sacsaylaman in in Peru, where they use no mortar, but the fit and The construction of the stones laid together, does not follow a geometric uniform pattern. You have potentially 1011, and 12 sided stones as the AHU platforms to which a lot of Moai reside. A common characteristic and coordination.



25:00

And correlation with ancient Andean cultures. You have the AHU themselves, which bear very strong resemblance to Polynesian ancestry and some Melanesian ancestry. And the the the facial,



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the carvings, and I'll call I don't like saying artwork when it comes to



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symbolism, symbolism and and, yeah, and rock art and things like that. I don't like calling it art. It's a symbolism, it's communication. But for sake of the sacred pop culture, yeah, that's exactly, exactly. So, yeah, modern culture calls it pop art. But in any event, there's, there's attributions to Polynesia and to Melanesia, and in the structures of some of the faces and in the the



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other cultural accouterments to where the



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pigments skin pigments of the residents there, some were very, very dark. Some were very, not so dark, and some were very white. So in other words, establishing potential for correlation with Negro cultural and or biological characteristics. So there's where the controversy swells around, and it's not going to be resolved anytime soon. But the Rapa Nui exhibited all of these characteristics, and not just as one offs. They are popular and and and repeated throughout their cultural accouterments and their cultural history well and inside of that, you know, because there's a lot of misunderstandings, I've been bringing up this Google Arts and Culture, which, if you haven't gone to it, folks, it's wicked cool stuff. We're going to see some a couple things here. But number one, this is what most people think of Easter Island, Keith. And what I'm showing folks that are just listening is it just looks barren, all right. This is what most people think Easter Island is. There's the whole hypothesis that, oh, they chopped all the trees down, moving the Moai and and all kinds of things. But that is not correct, because if you come back to this section of



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ah, who now, now that I had up, you can clearly see there's, there's plenty of trees, things like that, like this, this place was yes, once, once, far differently, populated with tree, with people with all kinds of things. So it's interesting because, yeah, what, what did happen to them? Where did they go? Why did they go?



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And this is, this is, this is where as I bring in, into the overview. Example of tonight's study is the Rapa Nui civilization. This is another example of many characteristics, common characteristics amongst all ancient human civilizations worldwide through history and through archaeo history.



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When you bring in human beings, you bring in their way of life, their psychology, their day to day, their evolutions



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in all ancient cultures, as is today, when human beings are living in communities and they come to find the most important things. And I'm going to keep I bring up a very popular and very



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celebrated person in my mind, Abraham Maslow and his pyramid human beings, physiologically and psychologically, they need food, water and shelter. Okay?



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If at a time in a civilizations, advancement, if those elements of life, oxygen, also too, is the most important one. But



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So if those things become not present, aka famine of some sort. That's the most common reason that human communities will either go to war or they if they're allowed to physically migrate and move to another place. We still do that today. Our minds are our ancestors. We are them. They are us. So in the Rapa Nui culture, you know, the argument really shouldn't be an argument of, well, they, they mismanage their their their trees, so to speak,



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they may not. They, that may be a little partly, uh.



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Uh, on a road to being a reason why, but the other main reasons are ecologically that human beings would experience the famines and then take to war or take to migration, just like animals do, they follow the food back when and when the last Ice Age ended? The animals didn't have to travel as far anymore. They didn't have to migrate. Human beings didn't have to migrate. They settled down, became sedentary, and then developed their architecture or their agricultural minds and whatnot. So yeah, ecologically speaking, there, there's been there's been study done, and there still needs to be more. When you talk about the the climate change and what's happening today with the rise of the ocean levels,



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while there haven't been enough empirical studies done at Rapa Nui, it's suspected that the land mass of Rapa Nui, this is why I elaborated on it a minute ago, was actually larger than what it is today because of the rising of the oceans. Interesting, yes, so, so we can get into, if we have time exploration of other questions that I have regarding the movement of statues, the transportation of the Moai statues and whatnot, by by sea. But



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I'll stray right back to to the point being that so you've got



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reasons for humans going to war or destroying a civilization or migrating. You've got the Maslow, the Maslow considerations of food, water and shelter. You've got the ecological considerations of climate change, and then you've got the activities of the human mind,



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which I think in the case of the Rapa Nui, at least two of those, if not all,




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at least two of them come into play in terms of why it looks like a barren land now, yeah, where it may not have 1500 years ago or 1000 years ago, or when James Rogovin, the Dutch explorer first first landed on Easter Island in 1722,




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he he the first white man he saw, he saw a land more like what we see today than what was back then. Wood was extremely important, the Pacific rosewoods and the palm trees and the species like that was very important, and they were very prolific in producing enough food and water and building their shelters to where they could fit a population that's expected 40,000 People at any one time lived on Easter Island, interesting a millennia or two ago. So I think the two, the only human characteristic, or the factor of maybe warring peoples or invasion, was not a factor in the demise, the eventual demise. There was another factor, and it is a human factor, and it's called the white man, which was the demise of, yeah, the random weed culture. We can, we didn't tend to help people, like,

 33:32
get, get better


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as we came along, you know, yeah, Chris, it's seems it's the same story as as this, the the Spanish, the inquisitions and the the the taking over of North America and the eventual missionaries and whatnot. And I want to bring up this ties into, hopefully one point I can bring up is a discussion on what the the phenomenon that's called cargo cults. And this will, this will tie in with what we're talking about here. So when the white man came in, 1722, on April the fourth, it was Easter day. That's how Easter Island got its name.

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And then there wasn't another white man visit for decades after that, but that first visit, and those, those future visits by James Cook and British explorers into the 1800s

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this ties into my introduction to what a cargo cult is, and this is a fascinating and potentially

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very rewarding source of knowledge for human beings today and learning about our cultures, our ancestors. The cargo cult was a popular that's the popular name of a 20th century phenomenon in the well, the Pacific Ocean, the Pacific atolls and Melanesia, Polynesia and what.

 35:00
During World War Two, as an intro

 35:04
the native cultures there who were living in the same the same ways of life as the Rapa Nui were when they saw the Allied



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warships and the planes and the soldiers in the uniforms, dressed up and the color of their skin, the white man being so much different, and some Negro, some some black and some darker people, and some Native Americans



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and Scandinavians, all different skin pigments when they saw



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the what's called the John from one of the soldiers was named John from he was a sergeant, and the phenomenon was nicknamed the John from culture, the indigenous thought that the white man were gods. In that example, the soldiers brought food, unlimited, brought water, unlimited, brought materials for shelter, building all of those Maslow human life characteristics, life characteristics, the indigenous, in their mindset, naturally thought, these are gods. They're bringing us the sources of things to live with. Built effigies to the plains.



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After a time, the soldiers left the indigenous in their sacrality and in their spirituality and their religiosity, they then built examples of of ships and and architecture, what you see on the screen right now as effigies in worship to encourage those soldier Gods John from and his companies to come back. They were the source, new source of life for the indigenous that became their new religion. It broke their whole conception of religiosity and sacrality worship to their gods. The white man was a new God introduced to them. The same thing happened in Rapa Nui, in Easter Island when the white man came. That really was the beginning of the destruction of the Rapa Nui cultures, as we know from the Moai and from the bird man. When the white man appeared, they were deemed as the new gods. The only big difference in the two, and this is critically important, the John from 20th century, World War Two, cargo cults. They were philanthropic. They gave food, they gave shelter. They gave water. Unlimited the white man from Rogaine and the Dutch to the English explorers, pillaged, yeah. Pillaged, yeah. There's your difference, right there. Well, the Rapa Nui,



38:15

sorry. The Rapa Nui saw the white man and saw their their advanced weaponry and whatever, these were, the new gods, and then the the old traditions of the Moai, and especially the bird man cult, which had taken over in the last few 100 years, the bird man culture began to crumble. Whereas, after 4050, years later, James Cook and then a few other explorers that when they came, they found that the Moai, which had been mostly upright, standing at the very first visit, now we're being toppled over to where after into into the 1800s none of the Moai were left standing. The Rapa Nui culture was in ruins.



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Wow, wow. And as we mentioned so many times with with you, with Jared Murphy, with other people, it doesn't take long.



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It doesn't take long. It doesn't take long for a a culture to topple or be a culture to forget,



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right, to forget those roots where it came from. It's a language, everything like a generation. Let it go a generation.



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So, so that is a third reason, and it is a very human reason, why the Rapa Nui culture. So you've got, you've got a natural reason, such as ecology and geology coming into play. And then you've got the human factor, which which seems



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when you cross cut amongst all ancient human cultures, you're generally going to find those things as those three categories, compartments and.



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As factors for the demise of a civilization. And again, that's they'll that's my work, is to compare these cultures and to come to conclusions and say, hey, look, human beings today, our ancestors, their minds were the same as ours. They and they also had to experience the same ecology, the same climate, the same climate change as we do today. And all of those factors put together are going to be the sources of your reasons why a human civilization



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is is gets deposited in favor of another civilization, or just abandoning the land completely.



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Yeah, yeah, precisely. And you know,



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with, with that before, because, of course, before the abandonment, there was some amazing culture. There was some fascinating culture, ritual, things like that. Let's start here in the last 20 minutes or so, Keith, let's, let's begin getting into the Moai themselves. Why the Moai? Why make them? Why make so many of them? What were their use? What was their purpose?



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And and especially, how did they get to where they are? Because they're massive. They're huge. They're, yeah, there's some of them are, some of them stretch out to and these are full bodied. As you can see here. They're not just heads. They were full bodies, and some of them can measure up to upwards of 100 feet and weigh many dozens of tons. Yeah. Now, in terms in terms of the numbers, it's the numbers change upwards as time goes on to where now I've been, I've been instructed that

 42:02

more than 1000 Moai actually exist. The the demise of the Rapa Nui was very catastrophic and took well over 100 years for any kind of meaningful repair and maintenance, so to speak. All the Moai were toppled over, and by the the 1800s when the the Christian missionaries were in full force there, and put the final nail in the coffin of the classic Rapa Nui culture and the bird man, with their with Their threatening, threatening prophecies that the bird man was actually the devil and that they should convert to Christianity. Well, the reasons that the Rapa Nui did convert over

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and and very, very quickly is that you go back to the mindset of the cargo cult. The missionaries did bring food, did bring shelter? Did bring water? Did bring improved way of life, a new renewal of prolific agriculture and whatnot. That's natural in the human mind. When those things are brought that the conversion in a religious sense, is going to be quick and efficient and whatnot. So in terms of the numbers of the Rapa Nui and the the the Moai,

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just compare it to the number of of pharaohs in Egypt. Sure, now you've you've got in in the temple there, you've got the Hall of Records for every single pharaoh that existed. So when you look at the Moai here and you say, My gosh, there's, there's over 1000 Moai, these are representations. They are human.

 43:50

This is in all of my studies. This is one of the more extreme examples to where there's lesser questions as to a cosmic or extraterrestrial nature, or attribute to any of these things. The Moai statues are human, and they represent human chiefs from their history. You've got the seven explorers who, in a in a spatial sense, the the seven explorers are who faces out over the ocean, whereas characteristically, most of the other ahu, the Moai, face inland. There's only a couple of examples where Moai face outwards towards the sea. The seven explorers is one example of that, where they're looking back towards their Creator, so to speak, as a directional beacon for immigrants and newer people to come ashore. But the Moai are all representative of human beings. There's no real disc.



45:00

Attributions of extraterrestrial or extra human being characteristics or whatnot. I will qualify that by saying, and as we as we speak here right now, there is the start of a very big research effort, the Moai, some of the ones that are especially the ones that are still residing back on the road, so to speak, or back at the rural Raku quarry, where they come from, only in the quarry, in those places, you can only see their heads. Well, we've got study teams now that are actually digging underneath to expose the entire bodies. That's an example at rawa Raku underneath there is a whole body, and they are



45:49

adorned with glyphs, symbolism, petroglyphs and bomb release and rock art and whatnot. They've only started to excavate some of those Moai statues, there's going to be hundreds, and it's going to take 100 years and some well political cooperation in order to expose those and we may find that there may be some Creator God, non human attributions to be found with those but from everything that we understand right now, the Moai are representatives of chiefs, human chiefs of the tribes going back through history, And you're going back over 1500 years, the classical Moai culture existed from roughly two to 300



46:49

B BCE, up to about



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14 to 1500 when the bird man cult took over as the ethnography and the ruling ethos of the Rapa Nui culture. So it's to say that the Moai were stopped. The quarrying of Moai were stopped, roughly in the 1400s maybe up to 1500 when the bird man became the the new chieftdom, so to speak, the new ruling warrior power of the Rapa Nui culture. So, but the the Moai are all human. It's, it's expected the first, the first Moai King was named Hotu Matua,



47:38

and again, going back potentially upwards of 2000 years, 17, 1800 years. And it's it's expected that not too long after that, was the fashioning of the first Moai in which there are examples to where the the first classic examples, the Moai word is large as time went on, as the generations went on, the size of the Moai human mindful characteristic actually got larger and larger and larger. Examples of that mindset and psychology exist all over ancient civilizations, just another characteristic of how how similar the Rapa Nui were to other ancient human cultures.



48:28

Well, the Go ahead. Go ahead. Please go. No, no, you go. One of the one of the viewers was mentioning that, you know, typically, along with



48:40

with people coming to the islands, things like that. Like, a great example is, Hawaii didn't really have rats till Anglos came. Things like that. Like, critters like that come from mainland areas, not islands. They don't like naturally exist there. So you end up with invasive species. You end up with invasive disease. You end up with all kinds of things. I thank you for bringing that up. That's another reason for the demise of the Rapa Nui culture. You've got the medical you've got smallpox, and you've got another disease called phthisis and doctors don't even know that's basically the the the 19th century term for tuberculosis,



49:25

phthisis, P, H, T, H, I S, I S, the white man brought those, wow, wow. And thank you. Thank you, Claire with blue hair on YouTube for for bringing that up. Because that is, that is a huge thing to bring a, you know, much like America, everything else, much like South America, things like that, like it was, it was ravaging it. And when it happens, it happens in windfall fashion,



49:53

because it's something that, yeah. So when you was, when you was there, yeah. So when you inspect.



50:00

Fact, the Moai and you see their their their anatomy, their features and whatnot, the distended ears and and the eyes and the the puku, the top hats that are, that are on some of them, as you can see here, not, not all of them, not all the Moai existed that the puku, which is the top



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here, is a function of, I



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don't want to say importance, because all the chiefs were equally important, but the puku is, is a marker to display extra special



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worship for those chiefs that were did more either more important or more spectacular things in their life. It's like ranking of the presidents. Some presidents were run of the mill. Then you've got Lincoln and Washington and that that are extra special. The pokus was a representation of that in one way. So not all the Moai had pokus, but the attributions continue with the anatomy and the facial features. The puku was a sign of royalty, of power and control and other human psychology, characteristic universal amongst all ancient cultures, then you've got the distended ears, which the Rapa Nui confirmed that these existed. They weren't biological mutations. The Chiefs wore these very heavy they created the distended ears physically, physiologically, they created those things by having these earrings hang down. The Chiefs are therefore represented in that way, the ears, the descended ears and the eyes, which weren't appearance or aren't expected to have been present on all the Moai, but the anatomy, the ears and the eyes are extremely sacral and spiritually important for the proliferation and the continuation of the Rapa Nui culture. The ears and the eyes are examples of what they call the life force, or the mana. The Mana is that life force which, through the eyes and through the descended ears, transfer power and control from one human being as the source to the receiver, which could be another human being, which could be another object of either adornment or communication or whatever the purpose of the interaction is, the eyes and the ears were the most important



52:54

communicators of the mana, and the mana was the life source of the Rapa Nui people, without the without the mana, without the eyes and the ears, the the mana could not be communicated, or could not be transferred. And that includes, not only amongst three dimensional universe, but in the multiverse or in the cosmic, cosmic universe also. So that's why, that's why you see the eyes are very, are very sacred. And there's a there's an interesting my our guide, Cecilia, she told us, there's, there's a groundswell of support speculation that



53:39

the the demise of the of the Rapa Nui culture has to do also with the, what are called the Karanga wars. It was the war between the worker, worker culture and the royalty, the Karanga wars. And that's where the result was the Moai were toppled over. You had the bird man cult. Then the white man came and the the worker workers revolted against the royalty, and one of the manifestations was the Moai were toppled over on its sides. But



54:09

the popular, growing popular myth is that the eyes were not destroyed. They were, in fact, taken by the Karanga, and they were hidden in caves, and the caves were sealed because destruction of the eyes, like destruction of the distended ears, would have meant the destruction of the mana, Life Force that perpetuates the Rapa Nui culture. So



54:42

somewheres maybe in the future, we might come to find a discovery in a cave where these eyes will be discovered. Interesting and just add another fantastic chapter onto the the existence and the and.



55:00

The knowledge base of the Rapa Nui people. But again, it's through their minds that they created all of these manifestations and their ethnography and cosmogony and way of life and everything. And you know, to their credit, this the classic the classical culture has existed for almost 2000 years, and their support that there was other inhabitants of Easter Island, even more than 2000 years ago. That's getting more speculative, but maybe for another time. But so the so the Moai were human representations of the chiefs men going back through their history. And if you do the arithmetic, the numbers kind of make some sense. If this culture goes back to 200 or 300 ad, you've got 1200 years worth of or more or less of the



55:57

Moai architecture in existence before the bird man took over and the demise of the quarrying



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the Moai statues. Now, and this may take us over time by just a couple minutes, Keith, but I know you're always more than a minimal



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now, the whole how they got into place there. There is the the traditional story



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that the Moai walked into place, that they that they walked themselves to their locations.



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Now, there was a pretty cool study done a few years ago that that kind of used the rounded bottom of the Moai and stuff like that as a as a means by which to wobble them, basically using a rope system from the head and making it wobble by pulling it left and right, left and right, left and right, and basically walking the stone into place. It's, it's pretty interesting. It's a it's a fascinating concept. You know, the idea that they, they actively walk the stone. It's showing from live science right here folks, that it like, you can see, it's not like they have, like a team of like 1000s of people on these mile long ropes. This is like a eight, like 50 foot rope with like 15 people moving this multiple ton Moai



57:33

back and forth. Now, there's, there's, there's, there's boy, there's, there's good arguments for and against this, as you see in the example there. Now notice one characteristic that this, this Moai statue, is not really the entire length and size of typical Moai statue, yeah.



57:56

Example, that's a, that's a very Yeah, but you have to watch out for these. I don't mean to rail on this, but these archeologists that get grant money and they do their one hour or two hour documentaries by showing an example to where 15 people can move this thing now, great, 100 feet in a whole day. That's first of all, that's not a full it's not a proof of concept in my mind. I'll just say not for, not for all mo I know, but when you're talking about this Moai here, that size, and compare it to, you know, one like that, that, yes, you can clearly see is not based into the ground the way that the large one is over here, like there's, there's two different type of Moai there. One that's sure is equally tall over the ground as it is under one that just rests on top. So and I'll give you right I'll give you right now an equally positive argument in the



58:56

amongst the the Anthro archeologists, the starters and explorers from Easter Island. I'll mention three, Catherine Routledge, Alfred Metro and William Malloy of the 20th century. And Catherine Routledge was still to this day. She lived there with her husband back the beginning of World War 119, 14 to 15 for 18 months, and she has the most documented record of the Rapa Nui culture out there. She actually discovered roads that existed that circled the island and some roads that moved inland, serving as transportation avenues for those Moai statues to be walked across the island. Totally reasonable, positive argument. In that way, she was the one that discovered them, well, and many of them, and I will say this, yeah, is that the solution for all of them? Man.



1:00:00

Absolutely not, but I will say this for these good people,



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they have on scale, at least, produced more than more result than any study trying to produce a great pyramid of Giza on scale in a scale amount of time, or be able to demonstrate how it was built, or anything like that. So at least this is demonstrable, and at least steers one a little bit more away from the popular pop culture et concept where, you know, as opposed to the pyramids, while sound, sound, acoustics were used to gravitate and whatnot.



1:00:45

My impressions of the Rapa Nui and this is another example to where more things were done and perpetuated on the human scale with the Rapa Nui people than maybe in some other cultures. Now I'm going to throw out one other potential.



1:01:01

I'll just call it not even a theory. I'll just call it a notion, and with the lead potentially to a hypothesis. Now



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I in my time there, I looked a lot out into the water, and the thoughts hit me that, you know, maybe with some of the statues, and especially the full length ones, the potential that they actually built a sort of barge using tree trunks and whatnot,



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went out to the shore, wherever we were rock who The main quarry is, is right next to the water where some of them possibly I'm not I'm saying that this is not impossible. I'm saying that it's going to take some study to move this to hypothesis and to verification, but I'm conjecturing that



1:02:02

they took some of those, they built barges, they got them out onto the barge, and they floated them around the island to their permanent positions. Okay, now, let me ask you this with that when you're talking. Oh, yeah, go ahead. Go ahead. No, I get are there any out in the water?



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That is where they've fallen off of our source of study. I was going to bring up that now, when you bring back climate change into the factor you're saying, and when you're saying that these Moai could have been built 1500 years ago,



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the ocean levels, the water levels at the time, you can still wait out from Easter Island onto the Turtle Bay. You can while while out, and you can surf and the whole bit. Now, if you drain the water, you know the shape of a volcano is, is, you know, roughly pyramidal shape, but it's very steep, you know, so. But what I'm saying is 1500 or 1000 years ago, the ocean levels may have been



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lower enough to where they was more feasible that they could have there was more land space available. They could walk, get the Moai statue onto a barge made of tree trunks and whatnot, loaded it out into the water, and with the rope pulley system, maneuver those around the island in the same way, in the same directions, as the Moai being walked back and forth. So what I'm saying is, I'm I want to, I want to



1:03:39

display that all those three methods are reasonable possible, and I'm suspecting may have been used well and all three of them. And like I'm saying, though the the demonstrable way to prove that is guaranteed, there would have been failure along the way. Waves would have gotten too high. Something somewhere, there's, there's a few Moai that fell off of a boat, and it looks like they fell out of, like, face down, you know, what have you, you know, halfway covered in sediment on the bottom of the ocean, or fully covered in sediment found by LiDAR, you know, something, along those lines, there surely would have been a failure if that was the case. So I know, I know they know right times, I know of no testing that exists. So that just a interesting concept to test, you know, to go down with like a lidar drone and actually sonar the bottom and see if you can find any Moai that are like that.



1:04:45

To Keith, yep. In my mind, it would only take one, yeah. And then my hypo or not, my conjecture goes right past hypothesis and into theory that well, now how did the MO I do?



1:05:00

Did it? Walk out into the water? Yeah, or, you know, whatever. I'm being facetious here, but, but, but again, all three of those methods seem reasonable and and acceptable. And again, I'll point to the work of mostly Catherine Routledge for



1:05:21

discovering many of the she did her and her husband, who was also an anthropologist, did most of the grunt work to make the discoveries of knowledge, most of it what we know today, and a lot of her knowledge has never even been transcribed. She does have one famous book. I hold it up here, mystery of Easter Island, and I'll try and it's magically, it's magically disappearing as part of the background. Yeah, the mystery of Easter Island. It's her diary and, and, but, but she, she was the discoverer of the roads that the Moai walked to get to their



1:06:04

sacrality, to their



1:06:07

permanent resting place in their ahu temple. And and for the worship, the ancestral worship for that chieftains descendants to perpetuate in the hundreds of years or 1000s of years after, after their earthly demise, so to speak, or whatever. So, all three of those concepts I believe are not only possible, I believe that they're reasonable, and that as time goes on, we may find that all three of them will have been, in fact, been reality as to how they moved



1:06:42

their Moai, yeah, yeah. They had the trees to do them. They had the trees to do



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wood cultures. And one thing we didn't, we didn't mention, was the Rongo Rongo I'll mention this as a



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as a tablet. So I mean, this is made of wood. And the Rongo Rongo tablets in which there were 1000s of them, and



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concomitant with the destruction of the Rapa Nui culture, the white man took most of the codexes and destroyed them, yeah, yeah, just like the Mayan Aztecs, Yeah, yeah, they had the raw materials. Is my point, absolutely, absolutely, and not just that, the ingenuity, I guess, the the last question would be, because, of course, do you, do you work them before? Do you work them when they get there? Where would the chert be? You know, is there, like a is that? Were they? Were they carved at Quarry and then transported



1:07:44

or, or were they carved at location and then erected in stages? Chris, but they used, they use their they use their minds. They use their, their into the not intuition, their intelligence. It was a process, and it was multi step. They carved out the basic form and structure. And this may you can, you may take this process and transpose it over to answer a question, how the Egyptian obelisks were carved out of quarries. They would, they would carve around the three sides, then carve to the underside, at one end, enough to where they could then chalk up that one corner, whether it be the lower or upper end, chalk it with stones, and then continue quarrying down the lengths of it and chalking up along the way till they get to the other end of it. And then what you've got is a Moai laying on its side, as you can see in the front here, just for example, lying on the side, but shocked underneath, with stones so that they could then tip the Moai upright. And as you saw in the in the rock, who hillside very steep, they could very easy to keep it from make it from supine to erect it upright, and then slide it down the hill for the eventual transportation, whatever method they use to get to its final ahu temple platform, its final resting spot. So they did it. They they just carved out the basic they upper. They got it upright, slid it down the hill some way, and then they had started adding details to it, but only some along the way, because it is found that on the island there are examples to where in various works in progress were is So they didn't completely



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inscribe or or provide the finishing touches, till they got them to the AHU platform. It was a process. They did some detail, and then they moved them. Then they did a little more detail, got it to the final resting space, and then they finished the



1:09:58

artistic uh.



1:10:00

A construction or or embellishments and blending product. Yeah, that's right, the adornments of that, right, right? So it was a process very well thought out, very precise and and provable. I mean, it's, it's proven that's, that's how that they that that part, that's how they did it, how they moved them there. You know, it's a little more speculative, but Well, Keith, I want to thank you as always, for coming on. Man, I was so excited for you whenever you said that, like I could see the excitement in you whenever, whenever you said you were going to Easter Island and to follow the trip, to see the pictures, to see the things that you did, to to hear of the experiences into



1:10:46

once again, you, you are a sponge. You soak this stuff up, you research it before you go.



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You You have so much information. So thank you so much for sharing it with us tonight. Thank you so much for the candid conversation, even the the parry and thrust of hypothesis, that's what it's about. That's what it's about. If you, if you can't do that, even in science, folks and and you know, have a differing opinion in that kind of way, there's a problem, and you need to consider that.



1:11:19

So I'm just trying to get the knowledge out there. It exists. I mean, yeah, learning, getting to know ourselves. Our ancestors just have an unlimited Akashic Record library, the largest library you can think of, of learning and knowledge and education about who we were, who we are, and helping us to pave our path, so to speak, transport us into into our future. So,



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Yep, absolutely, just another example and and before we let you go, let everybody know where they can go to purchase your humanaverse series of books where they can go to find out more, where they can go to follow everything that is. Keith stealing,



1:12:03

yeah, everything my branding, so to speak, is the humanaverse or the humanaverse guide website. I've got some new articles up there. I'm doing a lot of



1:12:16

writing here, coming up in the next few months. I'm going to do an article on Easter Island, and I'm going to get on the on the website, and also sub stack and medium media platforms, great. My books are available at all the booksellers, all four of them. For right now, I'm doing research papers currently. Actually, just last week, I was in Cahokia, in Native America, in in Illinois. And I'm going to be doing, posting, publishing a couple of research papers about the Cahokia culture. And coming up, I'll be at Chaco Canyon doing a similar research paper structure there on my way to Roswell, New Mexico, where I'll be



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speaking at the museum there at Memorial Day. And then from there, Chris, I'm going out to



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not Easter. I low. I wish contact in the desert, out in California. Nice at the end, at the end of May, back to Roswell for the Fourth of July, their UFO Festival, and you didn't even,



1:13:24

oh, yeah, awesome. Chris, yeah, come there. And this, you don't even know yet that we'll be together at the MUFON symposium



1:13:32

Cincinnati, all right, so I'll be, I'll be watching your your lecture there, definitely. Yeah, we'll hook up there too. That is where we met was, was MUFON, Colorado. So that'll be some full circle, my friend, absolutely, yeah, few years ago. So, so yep, I'll be seeing you there and all those things. So, yeah, social media, you know, the Facebook usual thing, the website, humanity verse guide, and the books are there. And, yep, just doing, maybe going to Turkey later this year too, in September, back to Gobekli Tepe and a couple of couple of areas, say birch and a couple of places around there. So that's that's not definite yet with our political situation, but yeah, we'll see what happens. Yeah, well, so fantastic, Keith, always great catching up with you. Always great talking with you about these amazing, amazing, deep things regarding humanity, culture, where we've been, where we're going, and how they are integrally intertwined. So I'll be sharing links as usual, all kinds of stuff. We are them. They are us. You gotta get tie on one of your episodes. What's that? You gotta get tie in one of your episodes? Yeah, okay, yeah.



1:14:50

Was, was, was that who I met at Fourth of July last year?



1:14:56

I can't remember. Um, anyway, take, oh, yeah.



1:15:00

Okay, a little insight. That's way inside baseball, folks,



1:15:06

you take care of yourself. But I'm gonna go ahead and let you go. I'll share links as usual. Feel free to tune in for the rest of the episode. All right. All right. Chris, good. Thanks a lot. Yes. All right. Keep in touch about Roswell, too. Oh, you bet. You bet. All right. All right, man, take care. All right, enjoy. All right. There we go. One, bye, bye, good night. While you are online, everybody checking out everything from Keith seeland over at the Humana verse, humanaverse.org



1:15:35

is his website. Make sure to stop on by curiousrealm.com, forward slash store. That is where you can find all of the books from our guests like Keith, all of the movies, videos, classes, all kinds of things. That's also where you can find your link to curious research, where we have all kinds of free research tools over there, where you can examine data, all kinds of things, for photographs, video, all kinds of stuff. So absolutely free where you can file a FOIA request. So stop on by, check that out, everybody. Whenever we come back from this quick commercial break, we will be joined by our friend Kim kimla Derosier. We will be talking about subtle energies, that connection that we have to the world around us, how we can learn to tune into that, how we can learn to tune our bodies with that, how we can learn to get in tune with our chakras, with the universe and with all of the energies that we are when we come back from this break right after this folks,



1:16:54

the key to good science is good research. At the heart of good research is a good data set with the field observation and encounter log from curious research, you can easily keep track of your investigative information all in one place, making it easier to review cases and readily see comparisons and contrasts between them, whether out in the woods, squatching in a back room, gathering EVPs or using high tech gear to track UFO, UAP activity, this easy to carry pocket sized scientific data. Log is the perfect companion for any field researcher. You can find your copy of the curious research field observation and encounter log@amazon.com



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1:18:00

you.



1:18:14

Well, hello everybody, and welcome back from that quick commercial break. Thank you so much for staying with us. Thank you so much to our friend Keith Sealand for that amazing segment about his expedition to Rapa Nui. And also, thank you to our sponsors, especially true hemp science. If you are a user of CBD products like I am, folks, stop on by [true hemp science.com](https://truehempscience.com) today, Christopher Lynch and true hemp science uses spideric process where every part of the hemp plant is used. I mean every part, seeds, stems, buds, leaves, roots, fibers, it is all used, combusted, reused, and that process followed over and over again until nothing but an amazing spideric product, complete with terpene profiles and all remain. Stop on by [truehemp science.com](https://truehempscience.com) today, get your products. Try your stuff out. I have used them for well over five years. I cannot recommend them more. Use the code curious seven to save 7% off your entire cart of \$50 or more and get free edibles on the way out the door. Our guest in this segment is the amazing Kim la derosiers.



1:19:30

She is a psychic, psychic trainer. She works in the world of subtle energies, like Reiki, things like that, and that's what I wanted to have you on today to talk about, welcome to the show for the first time. Kimla, how are you today? I'm excellent. Chris, so good to see you again. Absolutely. We had a chance to meet, and we've been connected on social media for years and years, actually, and commented back and forth in groups all kinds of things. But we had a chance to meet.



1:20:00

Me at the first Psy games intensive that happened right here in Austin, and it was an amazing and beautiful weekend. Kim LA, I have, I have had the opportunity. My brother owned a retreat company for years. I'm a former youth minister. I have been on dozens and dozens and dozens of retreats in my life. That was a beautiful and moving weekend of energy that that whole crowd, the lessons that you guys taught, the the sessions that y'all gave, were beautiful. They were in depth and really, really moving, especially the one that you gave about subtle energies, Reiki, things like that, and that's why I wanted to have you on.



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I do binaural beat music. I make things like this, and trying to get people to understand the subtle fields that can be changed through frequencies, even even just frequency of thought, and how you think,



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it's really phenomenal. How did you first come to the world of studying this kimla and following these disciplines? Yeah, it's



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an interesting story. I started out as



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materialist reductionist, I guess, as a engineer, and I worked as a mediator for many years, and was studying with the Tibetans, Tibetan Buddhists,



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who, when you work with the Tibetans,



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and you would study within that lineage, eventually, you embark on studying subtle energy so moving beyond the physical and looking at the mind,



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because the mind sense is the main focus of the physical non physical senses. They're all sort of gathered up into the non physical mind sense. And then from there you you understand and work on all aspects of consciousness. So the non physical is really what the Buddha was focused on and teachings working with energy and subtle energy, specifically, but all the way up to the level of consciousness that is called the Super subtle or the clear light state. And I know you've had an NDE, I think I've heard that Chris and so going into those rarefied states of consciousness that we have experiences of source or God or the goddess, whatever name you want to give to it.



1:22:45

You know it. You're there because it's not anything like here. It's so completely different that you need a completely different category to say what it is. So the Buddhists are very much about exploring those territories, of finding them, of teaching others how to get there. It is an Explorer's culture.



1:23:10

Well, and that's just it. Mine. Mine wasn't in de it was religious experience. Oh, that is what led me to the seminary was having a full on religious experience at the altar, where I was bilocated somewhere, where I was both in the church and somewhere else simultaneously



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and in the presence of the most beautiful what I can only assume is what people see at the end of the light surrounded by the most Beautiful love that I've ever felt, and to this day, I chase that like that's half the reason I play music is because when I play music, I feel that connection again. I feel it and it, it's literally as strong as if you've ever put your hand in between two magnets and felt that energy that you can't physically see, but you can fully feel like that's that's what that pull is for me. Yeah, yeah. So that the the Buddhist practices, and you can imagine in Tibet that there's not actually that much to do, right? There's you're at very high elevation. It's really cold a good part of the year. There's not a lot of farming that happens. It's just,



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you know, these practices are maintained and have been maintained for a long time, of working with the subtle energy system or the architecture, because what you're moving into are those higher states of consciousness embodying them, and that divine aspect that love that you so beautifully related,



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that.



1:25:00

With wisdom is, is the the practice. So we're working with the subtle energy architecture, which is a little bit different than the physical architecture, but just like the physical architecture, there are there is a system to it, and by learning that system, you can evoke certain consciousness states. So that's why I called the Tibetan Buddhist explorers, because you do need to be the first one to experience that within your system, and then once you do have that experience, and then you have this interconnected awareness of all that is



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then you very much operate within a



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non dual level of awareness and also



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navigate from from that place within the part of The system that has some aspect of duality. So it's thinking about time differently. It's thinking about space differently. It's very much a multi dimensional, multi aspectual reality that you embark in. And that's what happened to me when I first went to India and became a student of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, and took what's called an abhisheka with him. And as soon as I did that, my mind opened and experienced myself as being in these other dimensions of reality. And then there was a process of of coming back and integrating that in the physical, back in my normal life. But like you said, after you have that experience, you don't forget it. It's part of it's a part of you, and it really drives the level of awareness that you're interested in. And so you let go of being interested in



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disagreements or drama or, you know, conflict,



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and you really come from a state of neutrality and equanimity. But also, you know, from that state of peace, you're looking to enter into different states of consciousness that do have learning and experiences in them. They're just different experiences. Yeah, well, and you know, it's interesting that you bring up specifically the people that live at altitude and Tibet, things like that, kimla, because there, there is something and this, is something that I learned from, literally from going to a panic therapist for my anxiety, and that was that was regulation of breath, like hard regulation, realizing that No, no, no, I'm having an anxiety attack because of how I'm breathing



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like that, that has triggered something in my parasympathetic nervous system, literally just the the rapidity of breathing through your mouth exacerbated. I don't need to breathe that way. I'm like, I can breathe just as much through my nose, and actually better, because you're getting more oxygen than when you panic. Breathe through your mouth.



1:28:19

Your body isn't made to take in 100% oxygen through your mouth. It's made to take in food and water and like it cursorily goes to your lungs, but your nose is tied there. And when you aren't focused in that kind of breathing, in that kind of way, other things happen. And even the idea of living in that kind of extreme climate.



1:28:41

You know, I'm sure our mutual friend Hakeem, who's been through adverse adverse weather training, things like that, there is a point of mental checkout that you kind of have to do, where you place yourself like a foot outside of your body, and you just focus on task to keep moving forward. Otherwise, yeah, the overbearing force of the extreme cold and wind and ever will get after you all day, but, but when you learn that special place to be able to, like a reflex, go to



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those external conditions do not affect you as much as the person next door who isn't trained in that way.



1:29:25

Yeah, there's that space of



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letting go, you know, that's we in the Buddhist world, we call that Shinya TA or emptiness,



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and that place of spaciousness allows for us to live in a very different way. So the the relationship that we can have with our breath, you know, and seeing that that breath care is a carrier



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of wisdom for the earth, but also it carries the sub.