



K A Y M A R # 13

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E D I T O R I A L



I thought it might be fun to check into the early History of the family name CARLSON. So I wrote to Miles Kimball, 41 W.- 8th Ave, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He was agent for a line of family 'coat of Arms' and I ordered the CARLSON crest, etc from him and he also sent me the history on the family origin and the coat of arms. So I am setting this all down for those of you who are interested in such things.

*** C A R L S O N ***

Family Origin and Coat of Arms

- ARMS: Argent, a chevluer all armed argent, the visor raised, holding a sword, seated upon a horst gules, bridle sable, carparison azure, galloping over a terrace vert.
- CREST: A banner azure, fringed or, between four cavalry banners alternating azure and argent.
- CARLSON: The Carlson family is an ancient one. They are recorded in Finlande and Prussia. They were ennobled in Finlande on September 23, 1652.

The American family of Carlson has been in America for many years. No dates have been found as to when the first Carlson landed in America or where he settled.

Among the Carlson families in America are business men, lawyers and those interested in the arts.

((Reference: Rietstap's - Armorial General))

- - - COMMERCIAL PICTUREPHONE A REALITY - - -

Since June 24, 1964 - when the Bell System began the first service, this picturephone has been in use in New York, Washington, and Chicago, and there have been various, and some rather amusing uses for the device.

Salesmen have been taking advantage of the visual impact of the picturephone. A sales manager of a toy company demonstrated a new line of toys- novelty hats- and had many orders before he was done.

One eastern importer had a model show on the picturephone and a quick sale took place and he had a shipment of sweaters headed for Chicago that evening.

Many other uses have been reported; A woman saw her new grandchild for the first time. A boss saw his new secretary; A teacher demonstrated lip-reading to a partially deaf girl. And so it goes.....



ANCIENT-RELIGION

Scattered throughout the southern part of Mexico and Central America lie the ruins of 115 ancient cities, some exposed by the archaeologist's spade, the majority overgrown by green jungle growth. These cities once formed the tribal and religious centers of the colorful Mayan civilization whose beginnings extend back more than a thousand years before our Common Era. Archaeologists, ethnologists and linguists all show intense interest in this unusual Indian civilization, yet today the average person knows little indeed about the Mayas and their remarkable achievements. Fewer still realize the light their history sheds on the origin of many of modern religious practices and beliefs.

You may know that our present-day calendar was produced in the 16th century C.E. by Pope Gregory I. But did you know that well over a thousand years before him the Mayas devised a calendar that measured the solar year even more accurately and that would not lose a day in 374,400 years?

At least five centuries before either the Hindus or the Arabs began to make use of the zero in mathematical computations, the Mayas had invented a symbol for it and developed a system of dots and bars to represent mathematical qualities, as well as a system of numerical positions that increased their values by 20's instead of by 10's, as in our decimal system. By it they rivaled the Babylonians in measuring the movements of the sun, moon and Venus and even predicted solar eclipses with precision.

Mayan cities in some cases covered an area of 20 square miles and their temple-complexes included buildings towering up to 229 feet the height of a modern 20-story building. One of their highways was 60 ft wide and contained an estimated 700 million pounds of stone.

They also produced their own hieroglyphic system of writing and, with the exception of certain mathematical and calendrical texts, it has resisted full deciphering to this day.

THE INTRIGUING QUESTION.

Because they represent a race so isolated geographically from the mainstream of human civilization in Asia, Africa and Europe, interest in the Central American Mayan people is especially great. The "cradle of civilization" is recognized to be in ancient Mesopotamia. What connection or influence does this Central American Mayan civilization, clear on the other side of the globe, show with that focal point of civilization, and what vital facts can we learn that will be of lasting benefit to us today?

Here, the Bible provides the key to unraveling the mystery, a key that is often overlooked. That key is found in the Bible's reference to "Babylon the Great" the world empire of false religion originated in ancient Babylon and foretold to outlast most of the major world empires and endure down to our day. Did the Mayan people come under that religious world empire and did their religion have its roots in Babylon?

The Bible describes the start of "Babylon the Great" and secular history supplies further valuable information concerning its teachings. Compare, then, the following information and see the surprising evidence linking the Mayas with ancient Babylon.

(Next page ,Please.)

BABYLON BACKGROUND

The book of Genesis tells us that, following the flood of Noah's day, the human family multiplied and worked its way down from Ararat mountains to the valley plain of Shinar in Mesopotamia. There an effort was made to consolidate the people around a projected city with a great tower and thus avoid their being "scattered over all the surface of the earth". Who led in this? Chapter 10 of Genesis identifies the founder of the resulting city, called Babel, as Nimrod, "a mighty hunter in opposition to Jehovah". It shows that he aggressively fought to build up a kingdom and evidently desired to keep the people in that area in order to dominate them. This was in direct opposition to God's command given to Noah and his sons that they should "be fruitful and become many and fill the earth". It resulted in God's taking swift action by confusing the language of the people and causing a diversity of tongues to be spoken. Their tower project came to a sudden halt and Jehovah "scattered them from there over all the surface of the earth"

This marked the start of a world empire, not a political one but a religious one, for the false religion of Babylon was now carried thru-out the earth as the different language groups spread in all directions. What were the principle doctrines and practices of this religious empire?

The Bible and history combine to show that its false worship centered around Nimrod, who was deified after his death and worshiped in Babylon under the name Tammuz; that his worship was associated with sun worship and had as its symbol the cross, originally in the form of a simple "T", and that this symbol stood for fertility and life to the Babylonian worshipers. Other symbols prominently employed were the leopard, due to Nimrod's hunting exploits, and the serpent, since he evidently was held to be the "Seed" of the Edenic prophecy that was to crush the head of the Great Serpent(Satan).

Nimrod's mother also received deification and was worshiped as the goddess of fertility under various names, including Semiramis, Ishtar and Venus. The emphasis given to fertility led to "nature worship" and to phallicism, the worship of the sex organs, symbolized by such objects as "sacred poles". Sacrifices were offered to Tammuz, Ishtar and an ever-increasing number of other gods to ensure productivity in agriculture. Temples were built on the tops of "ziggurats", or multi-staged towers similar to pyramids. A priesthood developed and came to dominate the entire life of the people. Astrology and the worship of sun, moon and stars were especially prominent in Babylon. Immortality of the human soul was a basic doctrine; also that of a "hell" or torment and gloom.

BABYLON THE GREAT REACHES CENTRAL AMERICA

Bible chronology shows that the events at Babylon took place from 2239 B.C.E. If, as many archaeologists hold, the Mayan civilization began to take roots in Central America as early as 1500 BCE. this would allow some 700 years for the ancestors of the Mayas to make their way from Mesopotamia to the western Hemisphere, possibly by way of the stepping-stone Diomedes Islands crossing the 60 mile Bering Strait from Asia to North America. What, then, do we find to link these Mayas with ancient Babylon?

If such a thing as a Babylon tourist had existed in the early centuries of our Common Era when the Mayan civilization was reaching its peak, he certainly would have found much to make him feel at home on entering a Mayan city, perhaps Chichen Itza, the most sacred city of Mayadom. His gaze would have taken in a broad plaza covering many acres

and flanked by numerous and lofty towers, built in the same familiar ziggurat style of Babylon and topped by temples serving as places of sacrifice and as observatories for astronomy. Here priests kept eternal fires burning and caused incense made from copal, a chunk of pale resin, to smoke. Other large buildings, including both monasteries and nunneries were for officials and for the priesthood. All had elaborate carvings of the gods of the Mayas decorating them. In the plaza he would see phallic symbols of the male sex organ 'standing about like toadstools', as one writer phrased it.

He would also find that the entire life of the agricultural Mayas was controlled by their religion and the priesthood. Every activity was regulated by the movement of the astral bodies, and the priests, who alone understood the sacred calendar, read their "horoscopes". Every day was, in effect, a "holy day" dedicated to a particular god. The peoples greatest fear was the breaking of the natural or religious cycles that were supposed to bring them into perfect harmony with their destiny.

Were our "tourist" to visit the city of Palenque and enter its temple he would see a sight that was later to amaze the 16th century Spanish 'conquistadores'. What? A large stone cutting with a cross as its central theme. At Copan, in present-day Honduras, he would find the statue of the sun-god, holding a torch on which is engraved a large "T", and, extending out from the sides of his mouth, a serpent. The hieroglyphic symbol for the name of this sun-god also had a cross in it, as did the symbol for the planet Venus and many of the symbols that represented the sacred days and months of the Mayan calendar, a calendar based on the cycles of fertility. In another temple he would find a throne in the form of a life-sized statue of a jaguar (a leopardlike animal). There was also a goddess of fertility named Ixchel, and pilgrimages were made by Mayan women to the island of Cozumel, off the coast of Mexico to sacrifice to her.

BABYLONIAN INFLUENCE ON MAYAN MYTHOLOGY

The imprint of "Babylon the Great" with its worship of Nimrod and Ishrar, is also stamped unmistakably on the beliefs and mythology of the Mayas. These are partially preserved today in the writings of persons from the time of the Spanish Conquest forward.

Consider the sacred account of the Quiche Maya Indians of Guatemala called the 'Popol Vuh'. After first describing the creation of earth, animals and man, the account then tells of the destruction of men by a flood. Of this the Spanish bishop Las Casas says in his history: "(The Mayas) believed that certain persons who escaped the flood populated their lands, and that they were called the great father and the great mother". A portion of the Popul Vuh text says: "There they were then, in great numbers, the black men and the white men, men of many classes, men of many tongues, that it was wonderful to hear them!"

The account now relates the adventures of the god Hunahpu, who is identified by a translator of the Popul Vuh as the principal divinity of the Quiche Maya. Of him a footnote adds: "The name Hunahpu... is a word of the Maya tongue, ahpu in Maya meaning 'hunter'... Hunahpu would be, consequently, the universal hunter who provided man with food; hun in Maya also has the meaning of 'general' or 'universal'. In the account he is accompanied by his brother called Xbalanque, a name meaning "small jaguar".

Just as the "mighty hunter" Nimrad died and then was deified by the Babylonians as an immortal god, so too the account tells of Hunahpu descending into Xibabla, the gloomy location of the nine hells

presided over by the gods of the underworld, but from which place he escapes by defeating these gods.

This death and rebirth of their god was symbolized by the Mayas in later periods, in a gruesome way. A young man was selected to represent their god and for a year was honored and feted. Then the time came for the sacrifice to be made. He was led up the steps to the top of the religious tower and was there stretched out on his back over a stone so that his chest or rib cage was pushed upward. While priests held his arms and legs, the high priests quickly slit the flesh below his ribs and tore out the still palpitating heart, which was then offered to the idol of their god as a symbol of the renewal of life. The offering of this "sacred heart" was to ensure the restoration of fertility to the land for another year.

REMARKABLE SIMILARITIES

Millions of Mayas still live today, but their civilization was already in a state of decay by the time of the Spanish Conquest. Their splendid cities and imposing towers were abandoned and in many cases, became the sites for the construction of Catholic cathedrals and edifices by the Spanish conquerors.

Let it be noted, however, that the religious empire of "Babylon the Great" continued strong and suffered no setback from the Spanish Conquest and the forced conversion of the Mayas that went with it. True, one kind of temple was replaced by another kind, one priesthood replaced another; crosses of different styles, a different calendar with its own "saints' days", new images and ceremonies were brought in and the "sacred heart" was worshiped only in picture form, but all these things bore the same unmistakable imprint of ancient Babylon.

That is why tourists, visiting these lands today, may yet see the Mayas burning their sacred copal incense on the steps and even inside Catholic churches, as in Chichicastenango, Guatemala; as well as see these Mayas do the same thing before remains of ancient altars where they make prayers and sacrifices to Chac, the rain god. Thus, while the ancestors of the Mayas evidently traveled eastward from Mesopotamia and the ancestors of the Spaniards traveled westward, they both carried with them the religion of Babylon and they met in Central America.

Carefully compare these Babylonish practices and teachings with what you see in modern religious organizations today. Remember, too, the urgent call God gives at Revelation 18:4: "Get out of her (Babylon the Great), my people, if you do not want to share with her in her sins." Along with the surviving Mayas, the lives of all of us depend on heeding that call.

Laser used to remove leg tumor

Surgeons have successfully used a laser beam to remove a tumor from a man's leg bloodlessly. The beam cauterized blood vessels so that no blood flowed.

The laser is a sharply focused beam of light, up to one billion times brighter than ordinary light.

"There's no apparent reason", Dr Brown said, "why we cannot use the same laser to cut into the liver, the spleen or even the brain without fear of hemorrhage,".

Lasers were used shortly after their discovery in 1960 for certain kinds of eye surgery.

Dr. T. E. Brown was one of 3 doctors who did the surgery at Children's Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio.

KAYMAR'S KOMMENTS

The Poppy Seed #3 - David Kirk Patrick . A nice big 31 pager this

time. I don't think I'll ever put out one that big. Like that color of paper too. Maybe I'll change from a blue cover one of these issues. I still like a white paper as it shows up so much better in contrast. Both your stories were good. This is the type of story I like to read.

Troglodyte #8 - Hank Luttrell. I read your editorial with interest.

But for the life of me, I can't understand the way some of you fans THINK. You say the NFFF don't do anything for you but you admit that N'APA is O.K. Who organized N'APA and made it what it is -- Sure, Neffers! Some fans like the various Departments, and you can't please all of the membership, so all one can do is try to cover as much of the interests as possible. N'APA is not so old. There was an interest in a new APA so it was organized. You say you have to pay for dues in N'APA. You should find out what some of the neffers pay out in postage, etc while running some Department or doing work for NFFF. If they all collected for work they did, NFFF would be broke.

Rache #21 - Bruce Pelz . I admire your stand, but don't be too hard on the numbskulls. After all the members voted them in and they must have had a reason. One of these years you will be up there and get all the heat. Good work on the Editorship, glad you are setting up some good rules. See, our membership used good judgement and you were voted in.

Half Life - Stan Woolston. It was fun to read your "I Remember..." organization. The N'APA one had me wondering who did start the organization. I missed the first few years in N'APA. (It was Eva who got me started). I also missed the first 4 years of NFFF.

Sena - #4 - Donald Miller. Your zine this time looked real good to me. Maybe a wipe of the presseroller would have taken care of that offset. I still like to put ink on with a brush and can get 50 - 60 copies off nicely before any faint spots appear. I have had 3 mimeos in my time and learned a lot from each one of them. They are tempermental at times. But you learn the tricks.

Fringe #5 - Carol Murray. A good typer is what I haven't got. (This sentence sounds like German to me) Backwards, Yet. You have a typer that cuts a good stencil. You should see mine. I have to hit the caps real hard. M is my worse one. In those 6 pages you could get in an article or story...something besides MC's.

Guano - 23, 24, 25. - Art Hayes. hmmm... Three zines and all bigger than mine. There was a time when I could have done it but not anymore. My time is divided too much between 3 hobbies. In 3 years I will be able to devote a lot of time to SF again. Just passed the 62 year mark, now. You have a lot of good stuff in those pages and it takes a while to let it sink in. I liked the way you handled the N'APA *NFFF topic.

SORRY, I won't be able to comment on any more zines this time. There will always be other times, I hope.