



A history of the colonisation of Earth by ETs

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Editor's Note:

In June 1987, Michel Desmarquet, an unassuming French man living with his family in northern Australia, was contacted by human-looking ETs who took him to their planet for some eight or nine days.

They asked him to write down his experiences, including specific information about their role in our ancient past which they wished to be made known. In 1993, Michel published his quite detailed experiences in a book titled *Abduction to the 9th Planet*—later republished under the title *Thiaoouba Prophecy*, more information about which is in our book reviews section this issue.

This article is made up of extracts from one of the chapters dealing with Earth's ancient past, and of the role of the people of Thiaoouba.

The First Man on Earth

Once comfortably re-established in the *Haalis*, the relaxation room previously described, Thao began her strange recital.

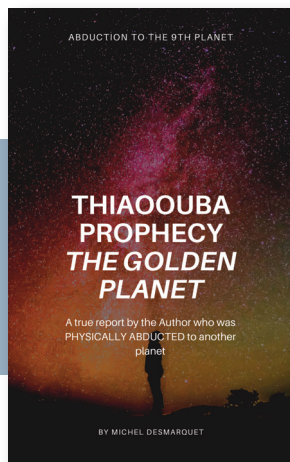
"Michel, 1,350,000 years ago precisely, on the planet Bakaratini of the constellation Centaur, a decision was made by the leaders of that planet, following numerous conferences and reconnaissance expeditions, to send inhabited vessels to the planets Mars and Earth.

"There was a very simple reason for this: their planet was cooling down internally and would become uninhabitable within 500 years. They thought, with good reason, that it was preferable to evacuate their people to a younger planet of the same category..."

"These beings were human—very intelligent and highly evolved. A black race, they had thick lips, flattened noses and frizzy hair—resembling, in these ways, the blacks now living on Earth.

"These people had inhabited the planet Bakaradini for 8,000,000 years, in co-habitation with a yellow-coloured race.

"To be precise, this was what you call on Earth, the Chinese race and they had inhabited Bakaradini for about 400 years prior to the blacks. The two races witnessed numerous revolutions during their time on the planet. We tried to provide relief, assistance and guidance but, in



spite of our intervention, wars broke out periodically. These, along with the natural disasters occurring on the planet, served to thin the ranks in both races.

"Finally, a nuclear war broke out on such a grand scale that the entire planet was plunged into darkness and temperatures fell to minus 40 of your degrees Celsius. Not only did atomic radiation destroy the population, but cold and lack of food accomplished the rest.

"It is a recorded fact that a mere 150 black people and 85 yellow people survived the catastrophe, from a population of seven billion black and four billion yellow humans. A register of survivors was taken just before they began to reproduce and when they had stopped killing each other."

"One hundred and fifty thousand years later, the civilisation was highly successful but, this time, not only technologically: happily, the people had learned their lesson and had also evolved to a high psychic and spiritual level. This occurred in both races and the blacks

and the yellows had developed strong bonds of friendship.

"Thus, peace reigned on the planet, for the legends remained quite clear; many of them recorded in writing, so that future generations would know exactly what had provoked the nuclear catastrophe and what its consequences had been.

"As I said earlier, the people knew that their planet was going to become uninhabitable within 500 years. Knowing there were other planets, inhabited and uninhabitable, in the galaxy, they mounted one of the most serious exploratory expeditions.

"Eventually, they penetrated your solar system, first visiting Mars which was known to be uninhabitable and which, at that time in fact was inhabited.

"The human beings on Mars had no technology but, by contrast, they were spiritually, highly evolved. They were very small people measuring in height between 120 centimetres and 150 centimetres, and of Mongoloid type. They lived in tribes, in huts of stone.

"The fauna on Mars was scarce. There was a kind of dwarf goat, some very large hare-like creatures,

"Thus, the two spacecraft headed for Earth. The first landing took place where Australia is now found."

several species of rat, and the largest animal resembled a buffalo but had a head like a tapir. There were also some birds and three species of snakes, one of which was quite venomous. The flora was also poor, trees attaining no more than four metres in height. They had too, an edible grass that you might compare with buckwheat.

"The Bakaratinians conducted their research, realising soon that Mars was also cooling down at a rate which indicated that it would no longer be inhabitable in four to five thousand years. In terms of its flora and fauna, it was barely rich enough to sustain those already living there, let alone cope with an emigrant mass from Bakaradini. Besides, the planet did not appeal to them.

"Thus, the two spacecraft headed for Earth. The first landing took place where Australia is now found. At that time, it should be explained that Australia, New Guinea, Indonesia and Malaysia were all part of the one continent. A strait existed, about 300 kilometres wide, exactly where Thailand is now found.

"In those times, Australia possessed a great inland sea fed by several large rivers, so that diverse and interesting flora and fauna flourished there. All things considered, the astronauts chose this country as their first immigration base.

"I must say, to be more precise, that the black race chose Australia and the yellow people established themselves where Burma is now—here too, was a land rich in wildlife. Bases were quickly set up on the coast, on the Bay of Bengal, while the black people constructed their first base on the shores of the Inland Sea in Australia. Later, further bases were established where New Guinea is presently located.



"Their spacecraft were capable of super-light speeds and took approximately 50 of your Earth years to bring 3,600,000 black people and the same number of the yellow race, to Earth. This bears witness to the perfect understanding and excellent association between two races determined to survive on a new planet and exist in peace. By common agreement, the aged and infirm remained in Bakaratin.

"The Bakaratinians had explored all of the planet Earth before establishing their bases, and were absolutely persuaded that no human life existed before their arrival. Often they thought they had located a humanoid form of life, but on closer inspection, realised they had made contact with a species of large apes.

"Gravity on Earth was stronger than on their planet and it was quite uncomfortable initially, for the two races, but eventually they adapted very well.

"In building their towns and factories, they were fortunate to import from Bakaratin certain materials which were very light and, at the same time, very strong.

"I have not yet explained that, at that time, Australia was on the equator. Earth rotated on a different axis—taking 30 hours and 12 minutes to complete a rotation, and achieved a revolution around its Sun in 280 such days. The equatorial climate was not as you will find it today. It was much more humid than now, for the Earth's atmosphere has changed.

"Herds of huge zebras roamed the country, in company with enormous edible birds, referred to as 'dodos', very

large jaguars, and another bird measuring almost four metres in height, which you have called *Dinornis*. In certain rivers, there were crocodiles up to 15 metres in length and snakes 25 to 30 metres long. They, at times, nourished themselves on the new arrivals.

"Most of the flora and fauna on Earth was totally different from that on Bakaratin—both from a nutritional and ecological point of view. Numerous experimental farms were established in an endeavour to acclimatise plants such as sunflower, maize, wheat, sorghum, tapioca and others.

"These plants either didn't exist on Earth or else existed in such a primitive state that they couldn't be consumed. The goat and the kangaroo were both imported, for the immigrants were quite partial to these, consuming them in great numbers on their planet. They were particularly keen to raise kangaroos on Earth, experiencing enormous difficulties however, in acclimatising them. One of the main problems was food. On Bakaratin, the kangaroos fed on a fine, hardy grass called *arilu*, which was totally unknown on Earth. Each time the Bakaratinians tried to grow it, it died, attacked always by millions of microscopic fungi. So it happened that the kangaroos were hand-fed, so to speak, for several decades, as they gradually adapted to the grasses on Earth.

"The black race persevered in its endeavours and finally succeeded in growing the plant, but it had taken so long that the kangaroos no longer required more than their new pastures. Very much later, some *arilu* plants took root and, as there were no animals to eat them, they spread throughout Australia. They still exist under the botanical name *Xanthorrhoea* and the popular name 'grass trees'.

"On Earth, this grass grows much taller and thicker than it did on Bakaratin, but that often happens when species are introduced from other planets. This plant is one of the rare vestiges of those distant times.

"It indicates, by being found only in Australia, along with the kangaroo, that the Bakaratinians remained in that particular part of the planet for a very long time before seeking to colonise other parts. I am about to explain this, but I wanted first, to cite the examples of the kangaroo and the *Xanthorrhoea* so that you might better understand all the problems of adaptation these people had to overcome; of course, it is only one small example among so many others.

"The yellow race had settled, as I said, in the hinterland of the Bay of Bengal. Most were in Burma where they too, had established cities and experimental farms. Principally interested in vegetables, they had imported from Bakaratin cabbages, lettuce, parsley, coriander and some others. For fruit, they brought the cherry tree, the banana and the orange trees. These last two were difficult to establish, for the climate of the time was generally colder

than it is now. Thus, they gave some of the trees to the blacks who, by contrast, had enormous success with them.

"In the same way, the yellow people had far greater success in the growing of wheat. In fact, the wheat from Bakaradini produced enormous grains, around the size of a coffee bean, with ears measuring up to 40 centimetres in length. Four varieties of wheat were grown, and the yellow race wasted no time in establishing a very high production level."

"Did they also bring rice to the planet?"

"No, not at all. Rice is a plant absolutely native to Earth, although it was greatly improved by the yellow people on its way to becoming what it is now.

"To continue, immense silos were constructed and soon, commercial exchanges began between the two races. The black race exported kangaroo meat, dodos (which were prolific at the time) and zebra meat. In domesticating the latter, the blacks in fact produced breeds that were equal in taste to kangaroo meat and more nutritious. Trade was carried out using Bakaradini spacecraft, bases for these vessels having been set up all over the land..."

"What you are saying, Thao, is that the first men on Earth were black and yellow. How is it then, that I come to be white?"

"Not so fast, Michel, not so fast. The first men on Earth were, indeed, the blacks and the yellows, but for the moment I will continue to explain how they organised themselves and how they lived.

"Materially, they were successful, but they were also careful not to neglect the construction of their immense meeting halls, in which they practised their cult."

"They had a cult?"

"Oh yes, they were all Tackioni, which is to say, they all believed in reincarnation; something in the way present-day Lamaists do on your planet."

"There was much travel between the two countries, and they even combined efforts to explore deeper into certain regions of Earth. A mixed group of blacks and yellows landed one day, on the tip of South Africa, now called the Cape of Good Hope. Africa has changed very little since those times—apart from the Sahara, the north-eastern area and the Red Sea, which didn't exist then. But that is another story we will get to later.

"At the time of the exploration, they had already been established on Earth for three centuries.

"In Africa, they discovered new animals such as the elephant, the giraffe and the buffalo, and a new fruit that they had never before encountered—the tomato. Don't imagine Michel, that this was the tomato as you know it today. When discovered, it was the size of a very small currant and very acidic. The yellow people, having developed great expertise in such things, undertook to improve the tomato over the succeeding centuries, just as they did with rice, until it became the fruit you are now

familiar with. They were equally surprised to find banana trees that, at first sight, resembled those they had imported. They had no reason to regret their efforts however, for the African banana was practically inedible and filled with large seeds.

"This African expedition comprised 50 blacks and 50 yellows, bringing home elephants, tomatoes and many mongooses, for they soon discovered the mongoose to be the mortal enemy of snakes. Unfortunately, they also brought with them without realising it, the terrible virus which is now called 'yellow fever'.

"In a very short time, millions of people had died, without their medical experts even knowing how the sickness had spread.

"Since it is mainly spread by the mosquito, and since there are many more mosquitoes in equatorial climates where there is no winter to reduce their numbers, it was the blacks in Australia who suffered most. In fact, they counted four times more victims than the yellows.

"The yellow race on Bakaradini has always been superior in the field of medicine and pathology; nevertheless, it took many years before they discovered a remedy for this curse, during which time hundreds of thousands died in terrible suffering. Eventually the yellow people produced a remedy that was immediately made available to the blacks—a gesture that reinforced the bonds of friendship between the two races."



"What were they physically like, these blacks?"

"When they migrated from Bakaradini, they were about 230 centimetres tall—their women too. They were a beautiful race. The yellow people were smaller in size, the average man measuring 190 centimetres and the women, 180 centimetres."

"But you said that the present-day blacks are the descendants of those people—why is it they are now so much smaller?"

"Gravitation, Michel. Being stronger on Earth than on Bakaradini, both races gradually became smaller in size."

"You also said that you are able to help people in

trouble—why did you not give any assistance in regard to the yellow fever outbreak. Was it that you weren't able to find the vaccine either?"

"We could have helped; you will realise our potential when you visit our planet—but we didn't intervene because it wasn't in the program that we had to follow. I have already told you, and I can't repeat it often enough, we can help in certain situations but only so far. Beyond a certain point, the law strictly forbids aid of any kind.

"I'll give you a simple example. Imagine a child who goes to school each day in order to learn. Returning home in the evening, this child asks for assistance with his homework. If his parents are smart, they will help him understand the concepts involved so that the child can complete his task himself. If, however, his parents did his work for him, he wouldn't learn much, would he? He'd have to repeat each year and his parents would have done him no favours.

"As you will see later, although you know it already, you are on your planet in order to learn how to live, suffer and die, but also to develop spiritually as much as you can. We'll come back to this point later when the Thaori speak to you. For now, I want to tell you more of these people...

"They overcame the curse of the yellow fever and spread their roots deeper on this new planet. Not only was Australia heavily populated, but so was the area now known as Antarctica—of course, in those days, its position meant that its climate was temperate. New Guinea was also densely settled. By the end of the yellow fever scourge, the blacks numbered 795 million."

"I thought that Antarctica was not really a continent?"

"At that time, it was attached to Australia and very much warmer than now, since Earth rotated on a different axis. The Antarctic climate was more like southern Russia is now."

"Did they never go back to Bakaratini?"

"No. Once established on Earth, they made strict rules that no one would return."

"What became of their planet?"

"It cooled down as predicted and became a desert—much like Mars."

"What was their political structure like?"

"Very simple—election (by raised hands) of the leader of a village or district. These district leaders elected a town leader as well as eight old people chosen from among those most respected for their wisdom, common sense, integrity and intelligence.

"They were never selected on the basis of wealth or family, and all were between 45 and 65 years of age. The town or regional leaders (a region comprised eight villages) had the role of negotiating with the eight old people. The council of eight elected (by a secret ballot requiring that at least seven voted in accord) a delegate to represent them at meetings of State Council.

"In Australia, for example, there were eight states, each of which comprised eight towns or regions. At state

council meetings there were thus, eight delegates, each representing a different town or region.

"At a state council meeting, presided over by a great sage, they discussed the type of day-to-day problems that confront any government: water conveyance, hospitals, roads etc. In regard to roads, both the black and the yellow races used very light vehicles, with a hydrogen motor, which travelled above the ground, thanks to a system based on antimagnetic and anti-gravitational force.

"But, to get back to the political system, there was no such thing as a 'party', everything being based solely on reputation for integrity and wisdom. Long experience had taught them that to establish an order that would endure, required two golden ingredients: fairness and discipline.

"I will speak to you some other time of their economic and social organisation, and give you an idea now, of their system of justice. A thief for example, genuinely considered to be guilty, was branded with a red-hot iron on the back of the hand he or she ordinarily used. So, a right-handed thief was branded on the right hand, a subsequent offence resulted in the left hand being cut off. This is a practice that still occurred quite recently among the Arabs—a practice conserved throughout time past. If he or she continued to steal, the right hand would be cut off and the forehead marked with an indelible symbol. Without hands, the thief was at the mercy and pity of his family and passers-by for food, for everything. Because people would recognise the symbol as that of a thief, life became very difficult. Death would have been preferable.

"In this way, the thief became a living example of what happened to a habitual offender. Needless to say, theft was a rare occurrence.

"As for murder, this too was rare, as you will see. Accused murderers were taken to a special room and left alone. Behind a curtain, a 'mind-reader' would be installed. This was a man who not only possessed a special telepathic gift but who also cultivated that gift in a constant endeavour, in one or another of the special universities. He would intercept the thoughts of the supposed murderer.

"You are going to retort that it is possible, with training, to make one's mind blank—but not for six hours at a stretch. Further, at various times when he or she might least expect it, certain predetermined sounds would be heard, obliging the 'subject' to break concentration.

"As a precautionary measure, six different 'mind-readers' were used. The same procedure was applied to witnesses for the prosecution or defence, in another building some distance away. Not a word would be exchanged, and on the two following days, the procedure would be repeated, this time for eight hours.

"On the fourth day, all the 'mind-readers' submitted their notes to a panel of three judges, who interviewed and cross-examined the accused and the witnesses.



There were no lawyers or juries to impress. The judges had before them all the particulars of the case and wanted to be absolutely sure of the guilt of the accused."

"Why?"

"The penalty was death Michel, but a terrible death, the murderer being thrown alive to the crocodiles. As for rape, which was considered worse than murder, the punishment was even crueller. The offender was coated with honey and buried to the shoulders in the immediate vicinity of an ant colony. Death, at times, would take 10 or 12 hours.

"As you will now understand, the crime rate was extremely low among both races and, for this reason, they had no need for prisons."

"Don't you consider that excessively cruel?"

"Consider the mother of a 16-year-old girl, for example, who was raped and murdered. Doesn't she endure, in the loss of her child, cruelty of the worst kind? She did not provoke or seek her loss, but she must suffer. The criminal, on the other hand, is aware of the consequences of his actions; thus, it is just that he be punished very cruelly. As I have explained however, criminality was almost non-existent.

"Returning to religion: I said earlier that both races believed in reincarnation, but there were variations on their beliefs that, at times, divided them. Certain priests diverted masses of people to group them, under their leadership, in these variant religions. The divisions that resulted among the blacks had disastrous repercussions.

"Eventually, about 500,000 blacks emigrated in the wake of their priests, to Africa—to the area where the Red Sea is now. At that time, the Red Sea did not exist, and the land was African. They began to construct villages

and towns, but the political system as I described to you, which was fair and effective in all respects, was abandoned. The priests themselves elected the heads of government, so that these leaders became, more or less, puppets manipulated by the priests. From that time on, the people had to face many of the problems that are so familiar to you on Earth at the present time: corruption, prostitution, drugs and all manner of injustices.

"As for the yellow people, they were very well structured and in spite of some slight religious distortions, their priests had no say in the affairs of state.

"They lived in peace and affluence—quite different from the secessionist black race in Africa."

"And in regard to arms, what sorts of weapons did they have?"

"It was quite simple and, as simplicity is often superior to complexity, it worked wonderfully well. Both races brought with them what we could call 'laser weapons'. These weapons were under the control of a special group which, in turn, was under the direction of the leaders of each country. By common accord, each race had exchanged 100 'observers' whose presence was permanent in each foreign country. These observers were ambassadors and diplomats for their own countries at the same time, ensuring that an arms excess did not occur. This system worked perfectly, and peace was maintained for 3,550 years.

"The blacks who emigrated to Africa however, had not been allowed to take these weapons with them, being, as they were, a secessionist group. Little by little they spread further, settling the area that is now the Sahara Desert. In those times, it was a rich land with a temperate climate, providing a well-vegetated habitat for many animals."

"Gradually, the people became contented again, as they had been in times prior to the secession.

"Inclined towards pastoral rather than industrial or urban pursuits, they spread throughout Africa during the course of the centuries that followed and numbered, eventually, several million. Nevertheless, towns were only established in the area where the Red Sea is now, and along the banks of a large river that flowed through the centre of Africa.

"The people managed to develop their psychic abilities enormously. Many were able to travel short distances by means of levitation, and telepathy resumed its significance in their lives, becoming commonplace. There were also frequent instances of physical ailments being cured by the laying on of hands.

"Amicable relations were re-established with the black people in Australia and New Guinea who came to visit them regularly on 'chariots of fire' as they sometimes called the spaceships still being used by their Australian brothers.

"The yellow race, being closer neighbours, began to

immigrate, in small numbers, to northern Africa, and were fascinated by the tales of 'The arrival of God on a Chariot of Fire'. This is how the legends subsequently referred to our intervention.

"The yellow people were the first to mix with the black race—physically speaking, I mean. It might be surprising, but never, on Bakaradini, had the race mixed to the extent that they did on Earth. The ethnologists were greatly interested in the results of this union, which produced on Earth, a great new tribe. Indeed, these 'crossbreeds' as I'll call them, being crossed with more yellow blood than black, ended up feeling more at ease among themselves than with either black or yellow. Eventually, they grouped together and settled in the area now called Algeria—Tunisia, North Africa. Thus, a new race was born—the Arab race that you know. Don't think though, they immediately resembled the race they are now. Climate and time, the passing of centuries, had its effect. My story simply gives you the idea of how the race began through interbreeding.

"And so, all was going well for the inhabitants of the planet Earth, except for one thing... the astronomers and scholars were very worried, for an enormous asteroid was approaching Earth, almost imperceptibly, but unmistakably.



"It was first picked up by the observatory of Ikirito, located in the centre of Australia. After several months, it could be seen by the naked eye, provided one knew where to look, glowing a most sinister, vivid red. In the weeks to follow it became ever more readily visible.

"The governments of Australia, New Guinea and Antarctica made a most important decision, which was soon agreed to by the yellow leaders. Ahead of the inevitable collision with the asteroid, they agreed that all space vessels in a condition to fly, would leave Earth, carrying on board as many specialists and experts as possible—doctors, technicians etc.—of the kind most

likely to be of service to the community following the catastrophe."

"Where were they going? To the Moon?"

"No Michel, at that time Earth didn't have a moon. Their spacecraft were now capable of 12 weeks autonomous flight. For a long time, their capability for super long-distance travel had been lost to them. Their plan was to remain in orbit around the Earth, ready to land as soon as possible and give assistance where it was most needed.

"Eighty Australian spacecraft were equipped and loaded to carry an elite group, which was chosen as a result of meetings held day and night. The yellow race followed the same procedure, making 98 spacecraft ready. In Africa of course, there had never been any spaceships.

"I ask you to note, in passing, that apart from the supreme leader of each country, none of his 'ministers', as you might call them, was given a place on any vessel. This will probably seem odd to you, for if the same situation were to occur today on Earth, many politicians would be pulling strings to save their own skins.

"All was ready. The people were then warned of the impending collision. The role of the spacecraft was kept secret though, for fear that the people would believe they had been betrayed by their leaders and that a panic would be created, perhaps even an attack on the airports. By the same token, the leaders had played down the impact the collision was likely to have, in order to minimise the collective panic.

"The collision was now as much imminent as it was inevitable, considering the estimated speed of the asteroid. It was only 48 hours away. The experts all agreed with this calculation—well, almost all.

"The spaceships were to take off together—two hours before the supposed collision time, their very late departure intended to allow them to remain in space for the full 12 weeks if necessary, following the catastrophe. It had been calculated that the asteroid would hit where South America is now."

"In order to leave Earth's atmosphere and gravitational force quickly, it is necessary to make use of a 'warp', which at that time, was above present-day Europe. In spite of the speed these space vessels were capable of, they had not quite made it to the warp, when the asteroid hit Earth. When it entered the Earth's atmosphere it had broken into three huge pieces. The smallest, which measured several kilometres in diameter, hit where the Red Sea is now.

"Another, much bigger, hit where the Timor Sea is now, and the largest of the three landed in the region of the actual Galapagos Islands.

"The simultaneous impacts were terrible. The Sun became a dull red and slid towards the horizon like a falling balloon. Soon, it stopped and climbed slowly, but

when only to half the distance, it 'fell'. The Earth had suddenly changed the inclination of its axis! Explosions of incredible force occurred, for two larger pieces of asteroid had pierced the Earth's crust. Volcanoes erupted in Australia, New Guinea, Japan, South America—indeed, just about everywhere on the planet. Mountains formed instantly and tidal waves more than 300 metres in height swept over four-fifths of Australia. Tasmania separated from the Australian continent and a huge portion of Antarctica sank in the waters, creating two immense underwater canyons between Antarctica and Australia. An enormous continent rose from the waters in the centre of the South Pacific Ocean. A huge piece of Burma subsided where the Bay of Bengal is now. Another basin of land subsided, and the Red Sea was formed."

"Was there time for the spaceships to get out?"

"Not quite, Michel, for the experts had made one mistake. It could be said in their defence that they could not really have anticipated what would happen. They had predicted the tilting of the Earth on its axis but what they hadn't been able to predict was its oscillation. The spacecraft were literally caught and dragged in the 'backwash' caused by the re-entry of the asteroid into the Earth's atmosphere. Further, they were bombarded by millions of particles coming from the asteroid and trailing in its wake.

"Only seven vessels, three with black passengers and four with yellow, struggling with all the power they could manage, succeeded in escaping the horror occurring on Earth."

"It must have been a frightening sight for them to watch Earth change before their eyes.

"How long did it take for the continent you mentioned in the Pacific Ocean to emerge?"

"Merely a matter of hours. This continent was raised by gaseous belts resulting from upheavals, occurring as deep as the centre of the planet.

"The upheavals on the Earth's surface continued for months. In the three points of impact of the asteroids, thousands of volcanoes were created. Poisonous gases spread over most of the Australian continent, causing painless death within minutes, of millions of blacks. Our statistics indicate an almost total annihilation of humankind and of animals in Australia. A count taken when calm was restored indicated a mere 180 people had survived.

"The poisonous gases were the cause of this frightful toll. In New Guinea, where less gas had drifted, there were fewer deaths."

"I have been wanting to ask you a question, Thao."

"Please do."

"You said that it was the black people from Australia who spread to New Guinea and Africa. How is it then, that now, the Aborigines are so different from the blacks throughout the world?"

"Excellent question, Michel. My account should have included more detail. You see, as a result of the catastrophe, there had been such an upheaval, that deposits of uranium scattered on the surface of the Earth emitted strong radiation. This happened only in Australia, and those who escaped death were badly affected, just as in an atomic explosion.

"They were genetically affected, so that today, the genes of Africans are different from those of Aborigines. Further, the environment totally changed, and their diet drastically altered too. With the progress of time, these descendants of Bakaratinians were 'transformed' into the Aboriginal race of today.

"As the upheavals continued, mountains were formed, some suddenly, others within days. Crevasses opened swallowing entire towns, and then closing, removing all traces of existing civilisation.



"On top of all the horror, there was a deluge such as the planet had not known for aeons. In fact, the volcanoes spat so many ashes into the sky simultaneously, and to such incredible altitudes, that the sky darkened. The vapour from the oceans, which in places actually boiled over an area of thousands of square kilometres, combined with the clouds of ashes. The thick clouds thus created, burst with rain so torrential you'd find it hard to imagine..."

"And the vessels orbiting in space?"

"After 12 weeks, they were obliged to return to Earth. They chose to descend over the area we now know as Europe, having absolutely no visibility over the rest of the planet. Of the seven vessels, only one managed to land.

"The others were hurled into the ground by gales, which occurred all over the planet—cyclonic winds of 300–400 kilometres per hour. The main cause of these winds was differences in temperature—these in turn, caused by the sudden volcanic eruptions.

"So, the sole remaining spaceship managed to land in what is now called Greenland. There were 95 yellow

passengers on board, many of whom were doctors and experts of various kinds. Having landed in extremely adverse conditions, damage was incurred which made it impossible for the vessel to take off again. However, it remained useful for a shelter. They had provisions enough to last a long time and so they organised themselves as best they could.

"About one month later, they were all engulfed in an earthquake—the spacecraft too, and it was with this last catastrophe that all trace of civilisation on Earth was destroyed. The chain of catastrophes that followed the collision with the asteroid had dispersed entire populations—in New Guinea, Burma and China, and in Africa, although the region of the Sahara suffered to a lesser extent than elsewhere. However, all the towns established in the Red Sea area were engulfed by the newly formed sea. In brief, no city remained on Earth and millions of people and animals had been wiped out. It was, therefore, not long before widespread famine occurred.

"Needless to say, the wonderful cultures of Australia and China were no more than memories that would become legends."

About the Author:

Michel Desmarquet was born in France in 1931. After

agricultural school, he joined the French Army, and was stationed in French Equatorial Africa at the age of 16. When he was sent to a military prison there, he learned several local dialects from the African guards, and used his language skills with great success to spoil the plans of recruiting Africans to the French army in Vietnam for the First Indochina War. After returning to France briefly, he went back to Africa and spent several years managing coffee plantations and landscaping gardens. Thereafter, he returned to France where he married his first wife in 1960.

In 1971, Desmarquet and his family moved to North Queensland, Australia. Later they moved to a farm on the edge of a national park, and it was there he was contacted by the people from Thiaoouba in June, 1987. It took Michel Desmarquet three years to write the book *Thiaoouba Prophecy*, first titled *Abduction to the 9th Planet*. Difficulties arose to sell the book, as few people, including the so-called UFO experts, believed him. Still, Desmarquet managed to present his encounters and experiences in public lectures around Australia and the United States throughout the 1990s. After a divorce, he decided to go to Vietnam and there he lived on an island in southern Vietnam, an island he said reminded him a little bit of the planet Thiaoouba. In 2004, he was married, and in 2018 he passed away and is buried on the same island.