



ANCIENT SKIES

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KHUFU: THE GREAT PYRAMID OF LIGHT

BY HAROLD R. LONG*

The Great Pyramid of Khufu (also Cheops), located on the desert plain of Giza (Gizeh) across the Nile River from Cairo, Egypt, is one of the true wonders of the world. This amazing construction consists of over 2,300,000 blocks of quarried and hewn stone, the smallest of which weighs over two and one-half tons, piled block upon block in the pyramidal form to the summit. When completed, the entire surface was covered with a smooth, polished, precisely fitted layer of white limestone, over thirty inches thick, with mortared joints so perfectly matched that a business card cannot be inserted between them. From a base covering more than 13 acres and measuring 754.5 feet on each of the four sides, the mass rises to an apex of 481 feet, the top 30 feet of which is now missing. Peculiar to this pyramid is that each side is indented at the center some three and one-half feet, so as to give the appearance from above of a four pointed star.

The enormous size of the pyramid is a minor part of the mystery surrounding it, which has puzzled everyone who has visited the site since before the time of Christ, when Herodotus first recorded his impressions. The interior of the otherwise solidly built giant is broken by a series of passageways and rooms, consisting of three rooms of dissimilar design, three passageways of similar construction, a large oblong slanting room and a small, apparently disoriented shaft, vertically connecting two of the passageways.

Below the base of the pyramid, carved out of the solid bed rock, is a subterranean chamber with dimensions of 11 feet, 6 inches high, 27 feet one inch wide and 46 feet long. The ceiling and walls are rough and unfinished. The chamber is entered by a passage descending at a 26° angle from an opening on the north face of the pyramid. On the wall opposite the entrance is an outgoing horizontal passage that abruptly stops some 50 feet from the room, and a most peculiar shaft descending vertically from the floor of the room into the solid bed rock some 40 feet deep.

Directly above the subterranean room and within the pyramid proper is a room 18 feet 10 inches by 17 feet 2 inches, with an "A" frame style roof measuring 20 feet 5 inches at its highest point. Archaeologists have named this room the "Queen's Chamber." There is a niche in the east wall of the room, some 3 feet 5 inches deep, 15 feet 4 inches high and 5 feet 2 inches wide at the bottom. It is of a corbelled arch design. The floor is rough and unfinished. The room is entered through an ascend-

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ing passage, 129 feet long and at an ascent angle of 26°, that connects with the previously mentioned passage at a point 63 feet from the north face entrance. The upper end of the ascending passage forms a junction with a horizontal passage leading directly into this room and the lower end of an oblong, slanted room, which sets at the same 26° angle as the ascending passage and is 153 feet long, 28 feet high and 12 feet wide. Called the "Grand Gallery" for reasons known only to the archaeologists, it is of corbelled arch construction. On each side and at floor level, there are two ramps that extend lengthwise through the entire chamber, which are 2 feet high and 1 foot 8 inches wide. The floor between the ramps is 8 feet 8 inches wide and has deeply grooved slots carved perpendicular to the length.

At the upper end of the slanting Grand Gallery is a 36 inch high step to a passage leading to a small antechamber that immediately precedes the entrance to the topmost chamber, called the "King's Chamber," constructed entirely of polished granite measuring 34 feet 4 inches by 17 feet 2 inches and 19 feet one inch high. The design of this room is unique in several aspects. There are two small shafts leading to the outside of the pyramid set at ascent angles of 31° and 45° respectively, from a starting point 3 feet above the floor with one running north, 243 feet and the other south, 173 feet. The roof of the chamber is constructed of five horizontal slabs of granite placed one on top of the other in such a fashion as to leave open spaces between each slab, and topped off by an "A" frame style roof. Within this room is a large, lidless box carved from a single piece of red granite, measuring 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 3 inches, and is 3 feet 4 inches high.

The remaining passage within the pyramid begins at the junction of the ascending passage, the Grand Gallery and the horizontal passage leading to the Queen's Chamber. It descends vertically in part and obliquely in part until it emerges at the descending passage just outside the subterranean room entrance. About one-third of the way down from the top of the passage is a small room near ground level known as the "Grotto."

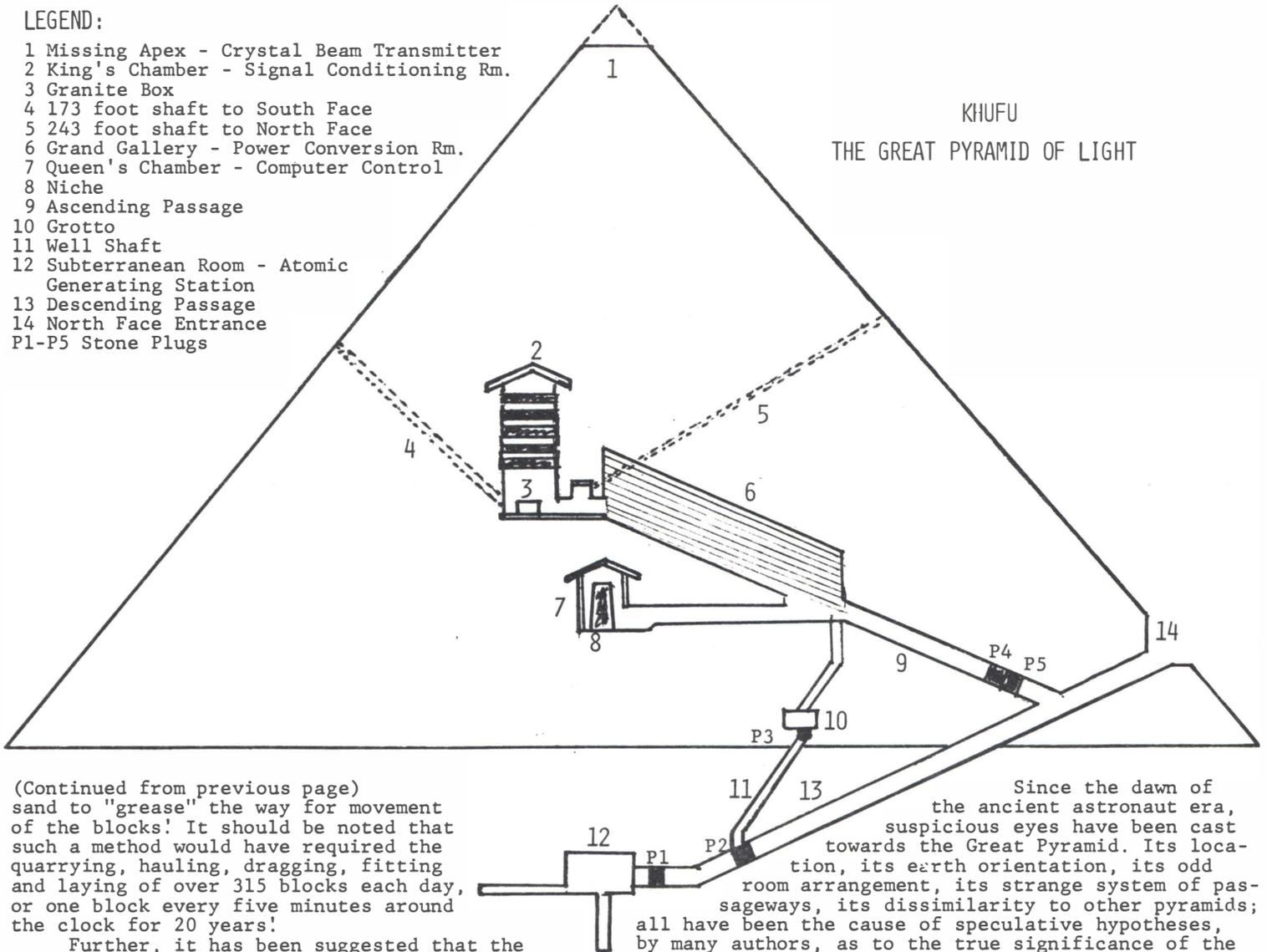
From the foregoing tedious description it may be seen that the construction of this formidable structure was an immense undertaking. The accepted archaeological view is that the Pharaoh Khufu, or in Greek "Cheops", ordered the building of the pyramid to be his tomb. The learned archaeologists have estimated that the construction effort required the services of 100,000 men laboring under the hot sun for some 20 years. The accepted method of construction is said to be by hundreds of men dragging the huge stone blocks up an ever steepening sloped sand ramp, finally rising to the summit. One author has opined that the ancient engineers poured milk on the

(Continued on next page)

LEGEND:

- 1 Missing Apex - Crystal Beam Transmitter
- 2 King's Chamber - Signal Conditioning Rm.
- 3 Granite Box
- 4 173 foot shaft to South Face
- 5 243 foot shaft to North Face
- 6 Grand Gallery - Power Conversion Rm.
- 7 Queen's Chamber - Computer Control
- 8 Niche
- 9 Ascending Passage
- 10 Grotto
- 11 Well Shaft
- 12 Subterranean Room - Atomic Generating Station
- 13 Descending Passage
- 14 North Face Entrance
- P1-P5 Stone Plugs

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sand to "grease" the way for movement of the blocks! It should be noted that such a method would have required the quarrying, hauling, dragging, fitting and laying of over 315 blocks each day, or one block every five minutes around the clock for 20 years!

Further, it has been suggested that the subterranean room was to be the burial room, but as the pyramid rose, Khufu decided that he would not like to be buried under all that stone, so the Queen's Chamber was constructed. When near completion, the fickle Pharaoh decided this was not regal enough, and ordered the King's Chamber to be built as his final resting place.

There is no evidence that the stone box in the King's Chamber was ever used to bury anyone, and the structure is entirely devoid of any of the trappings of a royal tomb, such as were found in the Tomb of King Tutankhamon. The entire tombic premise is based on the shoddy evidence that in the King's Chamber the name "Khufu" was found painted in red on the granite liner blocks. This is certainly not in keeping with the grandiose advertisements that other such Pharaohs have used to signify their burials. We should, therefore, give no weight to the fact that the name was found, painted as so much graffiti on an inside wall.

Officially, we are taught that the Great Pyramid was built about 2590 to 2576 BC. However, there are reliable estimates that the structure was built as much as 73,000 years ago! Some have claimed to observe a water mark half way up the structure, which would seem to indicate its presence on the scene before the Biblical deluge. Since it is known that the Egyptians lavishly decorated their buildings with permanent memorabilia and inscriptions, and it is a fact that the Great Pyramid is totally devoid of anything Egyptian, it logically follows that the Egyptians were not the builders, and that the pyramid existed before Egypt became a history-recording power.

Since the dawn of the ancient astronaut era, suspicious eyes have been cast towards the Great Pyramid. Its location, its earth orientation, its odd room arrangement, its strange system of passageways, its dissimilarity to other pyramids; all have been the cause of speculative hypotheses, by many authors, as to the true significance of the gigantic structure. We should not assume that the structure was haphazardly designed as it rose, first with one chamber in mind, then a later concept.

We should assume that the pyramid was built as a whole, complete, all encompassing structure, carefully designed in its entirety before the first stone block was put into place. The purpose of the building, while hidden in great antiquity, may be deduced if we consider the entire structure. Keeping in mind that we are probably dealing with an intelligence and a purpose that we cannot fully understand with our present technology, we may be reasonably certain that somewhere in our ancient past, the gods of myth and legend were real animate entities, traversing the heavens with incredible flying machines. To fly requires energy, and to obtain energy there must be a power producing generator. To transmit power from the generator to the using craft or vehicle requires a transmitting media, such as the gasoline hose between the pump and the automobile tank, or the wires between the power plant and the electric meter in the home. In the Great Pyramid, the media could have been light; hence, the "Glorious Light," one of the accepted translations of the word "Khufu."

The transmission of electrical power through air, without wires, has been accomplished in experiments. The use of light as a transmitting agent for power is known today, although not commonly thought of as a power radiating source. Beams of coherent light produced by a Laser transmit power by light radiations. Such light beams can be focused to melt
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metal plates at a distance. To melt metal requires heat, to produce heat requires the expenditure of power; thus, power is transmitted from the laser to the target on a beam of light.

The first hint that the Great Pyramid may have been an ancient power source is deduced from the missing top 30 feet, which legend refers to as having been either gold or crystal, and the odd name, "Glorious Light."

The next clue is found in the subterranean room where a shaft sinks into the bed rock some 40 feet. Being situated in close conjunction with the Nile, this shaft could have been intended for use as a well to supply water to some power producing mechanism contained within the pyramid. Every piece of power-producing equipment known to us produces heat as a by-product, thus necessitating a coolant, in this case, water. The lower room itself, with a floor area of 1242 square feet, is large enough to house electrical power-producing equipment, necessary to convert power from electricity to a light beam. For the pyramid to have a power beam output, there must be an equivalent power input of electricity. The underground room is ideally situated to safely support an atomic powered electrical generating station capable of producing all the power required for the conversion of electrical power to beam power to be radiated from the crystal atop the pyramidal structure. Since an atomic pile is a critical mass that could explode if uncontrolled, special rods are inserted into the pile to act as absorbers and are the controlling factors. The 50 foot long horizontal blind shaft would have been used to contain these rods.

The nearly vertical passage leading from the entrance of the lower room to the junction of the Queen's Chamber passage, the Grand Gallery entrance and the ascending passage is a utility tunnel used to contain the water conduits, power cable and control cables for use in the controlling and power conversion areas. The Queen's Chamber would be the heart of the complex since it is ideally situated to contain the process control and monitoring computers necessary to keep the system functional and operational. The largest piece of equipment in the system would be the apparatus to convert electrical energy to beam energy, since it would have to be capable of handling both forms. It would have been housed in the Grand Gallery, and here we must depart from known technology. We can logically assume that after the power conversion, some refining and conditioning to the signal would be necessary prior to sending the power to the golden crystal for transmission. First, the power would have to be combined or interspersed on a light beam which would act as the carrier for the transmission of the power, then the power and light carrier would need to be synchronized in order to leave the crystal together. This would be accomplished in the King's Chamber with its odd-shaped roof structure resembling tuned reverberating chambers. The stone box would play a vital part in the scheme of transmission, since it possibly contained a second crystal, sympathetically tuned to the transmitting crystal to pass the signal between them. The small shafts leading from the King's Chamber to the outside would be for the escape of steam produced in the cooling process.

It should be noted that no passage or room leads in a straight line to the pyramid's entrance. All are bent at some point, thus indicating that in the process of conversion lethal radiation was produced, which could not escape through the bent passages. This is also indicated by the positive fitted joints in the outer casing blocks that would absorb radiation escaping through the rough-laid inner blocks.

The next logical question is, where is all the power generating and transmitting equipment now? The modern concept of electronic components is the

module concept, or the black box principle. Thus, when the "gods" left the earth, they simply dismantled the equipment, removed it through the 42 inch by 42 inch passageways, and took it with them, crystal and all.

One more mystery remains - that of the plugs which blocked the passageways. There were five such stone plugs, two in the ascending passage, one at the entrance of the subterranean room, one at the entrance to the water and cable shaft and one at the small room known as the Grotto. These plugs so effectively blocked access to all rooms in the pyramid that it was only by tunneling around them that entrance was gained. Some claim that the plugs were built into place as the pyramid rose; others claim that they were slid into place after the burial of Khufu, but I believe that they were used to seal off the rooms after removal of the equipment to prevent access to the radioactive rooms. Since the plugs are completely pierced through with drill holes, I believe that they were put into the rooms during construction for future use. When the pyramid was abandoned, cables could be inserted into the drill holes, and with a winch or jack, force the plugs into the passageways to seal them off.

Perhaps as our own technology advances to more closely approximate that of the "ancients" we will be able to solve the mystery of the Great Pyramid.

FINAL CALL FOR EGYPT-ENGLAND MEMBER EXPEDITION

Arrangements are complete for the Society's member expedition to Egypt and England for June and July, 1979. Sites to be visited include the Great Pyramid of Giza, the Sphinx, Luxor, Karnak, Thebes, the Valley of the Kings, including the Tomb of Tutankhamon, the Colossi of Memnon, Aswan and the magnificent rock-hewn temples of Abu Simbel. Highlight of the journey will be a four day cruise on the Nile River, visiting archaeological sites on the way.

After Egypt, the group will travel to England to visit Stonehenge, Woodhenge, Avebury, Silbury Hill, Old Sarum, and Glastonbury.

The group flight leaves Chicago on June 15 and returns on July 2. Price for the eighteen day trip is US\$2,381.00, double occupancy.

Another group will leave Chicago on June 12 to attend the Sixth World Conference of the Society in Munich, then travel to Cairo to join the other group. Price for this group, including the Conference, is US\$2,650.00, double occupancy.

Anyone interested in joining either of the groups should contact the Society headquarters office immediately.

TRIBUTE TO JACQUES BERGIER

Jacques Bergier has passed away. Born in Odessa in 1912, Mr. Bergier moved to France for his advance education, graduating in Physics and Chemistry. He joined the resistance against the Nazis in World War II, and was active in espionage under the code name "Marco Polo." Active in sabotage, he was arrested by the Gestapo and sent to the concentration camp at Mauthausen until the war's end.

After the war, Mr. Bergier authored many books some with his friend, Louis Pauwels, the best known being "The Morning of the Magicians." He became active in the ancient astronaut field and was a principal speaker at our Second World Conference in Zurich, the proceedings of which he later edited, with Georges H. Gallet, under the title, "Le Livre Des Anciens Astronautes."

I met with him in Paris and Geneva on several occasions and enjoyed Television appearances with him. We have lost an able supporter and a good friend. Erich von Daniken.

THE GREAT PYRAMID AND HUMAN CONSCIOUSNESS

BY PROF. DR. MIRCO BUNC*

We are taught that the Great Pyramid at Giza was the crowning achievement of the ancient Egyptians, famed for building massive tombs. The description of the construction of the pyramid as told by Herodotus is accepted by scholars as final and conclusive. Herodotus relates that he was told how the Great Pyramid was constructed two or three thousand years before his time. He writes that on the casing stones which covered the pyramid, hieroglyphic inscriptions were cut which referred to various facts connected with its construction. He also says that a causeway had to be made through the desert on an incline for the transport of the material, and that he saw this causeway, which, in his words, was a construction no less greater than that of the pyramid itself.

In reality, Herodotus is not convincing. He could not read the hieroglyphs, but could record only what was told to him, which certainly would have been the official version issued by the Pharaohs. The truth may be that what is regarded as construction of the Great Pyramid by the Egyptians was in reality its restoration.

I believe that all the pyramids of Egypt, and especially the Great Pyramid, are much older than has been taught to us. Officially, the Great Pyramid was built about 2,600 BC, but estimates of its age reach as far back as 73,000 years when "the lyre was in Taurus." The cartouche found inside which is said to prove that Pharaoh Khufu ordered the structure to be built is not convincing. The word "Khufu" and the word "Khuti" both mean "Glorious Light", or "Horizon of Heaven," depending on the interpreter. And, the word "Khuti" is the word for "pyramid." Therefore, it could follow that the Pharaoh took his name from the grand, glistening structure that overlooked his kingdom, rather than the other way around.

It appears that thousands of years ago, the people known to us as the "ancient Egyptians" wandered into the Valley of the Nile and found half buried in the sands the pyramids and the Sphinx, the origin and meaning of which were incomprehensible to them. Eventually, restoration of the structures was begun, and then developed into a custom. It was by accident that during the course of history, the pyramids came to be used as sepulchres, which in no way explains their origin.

There are theories which attempt to prove that various measurements and aspects of the Great Pyramid represent the whole scientific and social history of humankind, from Adam and Eve to the end of the world. The existence of such theories helps to explain why traditional science prefers to maintain a "hands-off" policy in explaining the origins of the structure.

One such theory, advanced by Proctor in 1883, regards the Great Pyramid as a sort of telescope and transit apparatus. Drawing special attention to the slots on the parapets of the Grand Gallery, he concludes that they were made for moving observational instruments up and down the incline. He conjectures that at some time past, there was a water mirror at the junction of the ascending and descending passages and asserts that the pyramid was an astronomical clock.

L'Abbe Moreux collected the existing material on the pyramid as a "depository of measures", or as a mathematical compendium. He found that the sum of the sides of the base of the pyramid, divided by its height doubled, gives the relation of the circumference to diameter, the number Pi (3.14), which plays such an important role in the the history of mathe-

tics. When Archimedes returned to Syracuse from his travels in Egypt, he exclaimed "Eureka", meaning "I have found it." The "it" was, again "Pi", which the Egyptian priests had revealed to him.

The student of ancient cultures will see that it is obvious that these cultures inherited a vast amount of technological information from a previous culture, that existed in the dim past. For example, the complexities of gravitational astronomy, and all kinds of scientific knowledge were known to the builders of the Great Pyramid. Such knowledge required thousands of years to verify and all require complicated knowledge of mathematics and abstractions. Yet, we are told to believe that some time between 5,000 BC and 3,000 BC, mankind crawled out of their Stone Age caves, and began the Bronze Age, complete with knowledge of the earth's orbit around the sun, its size and shape, and the fact that the earth wobbles on its axis as it revolves.

Discovering that there is a difference between planets and stars while lolling around on the desert and peering into the heavens, is quite a trick! How long would it take to determine that the earth on which we ride wobbles as it turns, that there is a slight different positioning of the stars each year, and that the precession of the Equinoxes takes about 26,000 years to complete?

The dogmatic, short-sighted view of the history of intelligent mankind, must be overturned. In fact, our genealogy is much more interesting than we are taught. Our ancient ancestors were highly intelligent, scientifically oriented people, who left us with an enormous inheritance, only to be forgotten, especially since we began to consider ourselves as descendants of the primates.

While the theory that intelligent man began by the presence on earth in pre-history of intelligent beings from outer space is becoming more and more accepted, I believe that mankind could have developed on its own, given sufficient time. Advanced and selected intelligent beings from earth could have left the earth during space colonization or exploration before a major cataclysmic occurrence destroyed civilization on our planet, leaving to the survivors only memories of a glorious past to carve into the rocks and caves, and to otherwise slowly distort the previously known facts into legend, to the confusion of future archaeologists.

If fantastically advanced civilizations did, in fact, exist on earth in the past, where is the evidence? The answer is that most of the evidence still lies buried, under the sands, under the waters and under the ice caps, even deep under the ground. It is a fact that less than one percent of the earth's surface has been explored archaeologically.

There is proof that the earth has undergone cataclysmic changes in the past. The science of paleomagnetism shows that land masses have shifted from one point to another in relation to the poles. The polar regions also have been located in various spots during the past 100,000 years. The Caspian Sea, the Sudan Basin and the Laurentian Basin are all huge depressions made by the sheer weight of ice. Sea water rushing over a mass of submerging land would certainly be able to wipe out all traces of civilization, even one with steel and concrete. Earthquakes, tidal waves, and volcanic eruption, all add to the cataclysmic forces that can obliterate evidences of civilization. Yet, the evidence of a prior highly developed, technological civilization on earth still abounds, as has been brought out by various authors in the ancient astronaut field.

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