

ANCIENT SKIES

"Come Search With Us!"

Official Logbook of the Ancient Astronaut Society

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ORIENTAL NEOLITHIC ARTIFACTS

BY VAUGHN M. GREENE*

It is rather surprising that one of the strongest indications that astronauts landed on Earth some 10,000 years ago has been virtually ignored. I refer to the neolithic artifacts found in Japan. While other portions of Asia also hold rich "spoor", this paper is confined specifically to the Jomon Culture of Japan. The Jomon people existed from at least 10,000 BC, until about the time of Christ when they were "absorbed" by an outside group, called the Yamato. Coincidentally, there was a third group living in proximity with the Jomon. These were the Ainu people who are still in existence and are, amazingly, Caucasian. There are probably fewer than 500 "pure blood" Ainu remaining, and some anthropologists believe them to be the oldest Homo sapiens on Earth. Incredibly, they seem to be related to the Australian Aborigines, who are also Caucasoid.

The Jomon were a stone age people, whose greatest accomplishment seems to have been the invention of the fish hook made of bone. They lived in pits scraped into the ground, which were covered with reeds. Extremely primitive, the Jomon were easily overwhelmed by the iron-sword wielding Yamato, in about 500 BC. However, the Jomon left us with some of the strongest evidence of ancient astronauts.

The first indication that the Jomon were visited by intelligent beings from outer space is the fact that they were the first known people on Earth to make clay pottery. Pottery fragments found at the Ichinosawa cave site have been dated to 10,202 BC by the Carbon 14 method, and may actually be 1,000 years older. It is difficult to imagine that some 12,000 years ago, a crude, primitive, mesolithic culture suddenly began making clay pottery! This is probably one of the most profound steps up the evolutionary ladder - comparable to the discovery of the use of fire.

There is no evidence of any of the other accoutrements of civilization which can be attributed to the Jomon, other than their working in clay, although there is evidence of Jomon pottery fragments in Ecuador, in South America, and in California, USA.

But the most astonishing proof of the visitation of astronauts to Earth in ancient times is the clay statues made by the Jomon, called "Dogu", or "Mr. Greene lived in Japan for a number of years and is a member of the Japanese American Citizens' League. This article is based upon his book Astronauts of Ancient Japan, which is available in an oversized paperback edition from Charles A. Tuttle, Rutland, Vermont 05701. Mr. Greene worked in the aircraft industry and is currently employed by Pacific Gas & Electric Co. He lives at 548 Elm Ave., San Bruno, California 94066 USA.



Figure 1. Typical Japanese Dogu NEWS-SUN Photo

literally "doll", these statues appear to be accurately detailed models of spacesuits, with rivets, and goggles! While difficult to date, some Dogu are estimated to be 3,500 years old. The statues range in height from three inches to twelve inches, and have been found carefully buried in miniature stone tombs - a practice the Jomon did not follow even with their own dead. The precise meaning of the Dogu is unknown, and feeble attempts by anthropologists to explain that they were used for religious or sexual purposes, are really worthless. It is interesting to note that the older Dogu have a greater sophistication of design and detail than later ones, which would indicate that the early Jomon were depicting something they actually saw, while their descendants made crude copies of the originals.

While all Dogu are similar, there are enough differences to indicate that several styles are being depicted. That they do represent space suits to me is established, because I have found at least 24

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individual characteristics which can be found on modern space suits. This cannot be considered as a coincidence.

Some Dogu seem to depict humans in the space suit, and others appear to show robots, because they show either a totally blank helmet, or a non-human faced helmet.

A few of the small tombs in which the Dogu are found contained other clay objects, which are disc-shaped. One obvious inference is that they depict the craft in which the astronauts came to Earth. See Figure 2. Covered with symbols, these UFO-like objects could contain some language, as yet undeciphered. Similar symbols have been found in Egypt and reportedly seen on contemporary UFOs.

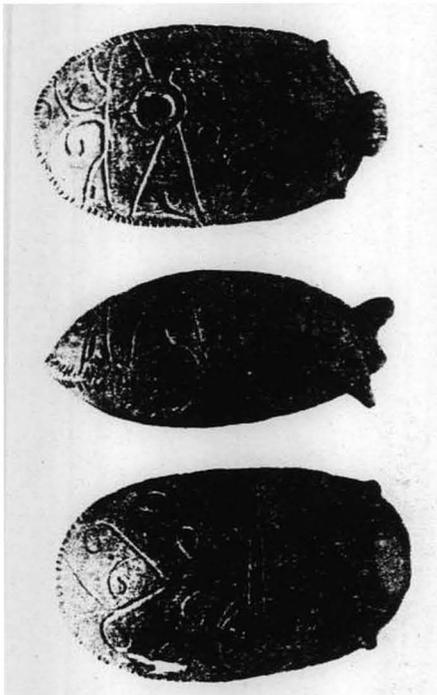


Figure 2. Objects sometimes buried with Dogus

Shinto legend begins with the "Gods" landing on the mountain tops of Kumano about 15,000 BC, after coming down from the "Great Bridge of Heaven." Shinto rites emphasize water purification, which may relate to contamination by radioactivity. Also, the water connection brings to mind the Dogon tribe of the African Republic of Mali, made famous by the English author Robert K.G. Temple in his book "The Sirius Mystery." The Dogon legend tells of the coming to Earth of "Nommo", the half human-half fish creature of high intelligence, who was amphibian. Nommo's home planet, according to the Dogon, was in the Sirius star system, and was covered largely with water. The similarity of the words "Dogon" and "Dogu" is inescapable.

Japanese mythology and legend abound with iron birds, space stations, flying demons, winged serpents, mass destruction weapons, underwater palaces, and "jewels" which could alter the tides and enable one to see at a distance.

The first Shinto temple built at Izumo, Japan about 1 BC contained a thirty degree incline, very similar to a V-1 launching platform, with the top surmounted with a row of brass tipped objects, resembling missiles. The original temple was 300 feet tall, an incredible height for a neolithic

edifice. Legend has it that the High Priestess at the early Shinto temples signaled the "Sun-God" with a "sacred mirror".

The Jomon gradually blended in with the Yamato, and both have become extinct. The Yamato introduced stone burial tombs, many of which were decorated with strange symbols called "Chokkomon", which look like swirling discs. The earlier Jomon made gigantic stone circles, similar to the American Indian medicine wheels, and to the stone circles at Stonehenge in England. Legend has it that the Jomon wheels were used for astronomical calculation and for signaling the sky "Gods." Most of the Japanese stone wheels have been dismantled, but many still exist. There are two in Northern Japan which are 130 feet in diameter.

AS A STUDENT at Kwansai Gakuin University, I am interested in ancient artifacts. I have read Erich von Daniken's Chariots of the Gods? and agree with his theories. The assumption that planet Earth was visited long ago by intelligent men from space is certainly plausible. Surely in this vast universe of ours, there are many planets that can sustain life as we know it. And, it is also possible that on some of these planets, life may have reached a far more advanced level of civilization and technology than that of mankind on Earth. Unfortunately, we Earth people remain unaware of this fact.

If we assume that intelligent space creatures actually existed, who possessed a much higher technical and intellectual level than man, we can also assume that long before man's space advances of the 20th Century, they could have explored our galaxy, visited Earth and built space stations. And, it is logical to assume that they may have transmitted civilization and knowledge to our then still primitive ancestors of the prehistoric era. Certainly the large number of artifacts, buildings, statues, carvings and other indications of past technology may hark back to dim, distant memories of creatures from space, and explain our nostalgia for the stars. Keiji Miyazaki, 5-31 Uegahara 3bancho, Nishinomiya, Hyogo 662, JAPAN.

FINAL PROGRAM FOR SIXTH WORLD CONFERENCE

Arrangements are now complete for the Sixth World Conference of the Ancient Astronaut Society to be held at the Hotel Sheraton in Munich, Germany on June 14, 15 & 16, 1979. In order of appearance on the program, the speakers include:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| GENE M. PHILLIPS | - USA |
| PROF. DR. LUIS E. NAVIA | - USA |
| PROF. DR. HARRY O. RUPPE | - GERMANY |
| DR. DUNCAN LUNAN | - SCOTLAND |
| WALTER JOERG LANGBEIN | - GERMANY |
| GEORGE SASSOON | - ENGLAND |
| ULRICH DOPATKA | - SWITZERLAND |
| WALTER ERNSTING | - GERMANY |
| DR. IRENE SAENGER-BREDT | - GERMANY |
| RODNEY DALE | - ENGLAND |
| PETER KRASSA | - AUSTRIA |
| ZECHARIA SITCHIN | - USA |
| PROF. DR. DILEEP KUMAR KANJILAL | - INDIA |
| JOSEF F. BLUMRICH | - USA |
| ERICH VON DANIKEN | - SWITZERLAND |

THE PALENQUE SCRIPT

I was fascinated to see the reproduction in Ancient Skies 5:2 of the writing on a wall of the Palace Complex at the Mayan ruins at Palenque, Mexico. See Figure A. As a student of ancient Japanese script, I was struck with the similarity of the characters. See Figure B. While I cannot decipher any of the characters because of the deteriorated state of the wall, I believe the writing to be ancient Japanese. Our history records Japanese explorers travelling to all parts of the world over 50,000 years ago, and they specifically visited parts of Central and South America! It is also interesting to note the great similarity between the sound of the Japanese language, and the sound of the Quechua and Aymara languages still spoken by the Indians of the Altiplano of Peru and Bolivia. Katsumi Koosaka, 12-1, Jinyamae, Tokiwadaira, Matsudo-shi, Chiba-Ken, JAPAN.



Figure A. Script on Palace Wall, Palenque, Mexico.

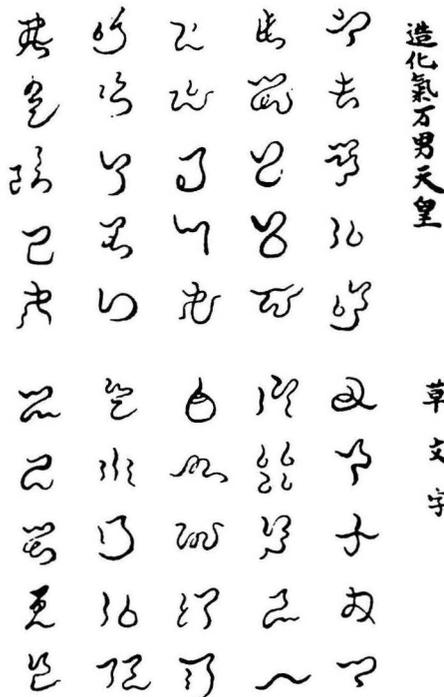


Figure B. Ancient Japanese characters.

NEW BOOKS:

PROPHECY DER VERGANGENHEIT (Prophet of the Past), by Erich von Daniken (German hardcover edition available from Econ Verlag, Dusseldorf).

RATZEL SEIT JAHRTAUSENDEN (Mysteries for Thousands of Years), by Sachmann, Ertelt, J. Fiebag and P. Fiebag (German paperback available from the authors at D4600 Dortmund 15, West Germany).

RAMESES II AND HIS TIME, by Immanuel Velikovsky

MEMBER EXPEDITIONS:

We are planning a member expedition in June or July, 1980 to New Zealand, in conjunction with our Seventh World Conference, and on to Australia, the South Sea Islands, including Ponape, Tahiti and Fiji, and Easter Island.

Also, we would like to know the desires of our members in order to plan expeditions for 1981 and 1982. If you are interested in our expeditions, please write to the Society headquarters.

ALFRED P. MAUDSLAY, one of the early Mayan explorers, visited the Yucatan in 1882. He removed many original stone panels and lintels from the ruins at Yaxchilan and sent them to England. He explained, "In one of the half-ruined buildings we found a beautifully carved lintel fallen from its place and resting side downwards against the side of a doorway. This excellent example of Maya art I determined to carry home with me, and at once set my men to work to reduce the weight of the stone, which must have exceeded half a ton, by cutting off the undecorated ends of the slab and reducing its thickness. Resorting to a pickax and carpenter's chisels, by the end of a week the weight of the stone had been reduced by half, and it was shipped to England."

At the Palace Complex at the Mayan ruins at Palenque, Mexico there is a corridor call the "Portrait Gallery", because along one wall is a series of oval picture frames, elaborately fashioned rococo style in stucco. Unfortunately, all that remains are the frames and the shoulders of the portrayed personages because the early explorers cut away the heads and sent them to museums.

What terrible deeds were committed in the name of archaeology!

THE "GOLDHUT" OF ETZELDORF

This gold plate object is about 35 inches high and is 3,000 years old. The rocket-like object was found by a bricklayer in 1953 while digging out a tree stump. He thought it was a worthless tin cannister and smashed it to pieces. The bricklayer's wife showed the object to a local dentist, who wanted to buy it to make gold fillings! Fortunately, an archeologist discovered it and was able to put the thousands of pieces back together.

Walter Jorg Langbein, Fahrstr. 15, D-8520 Erlangen, West Germany.



TIPS TO EGYPT TRAVELLERS

The itinerary for the member expedition to Egypt looks very exciting. I was in Egypt just last summer. In Cairo, we stayed just a few blocks from the Sphinx and Cheops Pyramid.

If you climb the Great Pyramid, scale the side to the right as you approach it from the public road and come down the opposite edge on the same side. The blocks on that side are easier to climb and if there is a wind, you will be shielded there. There is an antenna on top of the Pyramid, but I did not notice any electromagnetic vibrations when I was up there with another climber. It takes about one hour to make the climb, each way, and going down is more harrowing than going up.

The Sphinx is just next to the Great Pyramid and there are evening sound and light shows in connection with it.

There is a small village right at the site of the pyramids and Sphinx, but travellers should be warned of the bargaining for horse and camel rides. Naturally, they try to get as much as possible, and they even stop every so often to ask for more. A round trip ride is worth only one plaster - I was swindled out of 20 plasters, not knowing the bargaining procedure. Even in the Egyptian Museum the guards will offer to show you behind the scenes exhibits, or the mummy of Rameses II, for a tip.

In Luxor there is a sound and light show at night at Karnak Temple. It lasts about one and one-half hours and you can take a carriage ride to the site without difficulty.

There is a University of Chicago Oriental Institute office in Luxor and a new Museum of Egyptology on the same street.

At Aswan, our hotel was on Elephantine Island. There is a small tour offered around the island by boat and the archaeological ruins go right into the River Nile. In Aswan the prices are fairly stable, because of the Sudanese influence. There is no bargaining like you see in Cairo and Luxor. We went to the unfinished obelisk and I suggested to the guide that it could have been cut by a laser beam and moved by anti-gravitation. He thought the method of expanding the rock by wooden pegs and using manpower to move the blocks was more acceptable to him.

It is an exciting trip and everyone should try to make it once in a lifetime. Wayne Serven, 3339 W. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60629 USA.

RECOMMENDED READING FOR EGYPT-ENGLAND EXPEDITION

Whether or not you participate in the Society's member expedition to Egypt and England in June, you can enjoy an arm-chair journey to the Land of the Pharaohs and Stonehenge with the following material:

SECRETS OF THE GREAT PYRAMID, Peter Tompkins, also includes an Appendix on the Relation of Ancient Measures to the Great Pyramid, by Livio C. Stecchini and an extensive bibliography.

THE PYRAMIDS AND SPHINX, Wonders of Man, Newsweek ANCIENT EGYPT, Discovering Its Splendors, National Geographic Society Book

STONEHENGE DECODED, Gerald S. Hawkins

BEYOND STONEHENGE, Gerald S. Hawkins

THE GREAT PYRAMID, Man's Monument to Man, Tom Valentine (pb)

THE GREAT PYRAMID: A Miracle in Stone, Joseph A. Seiss (pb)

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, I.E.S. Edwards (pb)

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY Journals:

October 1963
May 1965
May 1966
May 1969
November 1970
May 1972

MORE ON THE GREAT PYRAMID

BY DR. STUART W. GREENWOOD*

I am intrigued by the comments in the two articles in Ancient Skies 5:6 that The Great Pyramid may have been built 73,000 years ago!

I can offer some supporting evidence for this, if one accepts the possibility that the limestone facing on the pyramid was intended as a reflecting surface for sunlight to signal the presence on our planet of such a prominent artificial structure. The basis for this speculation is given in my article "Some Reflections on Pyramid Slope Angles" in the July 1975 issue of Pursuit Magazine.

The Giza pyramids characteristically are sloped at about 52 degrees. This happens to be approximately the sum of the tilt of the Earth's axis (currently about 23 1/2 degrees) and the latitude of Giza (close to 30 degrees). If the last two angles were to add up to 52 degrees, then once each day the Southern faces of the pyramids would be perpendicular to the Ecliptic, the plane of the orbit of the Earth around the Sun. At noon on the Winter Solstice, the Southern faces would be directly perpendicular to the incident solar radiation. It is interesting to note that the entrances to all three pyramids at Giza are on the Northern face, opposite to the face we are considering.

It seems unlikely that the latitude of Giza has altered noticeably in the period of human development, so our interest centers on changes in the angle of the Earth's tilt. The technical term for this angle is the "Obliquity of the Ecliptic" and it is currently getting smaller. It is believed to fluctuate between about 22 1/4 and 24 1/4 degrees. Some astronomical estimates are given by Sharaf and Boudnikova in their article published in the Bulletin of the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy, Vol. II, 1967. For true correspondence between the Southern surface slope and the sum of the latitude and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic, we need angles less than those for the Obliquity of the Ecliptic today. These are found near the previous minima, around 25,000 and 70,000 years ago, respectively.

The curves given in the astronomical paper mentioned above are a little difficult to read precisely, as they cover a long period of time and are on rather a small scale. However, it appears that, 73,000 years ago, the Obliquity of the Ecliptic was approaching a minimum, and that its value at that time was about 22.4 degrees. To the same order of accuracy, the slope of The Great Pyramid is 51.3 degrees. The sum of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic and the latitude is 52.4 degrees. We are thus within about one-half of a degree of the required condition, which may be quite suggestive, bearing in mind that the astronomical results we are using are estimates. Interestingly, the slope of the Pyramid of Chephren (adjacent to The Great Pyramid) is given by Edwards in "The Pyramids of Egypt" as 52.3 degrees. This shows a remarkable closeness to the sum of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic and the latitude, that is, 52.4 degrees, and may explain why the Pyramid of Chephren (built after The Great Pyramid) has a slightly larger slope.

In conclusion, if the pyramids existed 73,000 years ago, we have an interpretation both for their slopes and for their polished limestone facings.

*Dr. Greenwood received his PhD in aerospace engineering from the University of Maryland. He currently is a consultant to the industry and lives at 4505 Calvert Rd., College Park, MD 20740 USA.

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