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NEW DISCOVERIES INSIDE THE GREAT PYRAMID

BY SUSAN JEAN McCRONE*

The Great Pyramid of Cheops at Giza revealed some surprising and unexpected secrets during the recent Ancient Astronaut Society Member Expedition to Egypt in June, 1979.

The first day we entered Cheops, our attempts to explore this great monument were thwarted. Not only was it warmer and more crowded than we had expected, but also the Pyramid guides were experts at rushing their visitors in and out - something that we certainly did not anticipate, nor appreciate!

This obstacle would have to be overcome when we returned to the Pyramid in smaller groups the following week. I arrived early that morning, at 8:30 AM - before the Pyramid guides and camel drivers had been aroused - with Christine Heuser-Nystrom and Britta Morner, both of Goteborg, Sweden, and Thomas M. Barrett, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. We went straight towards the King's Chamber to have some time alone there, before the normal daily traffic began to stream through.

As we reached the top of the Grand Gallery and stooped to enter the antechamber to the King's Chamber, I noticed that some boards which had been propped against the wall to my right on our first visit, were now lying on the floor, revealing a dark passageway approximately 3 feet high.

Just as I was about to crawl in to see how far it went, we heard a loud noise coming from the King's Chamber and rushed in to see what was going on. Two young men who had preceded us into the Pyramid had lifted and dropped aside several boards covering a hole in the floor of the Chamber. This is the place where the fast-talking guides will tell you they found "riches and gold"; a spot that is also the site of a new digging!

This rectangular opening extends for about 14 feet along the floor of the north wall, 3 feet wide and 4 feet deep, starting about 5 feet from the west wall. There is also a cut into the north wall itself about 4 feet by 3 1/2 feet. Tom Barrett jumped in and found that almost immediately below the surface of the floor it was reduced from the smooth granite to rubble, probably limestone which is found near Cairo.

When we assured ourselves that this opening led nowhere, Tom and I borrowed Britta's flashlight and quickly headed back to that first passageway we had found before any of the guides/guards could see us and stop us.

After we entered and proceeded for a few feet, we made a left turn and found ourselves joining the air duct from the King's Chamber at the ceiling of

this crawlspace. We then made an immediate 90° turn to the right (with the air duct making a 45° turn), and began climbing at an approximate 60° ascent. I kept sliding back down until I learned how to use the sides of the passageway to brace myself as I climbed up. (All books written to date about the Pyramid show the air ducts extending in a straight line from the King's Chamber to the exterior of Cheops. Those accounts obviously are incorrect.)

Tom and I continued our climb approximately 3 feet below the air duct for about 16 feet more, where the passageway ended. A beam from our flashlight revealed that the air duct continued to curve, first a 45° angle to the north, then a gradual turn back towards the west, and then towards the center of the structure, as far as we could see, perhaps coming out at the apex. The other air duct from the King's Chamber on the south wall may do the same, perhaps even meeting somewhere in the Pyramid with the one from the north wall before reaching the apex.

The end of the passageway was just wide enough for both of us to sit down. As we examined our surroundings, we were surprised to find that the inside of Cheops is not an engineering perfection. It is not block-by-block, perfect-cut granite.

The air ducts are cut into huge finished granite blocks, but the blocks are irregularly lined up by approximately 2 to 3 inches in any direction. The duct is much darker, possibly blackened from smoke when torches were used for light.

We found the air channel actually supported by rough chunks of stone used as fill. The rubble stones are approximately 2 feet square, roughly 4 cubic feet, or 500 to 600 pounds, and apparently thrown in without plan. The cracks between these rubble stones (some of them 6 by 11 inch wedges, and others 2 1/2 feet long and 4 inches wide) are filled in with mortar containing a heavy sand content. The bigger cracks also had small stones mixed in with the mortar.

Tom, who has considerable experience in the construction field, had some interesting comments. He believes that the most important parts of the Pyramid are the exterior and the rooms; that Cheops was built from the inside out - that is, everything on the inside was carefully laid in place first, and then the rubble was put in to support those carefully-cut granite blocks. After that, the exterior walls and casing stones were placed.

Tom believes that there is more in this Pyramid than has ever been found; that there are undiscovered rooms, and that "if someone wanted to find another room, he should follow the air shaft. It might just terminate, but it could also lead to other rooms. Cheops is not a pile of rubble, its purpose is to house the rooms inside."

I do not know how long this new passageway has been there, but at least since 1978, because I

(Continued on next page)

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(Continued from previous page)

noticed graffiti from that year on the wall.

It is my opinion that the new diggings in this great structure are not done with the knowledge of the Egyptian government. If it were, they would be using more sophisticated equipment, not the hand tools obviously used here. It would be far easier and quicker to use air compressors and pneumatic tools to drive up this shaft.

The digging of this crawlspace would also have to be done with the knowledge and consent of the Pyramid guides - perhaps by the guides themselves - since they seem to be running the place. Maybe this is one of the reasons they rush tourists in and out so fast, so that curious visitors will not have time to notice anything the guides do not want them to see.

After we took as many measurements of this passageway as we could, we came out and went back into the King's Chamber, and were happy that no one was there. We both sat on the floor in the center of the room, a spot we had been told has the most energy, but neither of us experienced any energy vibrations. Perhaps the energy pattern in this Chamber was changed when the new passageway was dug and cut into the air channel. The energy coming down at least one air shaft is now divided, no longer going only to the King's Chamber.

The acoustics in the King's Chamber are bad; maybe another result of digging that passage. Perhaps the air shafts had a greater purpose than just bringing air into the Chamber. (After all, at least one of the air shafts from the Queen's Chamber is known to terminate after about 200 feet, and I have never read an explanation of that.)

As we continued to examine the King's Chamber we noticed a definite sag in the southeast corner of the floor, which is depressed severely, maybe as much as 5 inches at the extreme end. This settling could indicate the possibility of a room underneath that area, but not necessarily. According to Tom Barrett, it might also have resulted from poorer fill beneath that corner.

Other evidence of settling in the Great Pyramid are the cracks plainly visible in many blocks.

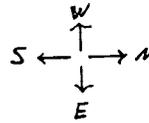
Tom suggested a "practical, commonsense way of finding what else is inside Cheops." He likened it to a game of Battleship little boys play: every 15 or 20 feet (an arbitrary distance) drill a small hole less than 1 inch in diameter, taking into consideration the previous observations of settling and new direction of the air channels in determining where to start. Experienced drillers are sensitive enough with their equipment to detect when the drill hits a new air space, or a denser object. If this does not turn up any new finds, the distance between holes can be refined to a lesser distance.

It is possible to drill from the outside to the inside, or vice versa, or from the existing room, literally up and down from any position. These tiny holes can be plugged up later with bentonite.

But whether or not the Egyptian government decides to search for additional rooms inside the Great Pyramid, I hope that they restore Cheops to its original magnificence, complete with its white limestone casing.

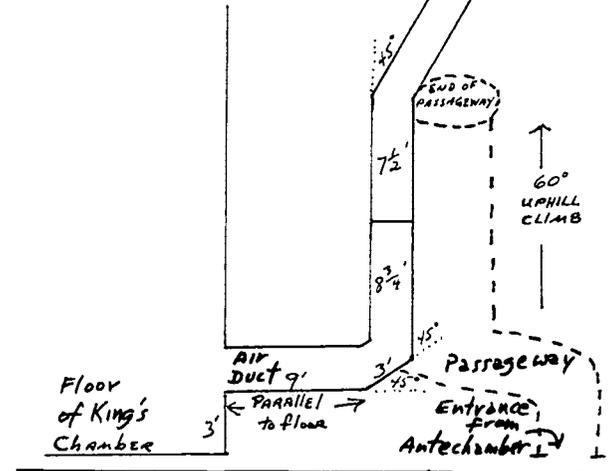
AAS MEETING IN FULDA

A one day meeting of the Ancient Astronaut Society will be held in Fulda, Germany at the Kolpinghaus Hotel on Saturday, October 25, 1980. The meeting will feature lectures, films, slide presentations and discussions. Erich von Daniken will be one of the principal speakers. Anyone who would like to attend the Fulda meeting should contact: Ancient Astronaut Society, Baselstrasse 10, 4532 Feldbrunnen/SO, SWITZERLAND.



AIR DUCT CONTINUED GRADUAL CURVE BACK AS FAR AS WE COULD SEE

SKETCH OF AIR DUCT AND NEW PASSAGEWAY BEING DUG NEAR KING'S CHAMBER IN THE GREAT PYRAMID



SEVENTH WORLD CONFERENCE, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, JULY 10, 11, 12, 1980.

Speakers for the Seventh World Conference of the Ancient Astronaut Society to be held in Auckland, New Zealand are being selected. So far, invitations have been accepted by world famous author, Erich von Daniken, author Robin Collins, archaeologist Rex Gilroy, and astronomer Dr. Philip A. Ianna.

Mr. Rex Gilroy is the Director of the Mount York Museum of Natural History at Mount Victoria, New South Wales, Australia. He is a field Archaeologist and historian and will present slides of his first-hand explorations of Australian pyramids and evidence of giant human footprints in Australia.

Dr. Ianna is a professor of astronomy at the University of Virginia. He will present a lecture on a survey of the current status of our knowledge of planets beyond our solar system and a comment on the present activities in astronomy which are directed towards the detection of extraterrestrial intelligence.

MEMBER EXPEDITION TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Arrangements are being finalized for our Member Expedition to "down under" to attend the Seventh World Conference of the Ancient Astronaut Society in Auckland, New Zealand and then to explore New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, Fiji, Tahiti and Easter Island. The itinerary includes visits in Australia to Alice Springs, Ayers Rock, Darwin and the incredible aboriginal rock paintings in Arnhem Land, in Northern Territory.

The trip will depart Chicago on July 4, 1980 and return on July 31, 1980. Anyone wishing to participate in this exciting journey should contact the Society Headquarters immediately.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is planning a rendezvous with Halley's Comet in the 1980's by means of a space probe powered by an Ion Engine which uses a stream of high-velocity electrified particles instead of a blast of hot gases. The theory of the Ion Engine has been credited to Robert Goddard, long recognized as the Father of Liquid-fuel Rocketry. It is claimed that in 1906, long before Goddard launched his first modern rocket, his imagination had conceived the idea of an Ion rocket; however, in light of new evidence, the story could be entirely different!

In 1895 on a beach in the city of Bombay (Maharashtra, India), Shivkar Bapuji Talpade, a Sanskrit scholar, proved that heavier-than-air flight was indeed possible. This demonstration was attended by eminent citizens including, among others, H.H. Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad, of Baroda, and Mr. Justice Ranade, and was reported in "The Kesari", a leading Marathi daily newspaper. Readers might note that this occurred a full eight years before the Wright brothers "first" flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, USA. An even more astonishing feature of Talpade's craft was the power plant that he used - an Ion Engine!

Certain verses in the tenth chapter of the Rigveda make reference to the Art of Flight, on which the great Rishi Bharadwaja has written a commentary. In his book "Yantra Vidya" (Science of Machines), Bharadwaja elucidates the mechanism which provides the impulse needed for propulsion, involving the combination of eight sub-assemblies and using the interaction principally of solar energy and Mercury. Talpade put his knowledge of Sanskrit at the disposal of his creative intellect and constructed an aircraft according to the description given in the Rigveda. It is reported that this flying machine gained an altitude of 1,500 ft. Most aptly, he had chosen to call this plane the "Marutsakha" - Friend of the Wind.

The engine now being developed for future use by NASA, by some strange coincidence, also uses Mercury bombardment units powered by solar cells! Interestingly, the impulse is generated in seven stages. The Mercury propellant is first vaporized, fed into the thruster discharge chamber, ionized, converted into a plasma by combination with electrons, broken down electrically, and then accelerated through small openings in a screen to pass out of the engine at velocities between 20,000 and 50,000 metres per second.

Although minute details of the Vedic engine would be available only after great research, the resemblance of the "modern" engine to it is totally indisputable. The Ion Engine developed for NASA is capable of producing, at best, about one pound of thrust - a thrust which is virtually useless for lifting an object of any practical mass off the Earth. Talpade's engine, on the other hand, was entirely capable of lifting his aircraft 1,500 feet into the air.

Several important considerations emerge from the foregoing discussion. First, Wilbur and Orville Wright were not the pioneers of modern flight. Secondly, not only had the idea of an Ion Engine been conceived long before Dr. Goddard, but also it had enjoyed materialization in the form of Talpade's Marutsakha. I do not wish to denigrate these inventors, whose contributions are invaluable, but I think it is now time to review the history of Science to recognize the achievements of previous civilizations. The question of the exaltation or diminution of any country's or civilization's contribution does not exist. My only contention is that if scientific thought began in the Vedic civilization earlier than in the West, we should mention that fact in narrating the history of science.

*Mr. Patwardhan lives at Kurundwad House, 10A, Mangaldas Rd., PUNE 411001, INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR:

I have read Ulrich Dopatka's "Lexikon der Prh-Astronautik" and have found it to be a very interesting and useful work. I believe that each investigator of the paleocontact phenomenon should possess the Lexikon, because it is a valuable reference tool in our field of research.

There are, however, many articles written by paleocontact researchers and published in the Soviet Union which our members should be aware of. Some of the principal ones are as follows:

- M. Agrest, "Cosmonauts of Yore" (Na Sushe i na More), Moscow, 1961.
 - V. Andriyenko, et al, "The Notes by Unspecialists, about a Special Subject" (Znannya ta Pratsa), Kiev, 1965, No. 6 (In Ukrainian)
 - V. Avinsky, "The Echo of the Space Contact" (Znannya ta Pratsa), Kiev, 1974, No. 11 (In Ukrainian).
 - V. Avinsky, "The Problem of Space Paleocontact in the Light of K.E. Tsiolkovskiy's Ideas" (Trudi IX Chteniy K.E. Tsiolkovskogo, Sektsiya K.E. Tsiolkovskiy i Filosofskiy Problemi Osvoyeniya Kosmosa), Moscow, 1975.
 - S.A. Arutyunov, "Ancient Myths and the Space Visitors" (Sovetskaya Etnografiya), Moscow, 1977, No. 3.
 - E. Dubrovsky, L. Filippov, "Did Space Visitors Come to Earth?" (Nauka i Religiya), 1970 No. 9.
 - A. Kazantsev, "Visiting-cards from other Planets?" (Tekhnika-Molodyozhi), 1967, No. 1.
 - A. Kazantsev, "From Space-To the Past-NF" (Almanakh Nauchnoy Fantastiki), Moscow, 1972.
 - B. Kuznetsov, "Mysteries of the Ancient Tibetan Books" (Baykal, Ulan-Ude), 1969, No. 3.
 - I.S. Lissievich, "Ancient Myths about Chuang-ti and the Hypothesis about Space Visitors" (Aziya i Afrika Segodnya), Moscow, 1974, No. 11.
 - I.S. Lissievich, "Ancient Myths in view of the Space Era's Man" (Sovetskaya Etnografiya) 1976, No. 2.
 - Yu. Rostsius, "But Still She Has Come From Space" (Znaniye-Sila), Moscow, 1969, No. 3.
 - Yu. Rostsius, "The Miracle at Rob-Lake" (Znaniye-Sila), 1970, No. 8.
 - V. Rubtsov, "On the Trails of Ancient Epic and Legends" (Na Sushe i na More), Moscow, 1969.
 - V. Rubtsov, Yu. Morozov, "The Discovery by Dr. Gurlt" (Tekhnika-Molodyozhi), Moscow, 1976, No. 7.
 - V. Rubtsov, Yu. Morozov, "Those Who Have Come to the Plato Bandiagara" (Na Sushe i na More) 1978.
 - V. Zaitsev, "The Voices of Remote Thousand Years" (Neman), Minsk, 1966, No. 12.
 - V. Zaitsev, "The Gods Come from Outer Space" (Baykal), Ulan-Ude, 1967, Nos. 5, 6; 1968, No. 1.
- Dr. Vladimir V. Rubtsov, Ul. chernishevskogo, 88, Kv. 66, Kharkov, 310023, USSR.

ANCIENT ASTRONAUT SOCIETY MEETING - MARCH 15, 1980

A one day meeting of the Ancient Astronaut Society will be held on Saturday, March 15, 1980 from 10 AM to 5 PM at the Sheraton O'Hare Hotel, 6810 N. Mannheim Rd., Rosemont, Illinois, near O'Hare Field.

Speakers include Susan Jean McCrone, who will speak on her experiences inside the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt; Vaughn M. Greene, author of Astro-nauts of Ancient Japan; and Gerardo Levet, Mexican engineer who will present his report of the stone giants of Tula, Mexico.

Also included on the program will be color slide presentations of the Society's Member Expeditions to Central America and Egypt and Stonehenge.

The program will conclude with an audience participation panel discussion.

Walden Books of Woodfield Mall, Schaumburg, Illinois will operate a bookstore throughout the day. Admission for the entire day is US\$6.00 per person at the door. Tickets may be purchased in advance from the Society office at US\$5.00 each.

BOOK REVIEW:

ETHER TECHNOLOGY: A RATIONAL APPROACH TO GRAVITY CONTROL By Rho Sigma, with a Foreword by former astronaut Edgar Mitchell

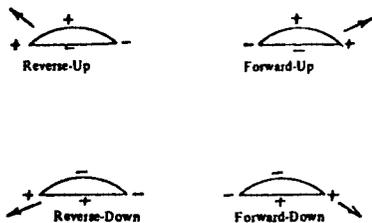
Suppose the breakthroughs made in the science of gravity control, from the 1920's until now had instead become the path taken in aeronautics?

Travel in light-speed craft built here on Earth has long been possible, we discover in this document on the findings of engineers who, although researching without cross-contact, founded sound concepts on the universe's least understood element - ether; its essence as a form of energy and, ultimately, how vehicles can be created with existing technology to run on this vast source of energy for moving about, or beyond, Earth.

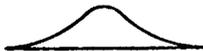
For the unsettling success of early experiments, little of authority has come to print up to this compelling review by Rho Sigma (a pseudonym), himself once a moon program aerospace engineer currently consulting for the United States Senate.

Aristotle identified the basic elements as earth, air, fire, water and ether, the massless, omnipresent, pre-cosmic "element of the stars," known as the "carrier of light." Its existence remained unproven and obscure until around 1920 when a related phenomenon was observed by T. Townsend Brown, then an American physics student in Ohio. When high voltage surged into an X-ray tube he had suspended freely, it tried moving; yet no physical law in evidence supported this. Further testing of electric condensers - circuits able to store charge temporarily - verified that they always exhibit a forward thrust toward the positive pole upon taking a charge. Reversing polarity will cause a reversal in the direction of push. Condensers are the key to "electro-gravitics," the field in which the forces of electro-magnetism and ether converge to defy gravity.

After shaping his condenser models into discs, Brown suggested in 1926 a method of flight which he termed "the space car," in days when modern aircraft were just getting off the ground. Propulsion in any conceivable direction was to be engaged simply by governing the orientation and magnitude of the polarities surrounding the vehicle:



Surprise! The ideal shape he found for these was:



Though Brown proved his theories in practical models which he patented by the 1960's, his work gained little attention in the scientific field.

So then, Sigma asks, what is gravitation? When Dr. Erwin Saxl worked as a post-doctoral student with Albert Einstein at Harvard University, the two discussed probable links between electricity, mass and gravity. Saxl devised a uniquely sensitive system for measuring gravity in the 1960's, taking elaborate trials that confirm these forces do interact. He speculated an electro-gravitic medium in all space, one causing the Universe to only appear to be expanding. Is a revision of the basic body of concepts - Newton's laws, Relativity

and Sub-atomic Life - justified? A new principle is needed, yet waits forestalled in science.

The most startling adventure told began in England, by John Searl in 1949. An electrical technician, he had no special education in the subject, and began his own studies unhindered by fixed dogma. He noticed that all motors threw out an external power field, an effect he assumed resulted from free electrons being spun out and pulled in again. He set out to build larger generators as tests, the first arriving in 1952, a "segmented rotor disc" just three feet in diameter. Revved up by a small engine, the hoped-for power was produced, but its high potential was amazing. Static electricity seized nearby trees and ozone formed. Suddenly, the unexpected happened: while still building speed, the disc broke free, lifting to hover around fifty feet, encompassed by a pink halo, and finally and thankfully, the object hurled itself up, vanishing rapidly into the sky.

Searl has constructed many such small craft since then, the largest being 30 feet across. While many know of Searl's work, few speak out.

Sigma closes his tribute to independent vision with a look into the dim past. What of Edgar Cayce's mention of "ether", and his recall of airships from Atlantis? Fresh credence is given to ancient sightings of high technology in the skies. Are "segmented discs" akin to Ezekiel's "Wheel within a Wheel"?

Perhaps ether technology's most timely offer comes as an alternative energy source. Prophetically expressed by R. Buckminster Fuller, "There isn't any energy crisis. It's simply a crisis of ignorance."

Ether Technology is available from CSA Printing and Bindery, Lakemont, GA 30552 USA. Reviewed by Rob Wold, a film producer who lives at 2173 N. California Av., Chicago, Illinois 60647 USA.

VAUGHN M. GREENE, author of Astronauts of Ancient Japan, has reported an annoying experience with The San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, California. Mr. Greene, who is working on a new book, tentatively entitled "Astronauts of the Ancient Pacific", requested permission from the museum to use in his book a photo which he took of one of their exhibits of a "Peking Man," which Mr. Greene believes to be similar to the "Jomon Man" he describes in his new book.

Denying permission for him to use the photo, the museum stated in a letter dated November 28, 1979: "It is the policy of the San Diego Museum of Man to refuse permission for publication of photographs of its exhibitions or collections which are deemed inappropriate or at variance with generally held scientific beliefs. (Emphasis added) The letter is signed by Barton Wright, Scientific Director."

DR. RICHARD P. GERMANN has published the lecture which he delivered at the Fifth World Conference of the Ancient Astronaut Society in June, 1978, entitled "Science's Ultimate Challenge: The Re-evaluation of Ancient Occult Knowledge." Members who would like to have a copy of the pamphlet may send US\$3.00 to Dr. Germann at P. O. Box 67, Willard, Ohio 44890 USA.

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