OUR ANCESTORS' INCREDIBLE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

BY MAURICE CHATELAIN*

As a former NASA scientist and one of the first designers of the APOLLO spacecraft which landed on the Moon, I cannot believe that God created Man and the Universe in six days and only six thousand years ago. I therefore do not believe in the myth of CREATION. I do not believe either in that of EVOLUTION, since I know that many successive human civilizations have been completely destroyed by natural cataclysms such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, glaciations, polar reversals, or catastrophic proximities of the planets Mars and Venus.

On the contrary, and according to Sumerian cuneiform clay tablets, I believe that extraterrestrial astronauts from another planet landed on the Earth several hundred thousand years ago and slowly transformed, by insemination and genetic mutation, primitive humanoids into intelligent and educated humans who were our prehistoric ancestors and worshipped these astronauts as gods under the names of Elohim or Nefilim, meaning those who came from the sky.

And for the last forty years, since I came from France to California to work on the American space programs, I have tried to prove that I am right, in nine different books which have been published in ten different countries around the world. For that purpose, I only had to show the incredible scientific knowledge of our ancestors who were living several thousand years ago, compared to the ignorance and stupidity of the Church leaders during two thousand years of religious fanaticism.

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*Mr. Chatelain emigrated to the United States from France and began a career in the aerospace industry in California. He was later placed in charge of the design, development and production of the space communication systems for voice and television transmission for NASA's Apollo spacecraft. Now 82 and retired, Mr. Chatelain continues his research and writing.

Mr. Chatelain has available autographed copies of his book Our Cosmic Ancestors, along with a new chapter on Ancient Astronauts which he has written for that purpose. Also, the high cost of printing and the difficulty of distributing his other books has caused him to cancel his plans for publishing in the U.S. his last three books, The First Americans, The First Christians, and The Prophecies of Nostradamus From 1997 to 3797. However, the three books can be obtained from the author in photocopy format.

For prices and ordering information for all four books, write to Maurice Chatelain, 3976 Kenosha Avenue, San Diego, California 92117 USA.

I. ANCIENT ASTRONOMERS

I believe that our prehistoric ancestors knew the circumference and diameter of the Earth and therefore, the PI factor of 22/7 which relates them. They also knew the metric system, which was based on these dimensions and was not invented by the Egyptians but probably given to them by ancient astronauts. However, they used it with fractions instead of decimals as we do now. Their usual measuring units, called feet, cubits, yards, stadia, or nautical miles, were all exact fractions of the polar circumference of the Earth. They knew of course that it was about equal to forty million meters, which could only be divided by two and five, and often used a more practical value of 39,999,960 m which can be divided by thirteen different numbers that they used for their astronomical calculations or the dimensions of their monuments.

For example, is it a coincidence that the base perimeter of the Great Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt of 925.925 m was one half of a nautical mile or minute of latitude, or the polar circumference divided by 43,200? Is it another coincidence that the base length of the Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacan, Mexico, of 228.571 m was equal to the polar circumference divided by 175,000, or to 500 Hebraic cubits of 16/35 of one meter, also used for the construction of the temples of Chavin de Huantar in Peru and the Temple of Jerusalem in Palestine? Does that mean that the American temples were built by the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel, or that the Temple of Jerusalem was built by Ancient Astronauts who had landed before in America?

The builders of Stonehenge in England had used a megalithic yard of 833.333 mm corresponding to a foot of 277.777mm which has also been found in the ruins of Mycenae and Tyrins in Greece, which is already surprising. But is it a coincidence that the same megalithic foot had been used for the base length of 80, 110, and 120 m of the pyramids of Pepi, Djoser, and Sekemket in Egypt? Or for the dimensions of the city blocks of 210 x 420m of Harappa in the Indus Valley? Or for the base lengths of 360 and 420m of the pyramids of Houang in China or Cholula in Mexico? Or for the sides of 400 m of the Citadel of Teotihuacan in Mexico?

Is it another coincidence that the base lengths of three Egyptian pyramids, of 231, 198, and 99 meters, represented exact numbers of a Sumerian foot of 330 mm corresponding to a cubit of 495 mm, which can also be found in the dimensions of 396 and 165 meters of Polynesian temples on the islands of Tonga Tapu, Oahu, and Nuku Hiva? Does that mean that the same Ancient Astronauts had landed in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Polynesia to teach these measuring units to the natives there?

And how could we explain that the temples of Tiahuanaco in Bolivia, probably the oldest in the world, were built with a cubit of 444.444 mm or 4/9 of one meter, or the polar circumference divided by ninety millions, and that the same cubit was used by the Romans several thousand years later, on the other side of the world, with a foot of 296.296 mm? However, the best proof of the incredible knowledge of our ancestors has been discovered recently in Egypt.

Official archeologists generally know very little about other sciences such as astronomy, mathematics, or geophysics, for example. That is why important archeological discoveries are often made by other scientists and very seldom by archeologists. For example, it has recently been discovered that Egyptian astronomers had computed the distances from the Sun and orbital velocities of the first six planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, from their sidereal revolution periods which they had known for a long time.

Modern astronomers are supposed to know that the orbital velocity of a planet is inversely proportional to the square root of its distance from the Sun and to the cubic root of its sidereal revolution period, but Egyptian astronomers were not supposed to know it. For example, the Earth has a sidereal revolution period of 365.256328452 days, an average distance from the Sun of 149,501,000 kms, and an orbital velocity of 29,798 meters per second.

And recently, archeologists decided to measure the distances between the centers of six monuments on the plateau of Gizeh in Egypt, namely the pyramids of Cheops, Chephren, and Mykerinos, the Valley Temples of Chephren and Mykerinos, the Funerary Temple of Chephren, and they found the following distances:

They measured 1019 meters between the center of the pyramid of Mykerinos and the Valley Temple of Chephren, 745 m between the center of the pyramid of Chephren and that of its Valley Temple, 634 m between the center of the pyramid of Cheops and the Valley Temple of Chephren, 514 m between the Funerary Temple of Chephren and the Valley Temple of Mykerinos, 278 m between the Valley Temple of Chephren and that of Mykerinos, and 205 m between the center of the pyramid of Chephren and its Funerary Temple.

At first sight, these distances did not mean anything to the archeologists, but a very smart astronomer discovered that, when multiplied by the mysterious number 47, they indicated the orbital velocities of 47,893 m/s for Mercury, 35,015 for Venus, 29,798 for the Earth, 24,158 for Mars, 13,066 for Jupiter, and 9,635 for Saturn, which are very close to the values recently computed for these planets by modern astronomers from their sidereal revolution periods. Then a smart geophysicist discovered that the mysterious number 47 was the ratio between the velocity of light and the equatorial radius of the Earth which the Egyptians had estimated at 6383 km instead of 6378.

I was so much interested by that discovery that I decided to make the calculations myself, from the relative sidereal revolution periods of the six planets, taking that of the Earth as unity. And I thus obtained the following orbital velocities: 47,893 m/s for Mercury, 35,036 for Venus, 29,798 for the Earth, 24,140 for Mars, 13,065 for Jupiter, and 9,648 for Saturn, which are very close to the values computed by the Egyptian astronomers.

Then I thought that these astronomers could also have computed the average distances of the six planets from the Sun and using the same data, I obtained the following distances from the Sun in thousands of kilometers: 57,873 for Mercury, 108,270 for Venus, 149,501 for the Earth, 227,455 for Mars, 790,586 for Jupiter, and 1,429,930 for Saturn, which are also very close to modern values observed by our astronomers.

And if the Egyptians had such a fantastic astronomical and mathematical knowledge when they built the three pyramids of Gizeh, probably ten thousand years ago, before the Biblical date of Creation, there can be no doubt in my mind that they had obtained that knowledge from Ancient Astronauts who came from another planet to create and educate the human race.

II. THE MARDUK MYSTERY

According to Sumerian cuneiform clay tablets and their remarkable interpretation by Zecharia Sitchin (1), our ancestors knew the existence of Uranus and Neptune and that of another large planet called NIBIRU by the Sumerians, or MARDUK by the Babylonians. That mysterious planet had an average sidereal period of 3600 years, revolved in a clockwise direction opposite to that of the other planets, and therefore had an average orbital velocity of 1944 m/s and an average distance from the Sun of 35,133 million kilometers, or 235 times that of the Earth.

On each of its passages at perihelion, its closest distance to the Sun, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, it caused terrible cataclysms on the surface of the Earth. And on one of these passages, Marduk collided with a smaller planet called TIAMAT and destroyed it. Of course official astronomers or archeologists were not interested in such a fairy tale written on cuneiform clay tablets more than six thousand years ago, even before the assumed Biblical date of creation of the Universe.

However, a smart and independent astronomer named Thomas Van Flandern was interested. He assumed that all the asteroids and comets of our solar system could have been created by the explosion of Tiamat and that their total mass should be equal to the former mass of that planet. Since he knew the precise positions and orbital data of several hundreds of these asteroids and comets, he thought that it should be possible to calculate the date and celestial location of the explosion of Tiamat by running their orbits backwards in time in a computer until they were all reunited again at the same time at the same latitude and longitude in the sky.

The result was absolutely fantastic. The computer told him that the date of the collision was about ten million years ago, and that the approximate position of Tiamat at that time was at 2.8 astronomical units from the Sun, on the ecliptic at latitude zero and longitude 280, between the present positions of the stars Facies and Pelagus in the constellation of Capricorn. That seems to indicate that the asteroid Ceres, which is at a distance of 2.735 astronomical units from the Sun and has a sidereal revolution period of 1652 days, or 4.523 years, could be a remnant from the explosion of the planet Tiamat. I therefore believe that Thomas Van Flandern made a fantastic astronomical discovery which seems to prove that the Sumerian story of Marduk was true, and I sent him on 5 October 1975, a letter of congratulations to which he was kind enough to reply nine days later. But as could be expected in our time of religious and political censorship and ultra conservative government, his remarkable discovery was completely ignored by official scientists.

So far as I know, Zecharia Sitchin is the only author who ever tried to estimate the last dates of catastrophic passage of Marduk at perihelion and close proximity to the Earth. In his fascinating book, The 12th Planet, he suggests that some of these passages could have occurred around 11,000 BC during the neolithic period, in 7,400 BC during the pottery phase, and in 3,800 BC during the Sumerian period. These dates certainly make sense but he does not mention what could have happened in 200 BC

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which could be the most interesting, unless at that
time, Marduk had finally managed to escape the at-
traction of the Sun and disappeared forever in
outer space.

Anyway, there could exist other possibilities
which I have tried to calculate with an astronomi-
cal computer. In order to obtain more precise dates
of possible Marduk catastrophes, I tried to deter-
mine the dates of conjunction or reunion in a small
celestial angle of the large planets Jupiter, Sa-
turn, Uranus, and Neptune, which must have played
an important part in attracting Marduk and bending
its usual orbit in the direction of the Earth be-
tween Mars and Jupiter.

I had first thought that a conjunction of the
four large planets would have been necessary to di-
vert Marduk from its usual orbit and make it pass
close to the Earth.However, such quadruple conjunc-
tions which only occur every 4628 years, or 9/7 of
3600 years, did not give me any interesting results.
I then thought that a reunion of only three of the
large planets could have been sufficient to divert
and attract Marduk, especially since triple reunions
of Uranus and Neptune with Jupiter or Saturn occur
every 171.4 years and that 21 of them exactly re-
present 3600 years. I have therefore computed the
dates of these reunions over a period of 12,684
years representing 73 reunion periods of three
planets,from 14638 to 1954 BC. I have finally found
ten different series of reunion dates separated by
intervals of about 3600 years in each series.

For example, it has been found in Mayan texts a
catastrophic date of -14621, while my computer indi-
cates a reunion of Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune (JUN)
in 14638, one of Saturn, Uranus and Neptune (SUN) in
11032, and two JUN in 7425 and 3833, with intervals
of 3606, 3607, and 3592 years.

The best series of planetary reunions seems to be
that found in the legend of Akakor in Amazonia,
according to which a terrible catastrophe had occur-
red in the year -14468. And my computer indicates a
reunion of the four large planets (JSUN) at that
very same date, then a JUN in 10868, a SUN in 7268,
and a JUN in 3668, always 3600 years apart.

Some ancient texts of the Mayas indicate that one
of their calendars had started in -13470, while my
computer indicates a JSUN in 13435, another JSUN in
9842, and two JUN in 6236 and 2631, with three in-
tervals of 3593, 3606, and 3605 years.

The Amazonian legend of Akakor also indicates
that for the tribe of Mongulalas, the divine Crea-
tion and the start of their calendar occurred in
-10481, while my computer indicates a JUN reunion in
10519, another JUN in 6913, and a SUN in 3318, with
intervals of 3606 and 3595 years. According to the
legend of Akakor,the civilization of the Mongulalas
was supposed to last 12,483 years, or 657 lunar cy-
cles of 19 years, from -10481 to +2002, in eleven
years from now.

Other texts of the Mayas indicate that one of
their calendars started in -13470 while the compu-
ter indicates a JSUN reunion in 13435, and that a
terrible catastrophe occurred in 10344 while the
computer indicates a SUN in 10346, a JUN in 6747,
and another JUN in 3142, with intervals of 3599 and
3605 years. The last conjunction almost coincide
with their calendar of 1,886,040 days, or 260 con-
junction cycles of Jupiter and Saturn of 7254 days
each, which started in 3144 or 3164.

Many ancient texts and geological evidence indi-
cate that a fantastic cataclysm occurred about
twelve thousand years ago over the whole surface
of the Earth. And the computer indicates a JUN in
10008, a SUN in 6404, and another JUN in 2810, with
intervals of 3604 and 3594 years.

The calendar of Zoroaster started in -9658, while
the computer indicates a SUN in 9665, a JUN in 6070
and a SUN in 2457, with intervals of 3595 and 3613
years.

The Hindu legend of Mahabharata started in -7116,
while the computer indicates a SUN in 7082 and a
JUN in 3487, or 3595 years apart.

It is well known that the famous Egyptian calen-
dar of Sirius of 1461 years of 360 days, or 1460
years of 365 1/4 days had started in -5700 and end-
ed in +140. And the computer indicates that there
was a SUN in 5718 and a JSUN in 2133, with an inter-
val of 3585 years. That calendar could have been
computed 18 years after a triple conjunction and a
catastrophic passage of Marduk in close proximity
to the Earth.

The Egyptians also had a calendar of Athotis
which is known to have started in -5557, while the
computer indicates a JUN in 5546 and a JSUN in 1954,
with an interval of 3592 years. According to the
late French scientist André Pochan, who spent his
whole life in Egypt, the last Egyptian God reigned
for 81 years from 5700 to 5619, Menes the first hu-
man king reigned for 62 years from 5619 to 5557, and
the second human king Athotis reigned for 46 years
from 5557 to 5511.

As one can see, we have ten different series of
planetary reunions whose dates are about 3600 years
apart in each series. The most acceptable of these
series seems to be the second one whose four reun-
ions are exactly 3600 years apart. It also has the
advantage of corresponding to the solution proposed
by Zecharia Sitchin, according to which the last
catastrophic passages of Marduk probably happened
in 11000, 7400, and 3800 BC. The other nine series
could correspond to astronomical calendars of 3600
years which had nothing in common with Marduk.

So far astronomers have not discovered any planet
with a revolution period of 3600 years, but several
of them believe that there could exist one with a
revolution period of 1800 years, an average orbital
velocity of 2357 m/s, and an average distance from
the Sun of 22,122 million kilometers, or 148 times
that of the Earth. That could make sense if we as-
sume that Marduk was passing once between Mars and
Jupiter when the Earth was on the other side of the
Sun and therefore protected by it, and a second time
1800 years later when the Earth was in conjunction
with Mars and therefore not shielded by the Sun from
the effect of Marduk. Anyway, since there was no
Marduk catastrophe in 2000 or 200 BC, it can be
assumed that Marduk has escaped the solar system and
will never come back.

(1)The author of The 12th Planet, The Stairway to
Heaven, The Wars of Gods and Men, The Lost Realms,
and Genesis Revisited, all available in paperback
from AVON Books, New York. All five books are also
available in hardcover from Bear Books, P.O. Drawer
2860, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504 USA.

III. THE COW YARD

Most American scientists hate the metric system
which they are supposed to have learned in school,
probably because it was discovered in Egypt by
French scientists and not by British egyptologists.
I personally like that system, not only because I
was born and ecucated in France, but also because I
find the metric system more practical than the Bri-
tish system and easier to compare with the ancient
measuring systems.

I had read some time ago, under the title of The
Cow Yard, a very interesting article written by one
of those American scientists and I really enjoyed
it. The purpose of the article was to demonstrate
that the metric system was incompatible with ancient
measuring systems and strangely enough, it actually
proved that it was compatible. Several of these
scientists had discovered that, when coming back
from the meadow to their stable, British cows walk-
ed at a very regular pace,leaving on their track an
even pattern of parallel ridges like those of cor-
duroy, separated by a regular interval of 2.43 feet

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or 740 millimeters, which they called a "Cow Yard." The article indicated that such an interval had been used in England as a length measuring unit for a long time.

At first I did not believe it. Then I thought British cows had probably been imported to England by William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, when he invaded England in 1066, and that the French cows now found in Normandy should be the cousins of the British ones now found in England, and should therefore walk back to their stables at the same pace as that of their British cousins. So on my last trip to France, I went to the small village of Fains near Vernon in Normandy where my maternal ancestors are buried in the local cemetery.

Once there, I discreetly measured the intervals of the corduroy pattern left on the humid ground by the French cows when they returned from the meadow to their stable. And believe it or not, I measured exactly 27 ridges or furrows in a length of 20 meters, which gave me an average interval of 740.740 millimeters, or 20/27 of one meter. That proved to me that the French cows in Normandy walked at the same pace as that of the British cows in Somerset. But at first sight, that was not enough to prove that the Cow Yard was related to the metric system which is based on the polar circumference of the Earth of forty million meters. But when I divided that length by that of the Cow Yard, I found that this measuring unit was exactly that of the circumference of the Earth divided by 54 millions! That reminded me that the Egyptians had a measuring unit called REMEN of 370.370 mm, or one half of the Cow Yard.

I then discovered that there are 150,000 Cow Yards in one degree of latitude, 100,000 in one degree of longitude at a latitude of 48,375 degrees, 2500 in a nautical mile, 250 in a stadium, 162 in the length and 81 in the width of the Roman Temple of Apollo in Didyme. Moreover, a length of 1360 meters represents 720 French Aunes, 1632 Megalithic Yards, 1800 Russian Archins, 1836 Cow Yards, 2550 Babylonian cubits, 2975 Hebraic, 3060 Roman, 3264 Mycenian, and 3672 Egyptian Remens. Moreover, the Cow Yard is exactly contained 216 times in the length of 160 meters of the Ark of Mount Nizir. It is therefore obvious that the Cow Yard is related to the metric system and to most of the ancient length measuring systems.

IV. MORE ON THE 76 UFO LANDING SITES IN FRANCE

Many readers have requested more information on the calculations of the triangles between the 76 UFO landing sites in France discussed in my article in Ancient Skies 18:1. The formula to calculate the shortest angular distance D between two points A and B along a great circle of the Earth is:

cos D = sin A sin B + cos A cos B cos L where
A - latitude of A in decimal degrees
B = latitude of B in decimal degrees
L = longitude difference between A and B
D = angular distance in degrees between A and B

For example, in the French triangle formed by points 1 - 33 - 54, the angular distance between points 1 and 54 or 33 and 54 is:

D = cos^{-1} of .99194836562 or 7.275627 degrees or 808,403 meters. The angular distance between points 1 and 33 is:

D = cos^{-1} of .99966638449 or 1.479960 degrees or 164,440 meters. The triangle 1 - 33 - 54 is therefore isosceles.

For a map, one can use the Michelin map of France No. 989 where degrees are not indicated, and starting for example from PERPIGNAN at the bottom of the map, with intervals of one centimeter for 10,000 meters or .9000 degree.

The formula to calculate the number N of triangles that can be obtained from a number n of points is with 76 points:

N = n(n-1)(n-2)/6 = 76x75x74/6 = 70,300 triangles.

The 76 French landing sites in decimal degrees are:

		LONGITUDE	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
01	BIOT	- 7.10	43.63	39	PERPIGNAN	- 2.88	42.69
02	BIDESTROFF	- 6.79	48.85	40	RESSONS	- 2.74	49.54
03	GUEBLING	- 6.76	48.86	41	LAGRASSE	- 2.62	43.09
04	VILLERS	- 6.69	47.06	42	MONTLUCON	- 2.59	46.34
05	MONTCOURT	- 6.61	48.70	43	SAINT AMAND	- 2.51	46.72
06	ORCHAMPS	- 6.56	47.12	44	CARCASSONNE	- 2.23	43.26
07	MALBUISSON	- 6.29	46.77	45	MOUTIER	- 2.19	45.92
08	POURNOY	- 6.15	49.02	46	FENIERS	- 2.13	45.75
09	PREMANON	- 6.04	46.46	47	SAINT CREPIN	- 2.09	49.26
10	JUSSEY	- 5.89	47.83	48	DOMART	- 2.06	50.04
11	CABASSON	- 5.77	43.76	49	FIGEAC	- 2.03	44.61
12	SAINT CYR	- 5.71	43.18	50	BRIATEXTE	- 1.91	43.76
13	BRANGES	- 5.18	46.65	51	CRECY	- 1.88	50.28
14	FRONCLES	- 5.14	48.29	52	TOULOUSE	- 1.47	43.64
15	CHABEUIL	- 5.02	44.90	53	HENNEZIS	- 1.46	49.17
16	MONTEUX	- 4.98	44.02	54	BAILLOLET	- 1.44	49.79
17	VOILLECOMTE	- 4.87	48.50	55	SAINT ALBAN	- 1.42	43.68
18	VILLERS	- 4.72	49.63	56	TOULOUSE	- 1.40	43.59
19	BRIENNE	- 4.53	48.39	57	MARVILLE	- 1.39	48.68
20	NIMES	- 4.41	43.86	58	FONTENAY	- 1.27	49.56
21	BLANZY	- 4.41	46.71	59	CLOYES	- 1.24	48.01
22	NIMES	- 4.36	43.82	60	RUE	- 1.17	50.27
23	SANVIGNES	- 4.32	46.67	61	PIERRES	- 0.81	45.61
24	NIMES	- 4.31	43.88	62	NOUATRE	- 0.54	47.05
25	ISLES	- 4.21	49.36	63	BERGERAC	- 0.48	44.86
26	SAINT AMBROIX	- 4.20	44.26	64	RONSENAC	- 0.26	45.48
27	SAINT ETIENNE	- 4.13	48.52	65	COZES	+ 0.33	45.58
28	POUSSINARGUES	- 4.12	44.29	66	BRESSUIRE	+ 0.51	46.83
29	MONTBAZIN	- 3.69	43.51	67	LA ROULERIE	+ 0.57	45.80
30	LE VIGAN	- 3.67	44.04	68	ANDIGNE	+ 0.78	47.67
31	CHAROUBLE	- 3.63	50.31	69	SAINTES	+ 0.79	45.70
32	CLAMECY	- 3.52	47.46	70	MERAC	+ 0.98	47.96
33	NIVELLES	- 3.46	50.47	71	TAUPIGNAC	+ 1.06	45.68
34	CHERENC	- 3.25	50.61	72	ERBRAY	+ 1.32	47.66
35	CHIRAT	- 3.07	45.94	73	FLOTTE EN RE	+ 1.33	46.18
36	MAISONCELLES	- 2.99	48.86	74	REDON	+ 2.06	47.65
37	BOMPAS	- 2.93	42.73	75	MEGRIT	+ 2.25	48.38
38	PERPIGNAN	- 2.92	42.70	76	LOCTUDY	+ 4.22	47.82

CORRECTION: The author of the article on Dr. Valter Juvelius in Ancient Skies 18:3 is KALEVI MIKKONEN (not Kaveli). His address is Tervaskatu 4 B 11, 96190 Rovaniemi, FINLAND.

Our Cosmic Ancestors, by Maurice Chatelain is a complete book, easy to read and understand. All the chapters were engrossing and the various chapters on the Mayan Calendar, the Secrets of the Pyramids, Maltese Cross, Rhodes Calculator, Earth's Four Moons, Mystery of Atlantis, Extraterrestrial Civilizations and Mysterious Visits were of particular interest to me. The whole book is fascinating and deserves greater attention by all Ancient Astronaut Society members. Rustum D. Patel, No. 2, K.R. Irani Building, Katrak Hall Compound, Katrak Road, 122 Depot Lines, Sadar, Karachi, PAKISTAN.

COMING EVENTS:
-Member Expedition to Mexico, May 6-17, 1992.
-20th Anniversary World Conference, August 2,3 & 4, 1993 at the Imperial Palace Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1991 marks the 18th Anniversary of the founding of the ANCIENT ASTRONAUT SOCIETY.