



ANCIENT SKIES

"Come Search With Us!"

Official Logbook of the Ancient Astronaut Society

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MAY-JUNE, 1995

UPDATE ON THE GREAT PYRAMID'S SECRET CHAMBER

BY ALAN F. ALFORD*

Greetings from England. I have been anxiously awaiting an update on the discovery of the mysterious door in the southern shaft leading up from the Queen's Chamber in the Great Pyramid of Giza near Cairo, Egypt. In Ancient Skies 20:5 (November-December 1993), Erich von Daniken reported on the activities of Rudolf Gantenbrink, a German engineer who developed a miniature robot which he used to traverse the shaft up to a point where the shaft was blocked by a stone door. That discovery took place on March 22, 1993. In my article on the Great Pyramid in Ancient Skies 21:2 (May-June 1994), I concluded by saying that "Rudolf Gantenbrink will soon be back at the Great Pyramid to explore the north shaft of the Queen's Chamber and to assist the Egyptians in the opening of the secret chamber above the southern shaft."

I visited Cairo in November 1994 and went inside the Great Pyramid, but unfortunately the Queen's Chamber was locked. I tried everything to get inside, even bribery, but I guess the guard just didn't have the key.

Earlier this year I came across an article written by Penelope Denning in The Sunday Telegraph (London) for January 1, 1995 which brings the story up-to-date. According to the paper, one week after the door was discovered, Gantenbrink was told to pack up his robot and go home. A spokesman for the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo in late December, 1994 denied that there was anything mysterious about this, stating that the project had been completed, that it was not possible to open the door, saying that "the Egyptians would never allow it."

After the discovery of the door, all further investigation of the shafts has apparently stopped, at least by persons other than the Egyptians. But Gantenbrink told the newspaper that there is ample evidence to support the idea that there is a concealed chamber behind the mysterious door. For example, he noted that there are changes in the physical appearance of the shaft near the door, the most important of which is the change from rough-hewn limestone walls in the rest of the shaft to the highly-polished white limestone of the last few meters. This, he says, suggests an imminent upgrading to something more important. Also, there is evidence of structural damage which would suggest some internal stress in the area, such as the presence of a cavity. Further, he noted, the door itself appears to be free of mortar, whereas all the joints between

the blocks of the shaft are mortared. He is quoted by The Sunday Telegraph as follows:

"I take an absolutely neutral position. It is a scientific process, and there is no need whatsoever to answer questions with speculation when these questions could be answered much more easily by continuing the research. Yet because of a stupid feud between what I call believers and non-believers, I am condemned as someone who is speculating. But I am not. I am just stating facts.

"We have a device (ultrasonic) that would discover if there is a cavity behind the slab. It's nonsensical to make theories when we have the tools to discover the facts."

According to Gantenbrink, the problem is that he is not an Egyptologist, but a hired technician. By definition, therefore, his views have no validity.

Although Gantenbrink has modified his robot so it is capable of navigating the sharp bends in the northern shaft leading from the Queen's Chamber, his request for a license to investigate this shaft was refused by the Egyptian authorities. The article in The Sunday Telegraph concludes:

"Two weeks ago (mid-December 1994) it seemed that some sort of rapprochement between Rudolf Gantenbrink and the Egyptians had been achieved. From the Institute of French Engineers in Paris, Gantenbrink announced that he had offered the robot, currently housed at the British Museum, to the Egyptian authorities. The exploration could now continue under Egyptian auspices, with an operator trained by Gantenbrink himself.

"But as Gantenbrink made clear to The Sunday Telegraph last week, his announcement in Paris was less a statement of fact than a statement of faith. The offer to the Egyptians had been made back in June (1994). A positive response to this diplomatic, and clearly personally painful, sacrifice was received in October, and Gantenbrink was preparing to go to Egypt once more.

"In early November, however, came the unimaginable - a two-line brush-off from the successor as Secretary-General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, Dr. Abdul Nour El-Din: 'Thanks for your offer to train the Egyptian technician... Unfortunately we are very busy for the time being, therefore we will postpone the matter.'

"Gantenbrink now hopes that by making public his offer to the Egyptians, they will think again. 'The search for the truth is too important to be ruined by a silly political game,' he says. 'My only hope is that they will soon reach the same conclusion.'"

So what on Earth are the Egyptians up to? I reckon the Egyptians are real scared about what they might find and are therefore carrying out their own investigations in secret.

*Mr. Alford is a chartered accountant. His address is 34 Shire Ridge, Shire Oak, Walsall, Staffs., ENGLAND WS9 9RB.

IN MY ARTICLE "Spaceships of Ancient Egypt" published in Ancient Skies 21:5, I quoted the American archaeologist Dr. J.O. Kinnaman who claimed that together with the eminent British archaeologist Sir William Matthew Flinders Petrie they discovered ancient technical objects hidden in the Great Pyramid of Gizeh near Cairo, Egypt. Several members have requested more information about this startling fact.

Dr. J.O. Kinnaman (1877-1961) held a Ph.D. and a Doctorate in Archaeology from the University of Rome. He wrote four books and a number of articles on the subject of archaeology. He was a member of the Society of Archaeologists and a Fellow and former Vice President of the Victoria Institute and the Palestinian Exploration Fund of Great Britain.

In the original article by Willi Weichel Semple, F.R.C., "Dr. Kinnaman: Digger for Facts", which was published in the Rosicrucian Digest for July, 1962, the writer mentioned his discussions with Dr. Kinnaman since they first met in 1955. Dr. Kinnaman posed a rhetorical question for Mr. Semple: "Just how old do you think the Great Pyramid is?" Answering himself, Dr. Kinnaman said: "It was built in 46,000 BC... And what would you think if I told you it was not built by Khufu but by Atlanteans? Oh yes, Atlantis actually did exist. Furthermore, the Great Pyramid was never built as a tomb."

"But how did you and Dr. Petrie discover all this?" Mr. Semple enquired. "By accident," Dr. Kinnaman replied. "We discovered a secret room containing things you'd never believe, and in that secret room among other items we found proof of the date of the building of the Pyramid. We found manuscripts that told us for what purpose it was built, and we found a lot more, too."

Mr. Semple asked: "But how is it that we have never heard of this secret room?"

Dr. Kinnaman answered: "Because Dr. Petrie and I swore an oath to the highest government officials in Egypt and Great Britain never to divulge this knowledge during our lifetimes."

To this day, no government official has ever admitted that Dr. Kinnaman and Dr. Petrie discovered sophisticated ancient technical objects in the Great Pyramid in 1924. Robin Collyns, 2/62 Whythead Crescent, Kohimarama, Auckland 5, NEW ZEALAND.

NEW BOOK:

THE YAHWEH ENCOUNTERS: BIBLE ASTRONAUTS, ARK RADIATIONS AND TEMPLE ELECTRONICS, by Society Member Ann Madden Jones.

Described as "a controversial interpretation of the Holy Bible" the back cover of the book states: "This astonishing analysis of the Bible reveals that the Scriptures are filled with technological data, and speak of a visitation to Earth by Celestial Beings who not only created man, but interbred with their creation! The author holds degrees from George Washington University and the University of North Carolina, and brings together her findings from twelve years of research. Jones discovered overwhelming evidence, based on modern technology, original meanings of Biblical terms, and data from religious texts older than the Bible, that celestial visitors not only traversed the skies of Earth in spaceships, but also used thought control, crystal lasers, robot angels, holography, and genetic engineering in their development of and dealings with humans."

The book is available in oversize paperback from The Sandbird Publishing Group, P.O. Box 56, Carrboro, NC 27510 USA.

MUFON 1995 INTERNATIONAL UFO SYMPOSIUM will be held at the Red Lion Hotel, Sea Tac Airport, Seattle, Washington on July 7-9, 1995. Info: Marilyn Childs, P.O. Box 1012, Bothell, WA 98041-1012.

MEMBER EXPEDITION TO VISIT VAL CAMONICA CAVES

Our Member Expedition to Italy in August, 1995 will visit the prehistoric cave drawings of Val Camonica, near Brescia in Northern Italy. The Expedition will depart Chicago on August 3 and will include Rome, Sorrento, Isle of Capri (including a visit to the Blue Grotto), Pompeii and Herculaneum, Vatican City, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Padua, Verona and Milan, in Italy. On August 17 the group will travel by train from Milan to Bern, Switzerland via the Simplon Pass in the Alps Mountains. In Bern the group will attend the Society's World Conference on August 18 and 19 and return to the U.S. on August 20. Members may join the Expedition in Chicago, Washington, D.C. or in Rome. Special flight arrangements have been made for members to depart from Los Angeles and San Francisco to meet in Washington Dulles Airport for the flight to Rome. Anyone interested in participating in the tour should contact the Society Headquarters immediately for a detailed Itinerary and prices. Call 708-295-8899 or Fax 708-295-0868.



Above: Drawing of helmeted figures found in prehistoric cave near Brescia, Italy.

BERN CONFERENCE

Good news for English speaking members! All the German lectures at the Bern Conference will be translated into English. There will be full simultaneous translation of all lectures, the English into German and the German into English. The Conference will be held at the Casino meeting hall in Bern, Switzerland on August 18-19, 1995.

Members who wish to attend the Conference and the Gala Banquet should register directly with Ancient Astronaut Society, Postfach, CH-3803 Beatenberg, Switzerland, Fax 41 36 41 20 81. The fees are 180 Swiss francs to attend the lectures and 60 Swiss francs to attend the banquet. Please note that the address and fax number are new.

NEW ADDRESS FOR THE SOCIETY'S SWISS OFFICE

Our office in Switzerland has moved. The new address is Postfach, CH-3803 Beatenberg, Switzerland. The new telephone is 41 36 41 20 80. The new Fax is 41 36 41 20 81. The new address and phone and Fax numbers also apply to Erich von Daniken.

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RETURN TO THE MOON

BY MAURICE CHATELAIN*

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) abandoned the exploration of the Moon in December 1972 after the return of Apollo 17, even though there were still several Apollo spacecraft and Saturn rockets available and ready to be launched. That surprising decision had been made for mysterious reasons, probably religious as well as political or financial. Apollo astronauts had seen on the Moon the ruins of very ancient domes and pyramids that could not have a natural origin, and American religious organizations were afraid of whatever could be discovered there later, such as indisputable evidence of prehistoric alien civilizations living on the Moon a long time ago. That could have been very bad for the religion business.

Then in 1991 a group of NASA scientists proposed to build, for a low cost and with existing equipment, a small unmanned spacecraft that would fly around the Moon on a polar orbit, then make a rendezvous with the asteroid Geographos. The project was accepted, probably because there was no landing and exploration of the Moon, and also because Geographos was too small to have ever been inhabited by aliens.

The small spacecraft, named Clementine, had a length of 120 cms and a weight of 200 kilos, with the best radar equipment available at that time. Clementine, which was launched on 25 January 1994, looped twice around the Earth to pick up speed, settled on a lunar polar orbit on 19 February, and orbited the Moon for 74 days, sending us beautiful radar pictures of the surface of the Moon. Then on 3 May, Clementine fired its main engine and headed for asteroid Geographos. But three days later, a malfunction of its computer caused four of its thrusters to fire for over four minutes, running them near exhaustion. Moreover, the solar panels were then facing away from the Sun and, without solar power, Clementine could no longer communicate with the Earth. That was the end of the planned exploration of asteroid Geographos.

However, the radar signals, bounced from the lunar surface and retransmitted to Earth, have brought us a fantastic wealth of information. First, we now know that the surface of the Moon is much more rugged than it had been estimated before from the almost equatorial Apollo orbits. The radar pictures show that from its deepest valleys to its highest peaks the surface of the Moon rises by more than twenty kilometers, instead of the ten estimated before. Some previously uncharted peaks are a thousand meters higher than Mount Everest on Earth.

Then the radar signals indicated that there is water ice at the South Pole of the Moon in a newly surveyed large crater named Aitken Basin whose bottom, more than ten kilometers deep, could never see the Sun and is in a permanent deep freeze of about two hundred degrees below zero centigrade. And if there was water on the Moon a long time ago, there could also have been an advanced civilization that could have built domes, pyramids and other monuments observed by our astronauts during their six successful Apollo missions.

The year 1994 was a good year for space exploration.

*Mr. Chatelain was born in Paris, France in 1909. He emigrated to the United States 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. His book, Our Cosmic Ancestors, is available in oversize paperback from the author. Mr. Chatelain continues his research and writing in the ancient astronaut field from his home at 3976 Kenosha Ave., San Diego, California 92117 USA.

THE PETROGLYPH OF VARZELANDIA

BY MAURICE CHATELAIN*

A few years ago explorers discovered in a cave of Varzelandia in Brazil, South America, an extraordinary petroglyph representing our solar system as it was a long time ago, with the Sun, the Moon, eight planets and their satellites, but without Pluto. (See Fig. 1) As soon as I saw a photograph of the petroglyph I decided to calculate how old it could be.

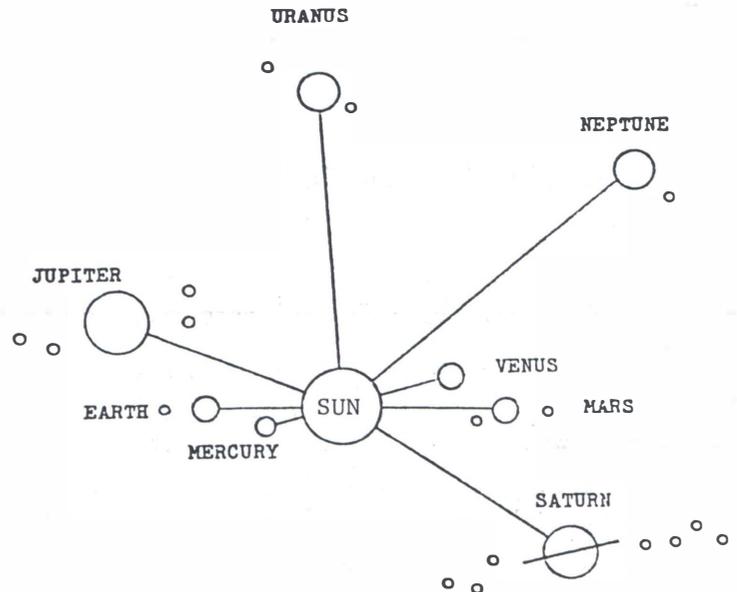


Figure 1. The Petroglyph of Varzelandia in Brazil showing the relative positions of the planets in 28,830 BC.

According to the Nineveh Constant of 2268 million years, we know that the four large planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, are in conjunction or in the same relative positions every 4627 years and two months, after 28 sidereal revolutions of Neptune, 55 of Uranus, 157 of Saturn and 390 of Jupiter. And according to my calculations, the four planets could be in the relative positions indicated on the petroglyph, 25,702 years after a conjunction of Uranus and Neptune, 29,361 years after a conjunction of Saturn and Uranus, and 10,647 years after a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn. I also knew that the last conjunctions of these planets happened in 1981 for Jupiter and Saturn, in 1988 for Saturn and Uranus, and in 1993 for Uranus and Neptune.

It was therefore easy for me to calculate that the last time when the four planets were in the positions indicated must have been in April 1067 BC, when our ancestors were no longer living in caves. The previous dates (all BC) were in February 5694, December 10322, October 14949, August 19576, June 24203, April 28830, February 33457 and December 38085. The last six of these dates probably happened during the last Ice Age, when our prehistoric ancestors had to live in caves because of the very low temperatures outside.

I was wondering at which of these dates the petroglyph could have been made, when I remembered that the catastrophic planet Marduk of the Babylonians, also called Nibiru by the Sumerians, came close to the Earth, between Mars and Jupiter, every 3600 years, causing terrible cataclysms on the Earth. Since we know from ancient authors, such as Titus Livius, that the last passage of Marduk was in 200 BC, one of these passages could have happened around 29000 BC, very close to the date of 28830 indicated above, when our ancestors lived in caves, (Continued on next page)

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The date of 28830 is compatible with the dates estimated for similar cave paintings discovered around the world, especially in Lascaux in France and Altamira in Spain, for example. Even if that evaluation is correct, we still have to discover how our prehistoric ancestors could have known the relative dimensions and distances of the planets, or the existence of Uranus and Neptune, or how they knew that Mars had two satellites, Jupiter had four, Saturn had seven and Uranus had two. I can think of only two possible explanations for that mystery. Either they had already invented the telescope, or they had been visited and educated by extraterrestrial astronauts. As for the purpose of the petroglyph, it probably was to indicate to their descendants the exact date of the catastrophic passage of Marduk.

MORE SPECULATION ON MU AND ATLANTIS

BY TED POWELL*

Robin Collyns' Mu-Atlantis survey (see Ancient Skies 22:1) is extensive and contains much useful information. Clairvoyant comments can fill in some missing data.

Mu was sunk by a combination of tectonic and man-induced factors. Its Pacific continental mass was piecemeal tectonic destroyed initially (the legendary Kalūa-Land of Hawaii). Its final demise was caused by Atlantean maser beam precipitation of the perpetual atmospheric cloud cover, or stratospheric "ocean", over Mu's dense rain forests. This was done in an attempt to dry out the rain forests and break the food chain which supported its gigantic predators. This, in turn, resulted in a sequence of catastrophic events - a great deluge and flood and a final collapse of the tectonic "ring of fire" tunnels and caverns beneath Mu - all of which led to a shift in the spinning Earth's angular momentum and a catastrophic ninety degree axis shift, which was followed by an ice age across the northern continents. All this occurred about 14,000 BC.

Atlantis, once a mid-Atlantic region continent, was shattered by four cataclysms over a 50,000 year period before the final one (Plato's) in the winter of 9,564 BC. This last one was wholly man-induced, caused by a thermal overloading of the society's "firestone power" plants (raw solar power) which unleashed a blue-white nuclear flash-cloud that swept over the three-island empire. It wiped out all life and atomized everything on the surface with melt-down to bed rock - a colossal "Chernobyl" disaster.

Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes rocked the radiation saturated islands as they sank in twenty-four hours beneath the ocean - a smoking, burning ruin, "leaving the Atlantic waters muddied for months afterward."

The reason for archaeologists' skepticism over the existence of Mu and Atlantis is the lack of extensive and obvious structural ruins at the bottom of both oceans. The clairvoyants explain this quite simply by pointing out that after ten to sixteen thousand years, both civilizations lie buried under nearly one mile of "chalk", a build-up of coral, limestone, sand and silt.

The two ocean's island chains are the mountain tops of both Mu and Atlantis and it is here that undersea searches may uncover more accessible ruins and artifacts. Such evidence has already been discovered in the Caribbean Bimini Island area. Stone walls, roadway slabs and structural stone blocks are there, absurdly dismissed by archaeologists as "natural formations."

*Mr. Powell is a free-lance technical and science writer. His address is P.O. Box 461, 881 Jefferson Street, Baldwin, Long Island, NY 11510 USA.

MEMBER EXPEDITION TO PERU - MAY 14 TO 29, 1996

Arrangements are complete for our exciting Member Expedition to Peru, departing Miami, Florida on May 14, 1996. One of the highlights of this exhilarating expedition will be a visit to the remote site of Chavin de Huantar in Northern Peru, after which we will see the remnants of the Sechin culture and then the enigmatic ruins of Chanquillo. In Lima, Peru's capital city, we will take a tour of the city, including the Plaza de Armas, the Government Palace, the Cathedral, the Gold Museum, the National Museum, the Military Museum, the Herrera Erotica Museum and the Museum of Anthropology.

The group will drive south to the city of Ica, where it will visit the Museum of Dr. Javier Cabrera, which houses thousands of carved stones. Dr. Cabrera will personally guide the group through the Museum. The next day we will board small planes for an overflight of the Plain of Nazca, with its strange markings on the desert floor. Also, the planes will fly over the Candelabro, or Trident, at the Bay of Paracas and then over the pockmarks at Humay. Two nights will be spent at the delightful Las Dunas Resort Hotel in Ica, with its fantastic swimming pool. The group will drive back to Lima to board a flight to Cuzco, ancient capital of the Inca Empire.

An entire day will be spent seeing the buildings, walls and museums of this amazing city, situated at 11,000 feet elevation. Another day will be for an extended visit to the "fortress" of Sacsayhuaman, atop a mountain overlooking Cuzco, and the nearby sites of Ke'enko and Tambomachay. Still another day will take the group to the ruins of Pisac, perched high atop a mountain overlooking the "Sacred Valley of the Incas". After a visit to the Sunday Market at Pisac, the group will continue to the unusual ruins of Ollantaytambo.

Very early next morning the group will take the exciting train ride from Cuzco to Machu Picchu, the "Lost City of the Incas", which was "rediscovered" by the American Hiram Bingham in 1911. Situated in the saddle between the two peaks of Machu Picchu and Huayna Picchu, the ruins cling to the mountain top 1000 feet above the valley floor, where the Urubamba River winds its way towards the Amazon. Three days will be spent exploring this magnificent site.

Back in Lima, the group will return to Miami on May 29, 1996, except for those adventurous members who will take an Optional Excursion to the Amazon Jungle at Iquitos, Peru. Three nights will be spent in the Sinchicuy Jungle Lodge, with riverboat tours on the Amazon, trips into the jungle to see tropical birds, wildlife and lush vegetation and a visit to the Yaguas Indian village. This group will fly directly from Iquitos to Miami on June 1, 1996.

Members who wish to participate in this very educational and exciting journey should write to the Society Headquarters for a detailed Itinerary and prices, or call 708-295-8899 or Fax 708-295-0868. Space is limited and reservations will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis.

All flights between Miami and Peru and the commercial flights within Peru will be by FAUCETT PERUVIAN AIRLINES.

THE ARTICLE IN Ancient Skies 22:1 about the "sawed" stone at Ollantaytambo in Peru, South America gives further proof that sophisticated technology existed long before our time. The photographs of the stone clearly indicate that the smooth vertical planes could have been achieved only by ancient technological equipment and not by stone or wooden mallets and chisels as archaeologists claim. It also implies that a very superior race of humans existed on Earth at that time, possibly from another planet and amply proves their superior technology. Rustum D. Patel, No. 2, K.R. Irani Building, Katrak Hall Compound, Katrak Road, 122 Depot Lines, Saddar, Karachi, PAKISTAN.