



ANCIENT SKIES

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PRE-ASTRONAUTIC ARTIFACTS IN EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, CAIRO

BY KLAUS-ULRICH GROTH*

Translated from the German by George T. Sassoon**

The purpose of pre-astronautic research is to find "proof" that an archaeological object is of extra-terrestrial origin; that is, through its material composition, its structure, or its having been produced by a highly-developed technology, still unknown to us. I do not go along with the general complaint that this proof has not been found, or that it will not be found in the foreseeable future. It is highly probable that it already exists, either in the form of the Ka'aba in Mecca, as something contained within or hidden behind the object considered geologically to be simply a meteorite; or as the Holy Mirror of Ise; or as the Ark of the Covenant, said to be in Ethiopia. All of these, however, are holy objects, which can be approached only at risk of death, and which for many other reasons cannot be made available for scientific testing. Because access for such tests is impossible for these objects, there remains only the possibility of finding something closer at hand. For example, in the Egyptian National Museum in Cairo, Egypt there are several objects which are at least visible to the public, if not yet available for further tests. A number of objects are on display in the Egyptian Museum whose composition, workmanship, or function are mysterious. Three of these objects are described here, which could indicate a highly-developed technology.

1. TUT-ANKH-AMUN'S STAINLESS-STEEL DAGGER.

There is a rustless dagger of high-quality alloy on display in the central display case of the main hall, in the section of the Museum devoted to Tut-Ankh-Amun's tomb treasure. The dagger is in a central cabinet lying beside a golden dagger, which is listed in Munro and Boltin's Special Catalog as No. 41. The stainless steel dagger has no catalog number and it is not listed in that catalog, or in the Official Museum Catalog. Perhaps the Museum does not wish to draw attention to the dagger, because it does not fit in with the conventional theory that the Ancient Egyptians did not know how to process iron ore, much less to make stainless steel. The question arises: why is the dagger displayed at all? Perhaps it is the result of a mistake. Or perhaps it is not permitted to conceal any objects from Tut-Ankh-Amun's grave.

*Mr. Groth is a lawyer. His address is c/o Rechtsanwalte und Notare Dr. Tegtmeyer, Groth, Tegtmeyer, Steinert & Partner, Krefelderstr. 83, D-47226, Duisburg, GERMANY.

**Mr. Sassoon's address is Lochbuie, Isle of Mull, Argyll, SCOTLAND PA62 6AA. He is the co-author of The Manna Machine and The Kabbalah Decoded.

2. CIRCULAR SAW MARKS ON AN EGYPTIAN SARCOPHAGUS.

In 1992, at the suggestion of an Egyptian geologist, an Ancient Astronaut Society research group led by Erich von Daniken visited Abuzir, a place in the Sahara Desert near Cairo. There they found traces of core drilling work, dating from the 3rd to 5th Dynasties, that is, about 4,500 years ago, which they measured and recorded. In May 1993, our Society colleague, Guido Meys, came across a stone sarcophagus in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, which appeared to be very uninteresting until he squeezed into the narrow space between the huge stone and the museum wall. There he saw the unmistakable evidence that the stone had been worked with a circular saw! To be sure, Michael Ebert, an expert from Dresden, Germany, was called in and he was unable to interpret the traces on the stone as anything other than the marks of a circular saw.

Like the dagger, the sarcophagus does not appear in any official catalog. Tucked away near the wall of the 34th Gallery, the Museum probably never expected any visitors to take the trouble of forcing themselves between the wall and the rear side of this "unimportant" artifact to see how it had been fashioned.

3. TUT-ANKH-AMUN'S FANFARE-TRUMPET.

In a case in Gallery 26 of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo there are two trumpets which were found in Tut-Ankh-Amun's tomb. Munro and Boltin's Catalog lists one of them as No. 12 and is described as a "Trumpet and Mute." The other trumpet is made of silver and copper, and for some unknown reason is not catalogued, but only referred to as an example of the trumpets found in the tomb, although it is of much superior quality to the one catalogued. It is not without its own story, however, for among the Museum's staff is the story that this particular trumpet was cleaned in 1954 and someone tried to blow it, at which time the entire electricity of Upper Egypt failed! In 1974, when it came time to service the trumpet again, the staff by this time having no knowledge of the earlier event, the trumpet was blown and again, a power failure occurred, this time only in the Greater Cairo region. Both power outages can be proven to have occurred, for the chart recorders at the power stations all fell inexplicably to zero at the time, and there were reports about them in the Egyptian newspapers. However, the relationship with the blowing of the Tut-Ankh-Amun trumpet was not fully established. There has never been any official technical investigation.

With such an incredible story, there are naturally doubts as to its truth, but one cannot but be reminded of the biblical story of Joshua at the siege of Jericho, when the seven trumpets were sounded and the walls of the city fell down. (Joshua 6:20).

THE FIRST REPORT OF THE STONE DISKS OF CHINA

BY JORG DENDL*

Hartwig Hausdorf's article "Bayan-Kara-Ula: Mystery of the Century" in the German Ancient Skies (6/1995) (English Edition 22:6) was already in the press when a sensational Associated Press report from China was published: in the Szechuan Province, bordering on the eastern foothills of the Bayan-Kara-Ula Mountains, 120 people were discovered belonging to a tribe which could not be classified ethnologically. The most striking feature of these people is their stature: they are no more than 3'9" tall, and the smallest fully-grown person a mere 2'1"!

Only a few days before the report was published, Mr. Hausdorf had been on a Luxembourg Radio-TV talk-show where he was bitterly attacked by a skeptic, who said that the whole Bayan-Kara-Ula story had been laid to rest twenty years ago. But it is clear that reality means nothing where the ignorance of so-called "opinion-framers" is concerned. According to Hausdorf and Peter Krassa, co-authors of the book "Satellites of the Gods: in China's Forbidden Zones" (available in German only): "This discovery is probably the first concrete proof of the existence of the Dropa, or Dzopa tribe, a people whose distant ancestors are said to have come from outer space."

In 1968 the Soviet researcher Vyacheslav Zaitsev published an article entitled "Science or Fantasy?" in the German-language edition of the magazine Sputnik. In the article he gave some facts which indicated that extraterrestrial astronauts had visited Earth in ancient times. The article aroused widespread interest. When interviewed by the German newspaper "Das Vegetarische Universum" (The Vegetarian Universe), Zaitsev made an incredible statement: he said that several decades previously, stone objects had been found in China which amounted to proof of the presence of extraterrestrial beings on Earth. Public interest increased further after Erich von Daniken printed an interview he had with Aleksander Kazantsev, a colleague of Zaitsev's, in his second book Gods From Outer Space. In the interview, Kazantsev confirmed the Sputnik report and added further details. Since the credibility of Zaitsev's statements have been widely disputed in many later articles and books, I considered it necessary to track down the original source of Zaitsev's information. Finally, after a great deal of wearisome research, on October 10, 1995 I succeeded in locating the original report of the stone disks of China. The article, entitled "UFO's in Ancient Times?" was published in "Das Vegetarische Universum" in July, 1962. I quote the article in its entirety:

"On the borders of China and Tibet stand the cave-riddled Bayan-Kara-Ula Mountains. Twenty-five years ago, remarkable finds were made there of tablets with writing and hieroglyphics. Platters similar to phonograph records had been cut several thousand years ago, from the hardest granite, using completely unknown equipment, by people of whom the Chinese scientists have only the vaguest ideas. The 716 stone platters so far found in the Bayan-Kara-Ula caves have a central hole, just like phonograph records. From this, a double-groove runs spirally outwards towards the rim. Of course these grooves are not sound-tracks, but a most remarkable type of script, the like of which has not been found before either in China or in the rest of the world. Over twenty years went by before archaeologists and scientists could decipher the ancient writing and hieroglyphs in the grooves. The content was so astonishing that the Academy of Prehistory in Peking (Beijing) refused point-blank to publish the report of the learned professor Tsum Um-Nui. Backed by four colleagues, archaeologist Tsum Um-Nui stated: 'The groove-writing reports of aerial vehicles, which according to the disks existed some 12,000 years ago.' In one place it says literally: 'The Dropa came down from the clouds in their air-gliders. The men,

women and children of the Kham hid in the caves ten times, until the rising of the sun. Then they saw the signs and understood that this time, the Dropa were coming with friendly intentions.'

"Finds had already been made in the mountain caves of material from the Dropa and Kham peoples. Archaeologists today are still unable to classify ethnologically these very short people, who grow no taller than 1.30 meters (4'3"). There are no similarities at all with the Chinese, Mongols, or Tibetans. One could of course suggest that thousands of years ago, a literate Kham (!) had played a joke, or that the reports of 'aerial vehicles' were mere superstition. But in that case, what do we make of the statement in other Kham hieroglyphs, which, sensationalism apart, amount to a lament that the entire 'air-fleet' was destroyed when landing in the very inaccessible mountains, and there were no facilities or materials available to build another? The Bayan-Kara-Ula hieroglyphs seem so mysterious to the Chinese archaeologists that scientific use has been made of them only very cautiously. Stone particles have been shaved off the tablets, and a sensational discovery was made. The grooved disks were very rich in cobalt and other metals. When an entire disk was tested with an oscillograph, it showed an astonishing oscillation rhythm, as if the platters with the groove-writing had at one time been 'charged', or served as electrical conductors in some way.

"Nobody can say what lies hidden behind these groove-writing plates from 12,000 years ago. Suggestions have been too biased and insufficiently objective. But we are reminded of the ancient Chinese legend of the tiny, thin, yellow men who came 'from the clouds'. Because of their ugliness - they had exceptionally large and broad heads on spindly bodies - they were shunned by all, and were killed by the 'men with the fast horses' (Mongols?). In fact, graves and the remains of skeletons have been found in the caves which date from 12,000 years ago. These remains - classified as those of the Dropa and Kham tribes - have frail bodies and enormous skulls. In the earliest Chinese reports, the remains were put down as those of an 'extinct species of mountain ape'. But has anybody ever heard of well-ordered 'monkeys' graves' associated with 'inscribed tablets'? In 1940, archaeologist Chi Pu-Tei was derided throughout Asia for this theory. Chi Pu-Tei defended himself by saying that he was convinced that the skeletons had to be apes, but the grooved disks could have been left in the caves by 'later cultures'.

"All this is very confused. But it changes nothing as regards the puzzle of the Bayan-Kara-Ula hieroglyphs, which is further complicated by the discovery of carved pictures on the cave walls, which often depict the rising sun, the moon and the stars, and between them great swarms of pea-sized dots, which are descending towards the mountains and the Earth's surface in graceful curves."

My discovery of the above original report was made much more difficult by the fact that it was cited in later books and articles with the wrong year of publication. As a result it was necessary to search through all the annual files of the journal, there being no other information available to identify the article. Many people were even of the opinion that the original source was a science-fiction novel.

Having the original report, we can establish that Vyacheslav Zaitsev's rendering of the contents is accurate enough, although there are some differences possibly due to translation. Zaitsev does not mention the researcher Chi Pu-Tei, who was introduced into the subject by Aleksander Kazantsev. However, the Austrian author and journalist, Peter Krassa, tracked down Tsum Um-Nui to Japan, discovering that he had died there in 1965. So it is possible that the original report quoted above derived from a yet to be found Japanese source.

*Mr. Dendl's address is Zillestr. 9, D-10585, Berlin, GERMANY.

DID SPACEMEN VISIT RUSSIA 360 MILLION YEARS AGO?

BY ROBIN COLLYNS*

The British cosmologist Sir Frederick Hoyle theorized that the possibility of life spontaneously appearing on Earth would be in the order of 100 to the power of 40,000 against. And, the world-renown French chemist, Louis Pasteur, in the 19th Century, proved experimentally that the "spontaneous generation of life" was impossible.

Apparently insoluble mysteries remain in relation to what seems to be "sudden" appearances of life on Earth. But if we accept the hypothesis that civilizations have existed in space for literally billions of years, which seems almost beyond comprehension to our frame of reference, then these "mysteries" could be looked at in different ways. Some immensely ancient space civilizations may view emerging solar systems as future homes for colonists from their own solar systems when those old systems are no longer habitable; alternatively, altruistic space beings might prepare new planets for any space colonists who may need to settle in a new star-system.

In the long process of making a planet habitable by artificial means, the first steps would be to introduce key life-forms in a gradient scale. It might not be coincidence to note that the most ancient life-form found on this planet was a primitive fossilized bacterium, which could indicate a first step in assisting to process and condition the primeval crust. A possible indication that this bacterium may have been intentionally established on Earth might be found in research with the prehistoric thermophile bacterium. Certain characteristics associated with thermophiles are intriguing. Professor Nikolai Yeruzalimsky of the Academy of Sciences of Moscow, Russia theorized that the thermophile bacterium may not be indigenous to Earth but might have originated on a hot alien planet. To test this theory Professor Yeruzalimsky boiled thermophile bacteria in water at 100 degrees Centigrade for 60 hours and found that the bacteria survived unharmed. The professor said that no indigenous life-form would need such extreme survival characteristics.

After the appearance of the first bacterium on Earth, Cyanophyta algae appeared in what is now Africa 3.2 billion years ago. This algae could also have been intentionally "introduced"; by the process of photosynthesis the algae would convert large quantities of inorganic carbon into organic carbon, which at later stages could form part of the bodily structures of reproducing life-forms. The algae would also assist in oxygenating the sea and atmosphere and would disseminate chlorophyll a.

It has been theorized that the first elementary life-forms on this planet might have been accidentally established by a natural carrier body, such as a meteorite. But how viable is this possibility? About 1% of 4.5 billion year-old meteorites possess carbon atoms linked in a characteristic structure indicating the existence of life in space. This discovery might even indicate sentient life in space in immense antiquity. Some of these meteorites contain the substance "Sporopollenin" in their structure. Sporopollenin might once have contained spores of flora; but Sporopollenin is inert and cannot be grown into living plants.

It was once thought that soft-bodied life-forms would not be evident in the fossil record, but a discovery revealed that about 700 million years ago a type of primitive worm appeared on Earth. Appearance of the worms may also have been intentional as they could provide a function in assist-

ing to oxygenate and condition the developing crust.

At the beginning of the Cambrian Period some 570 million years ago an apparently inexplicable event occurred, for "suddenly" complex marine creatures, all invertebrates and new flora (algae) appeared all over the world for the first time. The dominant creature at this time was the Trilobite, a skeletal arthropod. No skeletal life-forms have been found beneath the Lower Cambrian strata. In the article: "The Great Infra-Cambrian Ice Age" by W. Brian Harland and Martin J.S. Rudwick in Scientific American, August 1964, the authors wrote: "These animals were neither primitive nor generalized in anatomy: they were complex organisms that clearly belonged to the various distinct phyla, or major groups of animals now classified as metazoan. In fact, they are now known to include representatives of nearly every major phylum that possessed skeletal structures capable of fossilization... Yet, before the Lower Cambrian there is scarcely a trace of them. The appearance of the Lower Cambrian fauna... can reasonably be called a 'sudden' event."

Could it be considered that some of the early life-forms on Earth may have been carried here in robot spacecraft and artificially "seeded"? As a parallel analogy to this idea our own scientists envisage sending robot exploratory spaceships to other planets 4 to 10 light years away. These craft would be guided by starlight sensors and on-board computers. The robot spaceships would be propelled by fusion power which would release a high-energy output with little radioactive waste. The fuel would consist of Deuterium isotopes and the isotope Helium-3.

To seek conclusive proof that space beings visited Earth great aeons ago, including the question of artificially establishing life-forms by these beings, is a major task; though an unusual discovery made in Russia may be evidence of such visits. In 1925, as reported in the Russian Journal Znaniye-Sila, the geologist Dr. N. Grigorovich was excavating a deep site at Odintsovo near Moscow. The Carboniferous Period dated from 285 to 360 million years ago and while cutting through lower Carboniferous limestone sediment, Dr. Grigorovich was startled to find what appeared to be a yellow-brown fossilized human brain. The find is still a mystery and has not been explained in terms of orthodox reasoning, despite many attempts to do so. To a researcher of ancient astronaut enigmas the intriguing possibility is that the fossil appears to have been the brain of a visiting spaceman. Aside from a slight deformation caused by extreme terrestrial pressures the "brain" resembles that of a human being. The fossil exhibits the cerebellum, the vermis cerebelli, that is, the median division of the cerebellum, and more than 15 convolutions.

In regard to our own origin on this planet, it seems that, as legends indicate, our forebears did come from another solar system, or systems. In the Slavic Fairy Tales and Stories of Podolia, which was compiled by Mikola Levchenko between 1850 and 1860, is this story: "Man was created away from the Earth a long time ago. When his world was about to end, in order to perpetuate human-kind God ordered the angels to take several human couples to the Earth to propagate. The angels scattered the humans and wherever couples landed people have been multiplying since. Perhaps when the world comes to an end God will again take humans to some new place for further propagation".

It might even be possible to suggest that early humanity could have arrived on Earth in embryonic form carried on robot spaceships when we consider that Dr. E.S.E. Hafez, an internationally known experimental biologist, theorized that one day scientists might be able to dispatch frozen human

(Continued on next page)

*Mr. Collyns is an author with several books in the ancient astronaut field, including Did Spacemen Colonise the Earth?. His address is 62 Whytehead Crescent, Kohimarama, Auckland 5, NEW ZEALAND.

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embryos to other planets accompanied by pre-programmed computers which could direct the development of the embryos. If, as fantastic as it seems, the first humans did arrive on Earth in embryonic form, whether transported by robot or by piloted spacecraft, then hypothetically these early settlers would be able to gradually adapt to Earth's atmosphere and survival conditions; these factors could be at variance from the origin planet or planets. As an analogy, it is known that through several generations of living at high altitudes in the Bolivian Altiplano, where the oxygen level is about 50% of that found at sea-level, the heart beat rate of the inhabitants is slower, the lung capacity is greater, and the leucocyte and red blood corpuscle counts have changed to adapt the body to the rarefied air. These physiological changes include an average of 1,000,000 additional red blood cells per cubic millimeter, and about 61.027 cubic inches of volume more blood for an adult.

If our antecedents did come from outer space then there may already exist provocative clues to indicate or even prove our extraterrestrial origin. The British scientist Professor Francis Crick theorized that life on Earth might have originated on a planet rich in the element Molybdenum, a silver-white metallic element with an atomic number of 42 and an atomic weight of 95.94. Professor Crick said that Molybdenum plays an important role in the metabolic processes of terrestrial organisms, but only small amounts of the element are present in the Earth's crust. Professor Crick theorized that there are stars and possible accompanying planetary systems with a comparatively high Molybdenum content.

One of the most unusual approaches to the question of an extraterrestrial origin for life on Earth has been undertaken by Dr. Vladimir Shcherbak, a scientist at the University of Moscow. In researching the origin of life, Dr. Shcherbak forwarded a dramatic theory: he theorized that the order in which the DNA and RNA in all living forms is arranged, that is, the templates, or patterns, might contain so far indecipherable messages from intelligent extraterrestrial life. Dr. Shcherbak said that the templates in all living forms follow a symmetry which, as he claims, "cannot be the result of random variation, but might be a numerical code carrying information from intelligent life elsewhere in the universe".

THUMBS DOWN ON "FINGERPRINTS OF THE GODS" BY JAMES A. MILLER*

I am the first to admit that most of what I have learned during my 75 orbits of our Sun and one degree of the Precession comes from reading. However, this is intended to be a warning to our members to save your money and avoid frustration. Do not waste your time reading Graham Hancock's "Fingerprints of the Gods" - a hatchet job of literary snobbery, disguised as journalism, but deceitful and deliberately ignoring the true research of others in the ancient astronaut field. Of course the book is widely touted by establishment liberals and evolutionists, but it completely ignores all those who have labored long and hard in our field to bring the evidence to the attention of the public. Hancock gives short shrift to Zecharia Sitchin, Dolph Hooker and Robert Temple, and he does not even mention Erich von Daniken, the man who started it all a quarter of a century ago with his Chariots of the Gods?

Hancock does not even acknowledge the existence of the Ancient Astronaut Society, which has promoted research in the field for 23 years and has produced hundreds of research papers, documents, books and photographs and sponsored world-wide confer-

ences with prominent researchers presenting their findings.

What has Graham Hancock been doing during the last 25 years - contemplating his navel?

*Mr. Miller is a retired radiation health physicist, who was licensed by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. His address is 402 S.12th St., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814 USA.

[Ed. Note: For a review of the Hancock book by George T. Sassoon, see Ancient Skies 22:3.]

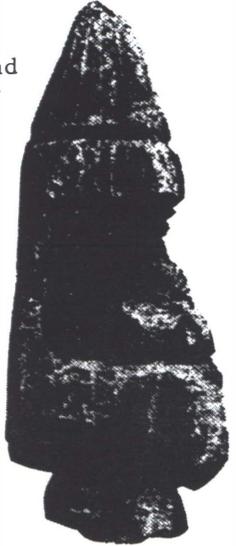
A SPACE VEHICLE 3,000 YEARS OLD? BY IGOR LIKAR*

In our Slovene News Magazine of November 29, 1995, I found a very interesting article with the above title. The article says:

"In the Turkish town of Toprakale (ancient Tuspa), archaeologists found an object made of clay, which resembles the space capsule. We can even see on the seat of the 'vehicle' a figure of a 'spaceman.' The object measures 9 inches high, 3 inches wide and 3.5 inches deep. Archaeologists estimated that it is at least 3,000 years old. This find has upset archaeologists, not just in Turkey, but all over the world.

"It has been kept in the Istanbul Museum of Archaeology, but not for exhibit. It is locked in the safe box. The Museum Director stated that the object must be a falsification, a forgery, because 'it does not fit in the time of its origin. It reminds us of a space vehicle which was not known at the time of the object's manufacture.'

"If it is really a falsification, why do they keep the 'space vehicle' in the safe box?"



A really good question put forward by the newspaper. If we only had the opportunity to see this ancient model of a "space capsule", we could draw our own conclusions.

*Mr. Likar is an engineer. His address is Cankarjeva 17, 65000 Nova Gorica, SLOVENIA.

IN HIS ARTICLE IN ANCIENT SKIES 23:1, DR. VLADIMIR RUBTSOV gave scant mention to my pioneer research about accidental falls of alien interstellar debris and the description of unusual meteorite impact near Kharkov on May 15, 1994. My ideas about ancient interstellar debris falls and "multicolored bolides" were first published in the July, 1994 issue of the international magazine Spaceflight. A more detailed version of that work appeared in the Moscow academic magazine Earth and Universe (1995, No.1, in Russian). My paper with estimates of the frequency of alien artifact falls will be published in the June, 1996 issue of the British Astronomical Journal, The Observatory. The artifact, which fell near Kharkov on May 15, 1994 was to the point. In spite of skeptics, I collected the reports of the bolide witnesses and other information about the phenomenon. Alexey V. Arkhipov, Institute of Radio Astronomy, 4 Krasnoznamenaya Str., Kharkov 310002 UKRAINE.

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