



ANCIENT SKIES

"Come Search With Us!"

Official Logbook of the Ancient Astronaut Society

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MOAI AND MOAI KAVA KAVA: LONG-EARS OF EASTER ISLAND

BY RUDOLF KUTZER*

In July, 1980, we, a group of seven from Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Sweden, travelled around the world. After attending the Ancient Astronaut Society's Seventh World Conference in Auckland, New Zealand, we crossed the South Pacific Ocean to Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, Tahiti, Bora Bora (the "most beautiful island in the world") and Easter Island, the loneliest island in the world. This tiny speck in the ocean (50 square miles) situated about 2,000 miles east of Tahiti and about 2,000 miles west of Chile, also is called "Rapa-Nui". Other names are "Te Pito o te Henua" (Navel of the World); "Matakiteran" (Eye to the Skies, or Eyes to the Stars), and "Vaihu", now a point on the south-eastern shore of the island.

Easter Island is best known for the "Moais", the hundreds of stone statues found on the island, some as tall as 70 feet. All are carved from the volcanic rock after one pattern, with little variation. All have long, straight noses and "long ears." Experts tell us that the statues were carved by the local inhabitants, using living models who stretched their own ears downward, as some people on the Marquesas Islands still do today. But a close examination of the statues reveals that the "ears" do not begin at a line of the eye brow, as ours do, but rather begin on top of the head! Also, the lower end of the "ear" does not reach a line equal with the mouth, but higher up. Of course, the descendants now living on the island have ears that are normal. Therefore, I must conclude that the long ears of the statues were not carved after the likeness of a living model with long stretched ears, but that the people on the island tried to emulate the statues by having their own ears stretched. Unfortunately, they were unable to stretch their ears upward to the top of the head, as are depicted on the statues.

The Easter Island statues were brought to world attention by Thor Heyerdahl who reported on his expedition to the island in 1955/56 in his book Aku-Aku. A member of the expedition, a Mr. Mulloy, who is an American archaeologist, is currently doing some restoration work on the island. There is a lot of activity on the island by the Chilean government in restoring Moai statues and erecting them on Ahus, raised platforms. Several of the statues have been set up as monuments around the island, in locations where there were no statues before. For example, in the village of Hangarua, a single Moai has been set up as a monument for Hotu Matua, the "first king", who Heyerdahl described as a Long-ear Chief. The Moai stands completely wrong upon a high base, looking out over the western sea!

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The official conclusion of the archaeologists is that all the previous questions and riddles about the statues of Easter Island have been solved. No secrets remain. However, seen from the critical viewpoint of the ancient astronaut theory, many questions and problems still remain unsolved.

We took two excursions around the island led by a young German who had lived on the island for several years. He gave us the standard scientific explanations, and concluded that ancient astronauts could not have had anything to do with the statues at the "navel of the world." In a Volkswagen Bus, made in Brazil, we were driven to the main points, Akivi and Rano Raraku. At the Ahu Akivi, we saw seven Moais standing on an elevation at 300 feet on the western slope of the Terevaka mountain, more than one mile from shore, all looking out westward over the sea. This group may be the only ones looking seaward. All the others are either standing on their Ahus, or in an "off position", having fallen on their long noses down the Ahus, and look "up country", towards the center of the island. This of course does not include the single statues on the way between Rano Raraku and Rano Kao and the statues still standing in the crater of Rano Raraku, where they were carved.

There are over 200 Ahu platforms, but only about 80 have Moais, usually 7 or 8 on each Ahu. When the work ceased on the island, about 600 Moais had been erected on the Ahus. For what reason the work stopped, or was interrupted, nobody knows.

After the two "archaeological tours", four of us decided to visit Rano Kao and Orongo. We had a choice of walking, renting some of the 4,000 horses on the island, or taking a jeep. We chose the jeep with driver, and we soon were bouncing over a very bad road indeed, to the Pukao (hat) factory of Puna Pau. The

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"hats", or top-knots as they have been called, are three-ton, round carved stones, which were painted red and placed on top of the heads of the Moais when they were erected on the Ahus. But there were only a few hats lying around, so we turned to Vinapu near the east end of the two-mile long airstrip, which is near the only gas station on the island. Vinapu is very interesting for its Inca-style stone walls.

We then climbed to the top of the 1100 foot high crater of Rano Kao, with its diameter of about one mile! Here we looked down into the great "eye" of the crater, now filled with pure, sweet, sparkling blue water, a lake at about 300 feet above the sea level. There is some grass on the water's surface like a green velvet carpet, interspersed with holes of blue. On the opposite wall of the crater lay a thick carpet of red blossoms.

Looking south down the outer edge of the crater to the ocean, you see the so-called "bird-islands"- Motu nui (big island), Motu iti (little island) and Motu kao kao (high, high island). It is not the islanders who refer to these islands as "bird islands" but it is "our" scientists who say that on these islands were "bird-men" who swam across the shark infested sea channel to the main island in a race to get an egg, deposited every year by who knows whom. The egg-finder had to hide himself in a cave and was not allowed to touch food with the hand which he had touched the egg. With an "ancient astronaut" smile, I wonder if certain of the Moais had "eggs" under their hats. By the way, only 56 "hats" have been found.

On top of Rano Kao crater, we met a professor from the University of Santiago, Chile, who was not an archaeologist, but of arts and letters, who was searching for reliefs on the rocks of Orongo, the cliffs between the waters of the crater and the ocean. He explained that they really know nothing about these rock carvings.

The professor invited us to visit him in his home in the only village on the island, Hangaroa, which we did in the evening. We spent six engrossing hours in conversation with this most interesting gentleman. He showed us a photograph of an original wood carving, which he described as a genuine "Moai kava kava." He allowed us to take a photo of his photo, which is shown as Figure 1. Figure 2 is my



Fig. 1
MOAI
KAVA
KAVA

Fig. 2
AUTHOR'S
RENDITION

rendition of what I think the Moai kava kava really represents - an astronaut with a helmet on his head, ear-phones beginning at the top of the helmet, and with a microphone in front of the mouth. In front of his belly (which we are told is a half-starved phantom with hollow belly and pointed ribs) he wears some sort of portable apparatus. Or it may have been a parachute, for there are carvings like parachute-belts on many Moais, such as at the Ahu of Anakena, the first landing place of the "longears."

A close look at the face of this little man shows that he does not have a straight nose and elongated chin as on the other Moais. So we have another type of "longear," built not in stone but carved in wood.

Our professor friend also explained that the "rays" from the gaze of the Ahu Moais would have met at one point above the center of this triangular island, and that if the project had been completed, there would have been some 1,500 Moais standing on some 200 Ahu platforms, all looking toward one point in the center of the island. A mystery in itself.

After visiting Easter Island, I am convinced that there are now more secrets and questions than ever on this, the loneliest island of the world.



EASTER ISLAND MOAI STATUES

Figures at left are conception of Moai head as an astronaut by Hungarian engineer Laszlo Toth.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE Ancient Astronaut Society will feature speakers from around the world, including the best-selling author, Erich von Daniken, whose books, including Chariots of the Gods?, have sold more than 47 million copies. It will be the Swiss author's first appearance in the United States since 1978. Other speakers will include Zecharia Sitchin (USA), George Sassoon (England), Walter Ernsting (Ireland), Johannes von Buttlar (West Germany), Prof. Dr. Khalil Messiha (Egypt), Gene M. Phillips (USA) and many others.

The Conference will be held on Saturday and Sunday, August 6 and 7, 1983 at the Holiday Inn/O'Hare Kennedy in Rosemont, Illinois, a Chicago suburb just five minutes from O'Hare airport. A gala banquet will be held on the evening of August 6. Complete details and prices will be available soon.

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THE DEVIL'S HOOFPRIENTS

BY VAUGHN M. GREENE*

One of the most baffling mysteries the scientists have had to deal with is the so-called "Devil's Hoofprints." These markings have been found all over the world, usually in precisely the same shape and in straight lines. One of the most famous examples occurred in February, 1855 at Devonshire, England, where a straight line of "hoofprints" was found in the new snow, extending for a distance of 100 miles. The small prints were exactly eight inches apart, in a straight path, which means they could not have been made by an animal. The prevailing opinion at that time was that the devil had made the prints.

Such tracks have been reported in other places in Europe, principally in Poland.

The author found a similar track at the 6,000 foot level on Mount Fuji, Japan, in 1951, at a time when no one else was on the mountain.

More concrete examples of these marking have been found in almost every country on Earth. Usually referred to as "cup and ring" marks, they are typically ascribed to "ancient natives" with some obscure religious persuasion. Why natives in China, for example, would waste time cutting these patterns in miles of rocky granite hills for no apparent reason defies logic.

Some of the more spectacular examples of these "hole-lines" are found in the Andes Mountains of South America. One very interesting example was recently reported on by Erich von Daniken in his book "The Stones of Kiribati." Starting from the Pisco Valley in Peru, a fifty foot wide line of precisely aligned holes stretches over hills and valleys for many miles. Each hole is approximately three feet deep, and with about 10 holes per line evenly spaced, the total number of holes reaches into the thousands.

What are these prehistoric markings? Needless to say, no convincing geological or anthropological explanation has yet been advanced. Yet, if we assume that our planet has been visited by astronauts from outer space, the explanation can be clear and simple. We have sent space probes to our Moon, Mars and Venus to analyze their soil content. Likely, this would be the first order of business for an alien culture visiting Earth. There would be no need to land and take samples, such as was done on our Apollo Missions. Instead, a low flying space craft could fire a continuous stream of explosive bullets at the ground. Telephoto cameras aligned along the gun sights would transmit the light flashes back to a spectroscope, where the light would be instantly analyzed by a computer, then printed out on a strip chart, showing various elements contained in the soil beneath. Of course, the alien visitors may be more sophisticated than we are, and instead of bullets, use bursts of laser light to obtain the same result. Such a craft would not have to be manned, and could likely be a robot drone craft, using terrain avoidance radar to guide it.

If astronauts from another world reached our planet in the remote past, they must have left some evidence of soil sampling somewhere. There must have been some mineral which the ancients were particularly interested in and they followed the ore vein lines within the Earth. After reading The 12th Planet, by Zecharia Sitchin and The Sirius Mystery, by Robert Temple, it isn't hard to imagine what that element might be - Gold! Given the fabulous wealth of gold and silver possessed by the Incas of Peru, the Andes was probably one of the prime prospecting targets of the extraterrestrials. Perhaps the ancient Sun Gods who flashed through our ancient skies, blinding the onlookers below, were not on a holy mission at all, but were prospectors. *Mr. Greene is the author of Astronauts of Ancient Japan and The Six Thousand Year-Old Space Suit. His address is 348 Elm Ave., San Bruno, CA 94066 USA.

NOTHING NEW ON OUR GLOBE

BY HELMUT ZETTL*

Recently I edited an article in the German edition of Ancient Skies entitled "Things That Ought Not To Be In Existence," a discussion of unbelievable things which fit into our 20th Century but not in the time in which they are dated by orthodox archaeologists. For example:

Air mattresses	- Romans
Chewing gum	- Olmecs
Smallpox vaccination	- India
Penicillin	- Egyptians
Napalm	- Chinese
X-rays	- Ancient Chinese
Optical lenses	- Babylonians
Green houses	- Romans
Ice-boxes	- Romans
Hospitals	- Antiochia
Street illumination	- Romans; Brazil
Central heating	- Romans; Minoans
Segment bridges	- Chinese
Pregnancy tests	- Egyptians
Automatons	- Greeks
Computers	- Antikythera; Greeks
Automatic doors	- Heron; Greeks
Motors	- Heron; Greeks; Mayas
Boring Towers	- Chinese
Special alloys, aluminum	- Chinese; Latin Amer.
Speedometer	- Romans
Sliding Calipers	- Egyptians
Wheel-barrow	- Chinese
Veneers	- Egyptians
Surgical operations	- Egyptians, Mayas, & Incas
Elevators	- Romans
Special Keys	- Romans
Handcuffs	- Romans
Sanitary systems and Town Planning	- Harappa; Lothal; Mohenjo Daro; Mayas
Electricity	- Egyptians, Parthers, Baghdad.
Metallurgy	- Turkey; Spain
Electronic Microscope	- Spain
Watches	- Turkey
Rockets	- Romania; Chinese

We see that our forefathers were the torchbearers of culture and technology and that we have only re-invented, or re-discovered our modern means.

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NEW BOOKS:

THE SIX THOUSAND YEAR-OLD SPACE SUIT, by Vaughn M. Greene. This is Mr. Greene's long-awaited sequel to his successful book Astronauts of Ancient Japan. In his new book, the author analyzes the 6,000 year-old Dogu statues of Japan and makes a detailed comparison of the designs on the Dogus with modern Apollo space suits. Using many photos and illustrations, Mr. Greene shows over thirty points of similarity between the statues and the space suits worn by our astronauts on the moon. The book is privately published and is available in paperback from the author at 548 Elm Avenue, San Bruno, California 94066 USA.

GD, by Nicholas James Koushiefes. This inappropriately named book also is privately published by the author through his publisher "Gods of the Universe," which would have been a more appropriate title for the book, which is a discussion of the exploits of the Gods/astronauts on Earth, from the creation to the great flood. The author discusses in detail the shape of Noah's Ark, which he claims was hexagonal, rather than rectangular, as commonly believed. The hardcover book is available from P.O. Box 1543, Highland, IN 46322 USA.

MEMBER EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA AND EASTER ISLAND

Arrangements are now complete for the Ancient Astronaut Society's Member Expedition to Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Easter Island, which has been rescheduled for September, 1983. The group will depart Chicago on Friday, September 2, 1983, for Miami, Florida and then on to Lima, Peru. After a day of sight-seeing in Lima, including the National Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology and the Peruvian Gold Museum, the group will overland south to Ica, Peru, visiting the Paracas Museum en route.

At Ica, the travellers will visit the Regional Museum and the Museo de Piedra and then board small planes to fly over the Candelabro at Pisco Bay, the now-famous figures on the Plain of Nazca and the mysterious "pockmarks" near Humay, which Erich von Daniken reported on in his book Signs of the Gods? (see Ancient Skies 9:2).

After returning to Lima, the group will fly north to Trujillo, Peru to examine the ruins of Chan-Chan. From Trujillo, the explorers will take a fascinating drive to Casma for a look at the "Great Wall of Peru", a fifty-mile long structure in the style of the China counterpart; then to the Casma Valley to view the Chavin and Sechin monoliths and the enigmatic "Castle" of Chanquillo.

Back in Lima, the group will take an early morning flight south to Arequipa, Peru's second largest city, and a full-day excursion to Toro Muerto, site of thousands of inscribed stones (see Ancient Skies 7:5). Next morning, in small planes, the group will fly over the Colca-Majes Canyon, one and one-half times deeper than the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in the USA. In the afternoon, the travellers will take a tour of Arequipa, the beautiful Spanish colonial city nestled at the base of El Misti, one of Peru's highest volcanic mountains, including the fantastic Convent of Santa Catalina.

On Monday morning, September 12, the group will fly to Cuzco, ancient capital of the Inca empire, and immediately proceed overland for a full-day excursion to the ruins of Pisac and Ollantaytambo.

Next day will feature a tour of Cuzco with its amazing stone walls, fit together so carefully without mortar that a knife blade cannot be inserted between the stones; then a tour of the gigantic stone walls of Sacsayhuaman, the intriguing stone carvings at Keenko, the Inca Bath and the Ancient Amphitheater.

The next two days will be remembered by the travellers as perhaps the most exciting of their lives. After a four hour train ride, one of the most thrilling in the world, the group will arrive at the station at Machu-Picchu and transfer to small buses for a hair-raising drive up the zig-zag Hiram Bingham "highway" to the fantastic ruins of the "Lost City of the Incas", rediscovered by Bingham in 1911. After a relaxing tour of the ruins, the weary travellers will overnight at the Touristas Hotel at the ruins.

Next morning, the eager ones can arise before dawn and watch the sun rise over the mountain peaks at Machu-Picchu, described by many as one of the most glorious sights in the world. After breakfast, the more adventuresome can hike to the terracing at the peak of Huayna-Picchu, which towers over the ruins. In the afternoon, a wild ride down the zig-zag road will bring the travellers to the only train back to Cuzco for what will seem like an endless journey.

Next day, September 14, the group will travel by train from Cuzco to Puno, Peru, on the shores of Lake Titicaca, the world's highest navigable lake. The twelve-hour train ride is one of the most breathtaking in the world through the snow-capped peaks of the Andes Mountains and the grazing herds of llama and alpaca. Next day will be spent visiting the Uros Island in Lake Titicaca, where the Uros Indians live in reed huts fastened to floating reed islands, and then a visit to the Necropolis of Sillustani.

On Sunday, September 18, the group will travel by bus to Juli and transfer to hydrofoil boats and

cross the lake to Huatajata, where they will disembark and transfer to a bus for the remaining journey to LaPaz, Bolivia, highest capital city in the world at 14,000 feet elevation.

The next day will be spent at the ruins of Tiahuanaco, perhaps the oldest in the world, and the gigantic stones at Puma Punku (see Ancient Skies 7:6).

On September 20 the group will fly from La Paz to Santiago, Chile and enjoy the sights of that capital city. Next day, the group will board LAN Chile Airlines for an 8 hour flight to Easter Island, the tiny dot in the South Pacific Ocean with perhaps the most mysterious stone statues in the world. Three days will be spent on the remote island - plenty of time to examine all the sites, including hundreds of the enigmatic, brooding Moais, human figure statues, some as tall as 70 feet!

On Saturday, September 24, the group will fly back to Santiago, Chile in time to transfer to a direct flight to Miami, Florida. The then-exhausted travellers will return to Chicago on Sunday, September 25, 1983.

Members may join the expedition in Chicago, in Miami, or in Lima, Peru. Due to limitations on hotel accommodations at some sites, space for this expedition is restricted and reservations will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Anyone interested in participating in this rare experience should contact the Society headquarters immediately for further details and prices.

SOCIETY GIFT OFFERING

The Ancient Astronaut Society is offering free gifts as listed below for members who make contributions to the Society in the amounts set opposite the gifts. When sending your contribution, indicate the appropriate gift you desire. This offer is valid only so long as our supply of gifts lasts.

Amount of Contribution	Free Gift
US\$ 10.00	Copy of paperback edition of Zecharia Sitchin's book <u>The 12th Planet</u> .
US\$ 10.00	Copy of over-sized paperback edition of Ignatius Donnelly's book <u>Atlantis: The Antediluvian World</u> .
US\$ 10.00	Copy of over-sized paperback edition of Diego de Landa's book <u>Yucatan Before and After the Conquest</u> .
US\$ 10.00	Copy of hardcover edition of Erich von Daniken's book <u>Gold of the Gods</u> .
US\$ 20.00	Copy of hardcover edition of Erich von Daniken's picture book <u>In Search of Ancient Gods</u> .
US\$ 20.00	Copy of hardcover edition of Erich von Daniken's book <u>Signs of the Gods?</u> .
US\$ 20.00	Copy of hardcover edition of Karl Brugger's book <u>The Chronicle of Akakor</u> .
US\$ 25.00	Metal replica of Colombian artifact similar to logo of the Society, pin type. Can also be worn as a necklace on chain (chain not included).
US\$ 50.00	Over-sized paperback edition of four volume set of John L. Stephens' books on his <u>Incidents of Travel to Central America and Mexico</u> .

All contributions to the Society are deductible for United States Federal Income Tax purposes.