



paleoseti

The magazine for Ancient Astronaut & Lost Civilizations research
ANCIENT TECHNOLOGIES, CULTURES AND ADVENTURE

Issue 1

Spring 2014

The Case for Ancient Astronauts

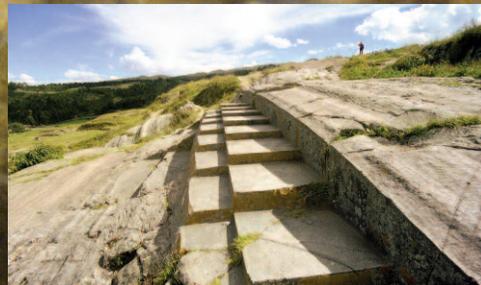
Is it possible? See page 4

PART 1

NEW!
Publication

TRAVEL TIP CUSCO, PERU PLAYGROUND OF THE TITANS

See page 8



Mysterious Statue in Quito, Ecuador

Letter from the Editor

Welcome to the first Issue of PaleoSeti Magazine. Was Earth visited thousands of years ago by extraterrestrials? Was there ever a culture on Earth that predates all known Civilizations? What seem to be outlandish questions make a lot of sense if you are willing to look a bit closer. Both Theories are nothing new and were mentioned on and off throughout the last century. The Ancient Astronaut Theory got its real 'push' from the books by Erich von Däniken, the first of which was his 1968 bestseller 'Chariots of the Gods' (Econ Publishing). A lot happened since this book. Research didn't stand still in main stream archaeology as well as in the Ancient Astronaut field. Erich von Däniken has become the most successful non fiction author in the world. And the reason for that – besides the fact that he is a good writer – is that the Ancient Astronaut Theory is capturing readers worldwide.



The research necessary for the Lost Civilization Theory is very much related to the PaleoSeti (Ancient Astronaut) Theory and it therefore makes sense to combine the two in one Publication. As such PaleoSeti Magazine is unique on the market.

My own research in the field for over 25 years has led me to mysterious and wonderful places all over the world. I have made many friends and met wonderful people in the on- and offline world; from fellow enthusiasts to Archaeologists, Anthropologists and Geologists. From those people I know that in 'scientific circles' the ancient Astronaut Theory is more accepted and discussed than they officially admit.

With PaleoSeti Magazine and the accompanying website www.paleoseti.com I hope we are providing you with hours of enjoyment, mystery and hands-on research. Within the PaleoSeti and Lost Civilization Theories, thinking out loud, speculating and drawing one's own conclusions is not only allowed, it's desired.

We should also not be afraid to be wrong once in a while. This is just a logical side effect of pioneering and ground breaking research. The famous German literary critic Marcel Reich Ranicki once said: "Good critics are sometimes wrong, bad critics are never wrong! Why? Because bad critics never draw their own conclusions!" I think the same can be said for researchers and explorers. So go out and draw your own conclusions!

Sincerely Yours,

Herbert Eisengruber
Editor-in-Chief, *paleoseti magazine*

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ANCIENT TECHNOLOGIES, CULTURES AND ADVENTURE

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Feedback and Contributions:

PaleoSeti Magazine welcomes feedback.

We would love to introduce a "Letters to the Editor" section in our next issue.

Please send your feedback to the above Email address. Please keep your feedback related to the PaleoSeti (Ancient Astronaut) and Lost Civilization Theories.

If you like to contribute an article to PaleoSeti Magazine, please contact us at the email address above including a short description of what your article will be about.

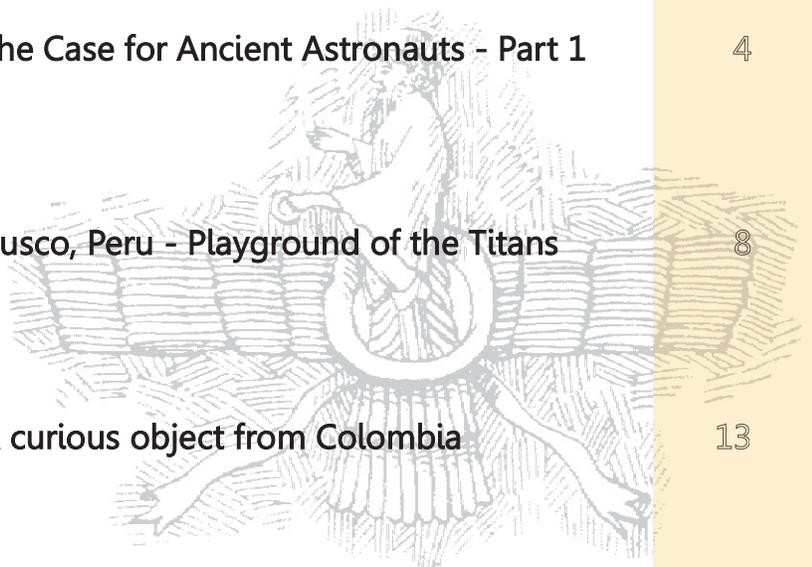
Please do not send us articles and/or photos before we get in touch with you.

**EISENGRUBER
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The Case for Ancient Astronauts Part 1

"WHO WOULD DARE ASSERT THAT WE KNOW ALL THERE IS TO BE KNOWN?" – GALILEO GALILEI

Article by Herbert Eisengruber

Debunked! Unscientific! Ridiculous! Pseudo-Science! These are the standard phrases one can hear if the PaleoSeti (or Ancient Aliens) Theory is discussed in official 'Science Circles'. Pretty much the same is true for the Lost-Civilization Theory, maybe not quite as harsh.

To use the above phrases has also become fashionable all over the internet, especially with the "skeptic-blogger" community that wants to advocate 'rationalism', which is a bit ironic, as the 'skeptic community' usually works with the same methods that they criticize PaleoSeti theorists for.

This black-and-white view of the world led to a general polarization of the subject of Ancient Aliens in 'believers and non-believers'. But is it really this black-and-white? Is the PaleoSeti theory really attached to all of the above mentioned negative phrases?

Is the PaleoSeti theory really "unscientific"? What does 'debunked' even mean?

This article will be an ongoing series over several issues of PaleoSeti magazine as I try to answer the above questions and many more.

Without a doubt, the Ancient Astronaut Theory is highly controversial and has many critics. It is common consensus within the official Scientific community that Archaeology doesn't need the Ancient Astronaut Theory in order to explain - well - anything. I hope it will be clear, after reading this series, that this is a mistake. Some critics are much more radical and attack the Pa-

leoSeti Theory at its roots. They say that the distances in space are just too vast for space travel and Albert Einstein has proven it. Therefore, the whole Ancient Astronaut Theory has to be wrong.

If this would be correct, we could stop right here and no further research would be needed. As a side effect, the field of UFO research would be done as well. That's why this is an important step we have to overcome if we want to prove the Ancient Astronaut Theory has validity.

Can we travel to the Stars?

Let's look at the argument that space is too vast to be traveled. Some well known astronomers argue that way. One of them is the popular German Professor of Astronomy *Harald Lesch* of the University of Munich. [1]

It has to be understood that from all we know about physics today, the Speed of Light is the fastest theoretical speed possible. In his Theory of Relativity [2], *Albert Einstein* has shown this in his famous formula $E=mc^2$; a formula that is pretty much undisputed. Many

IT HAS TO BE UNDERSTOOD THAT FROM ALL WE KNOW ABOUT PHYSICS TODAY, THE SPEED OF LIGHT IS THE FASTEST THEORETICAL SPEED POSSIBLE.

experiments have shown that this formula is correct. If you are not familiar with the inner workings of this formula, here is a (very) short explanation:

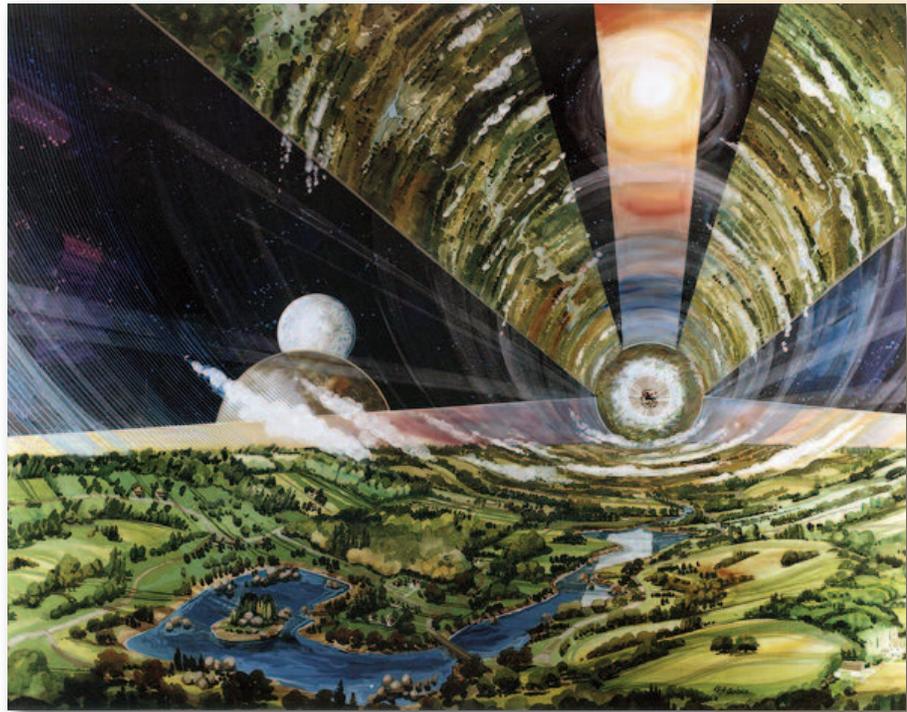
E stands for Energy, m for the mass of a body, c is the speed of light. Simple mathematics indicate that the Energy that is contained in even small bodies of mass is huge. This fact makes nuclear weapons possible.

Another effect is that the closer a body is accelerated to the speed of light, the more mass it acquires. Also the Energy needed to accelerate a body towards the speed of light increases exponentially until it becomes infinite at the speed of light.

In his Theory of Relativity, *Einstein* has also shown that time is not linear or the same for everybody, but relative to an object in motion. As weird as it sounds, this means that time is different for an object that travels with high speed compared to an object that stands still.

But no matter how fast an object travels, the speed of light always stays constant.

Important for our purposes is the fact that the Speed of Light is the limit; nothing can move faster. According to this, even the speed of light can – theoretically – only be approached but never achieved. A speed of – let's say – 60% the Speed of Light is theoretically possible, but requires so much energy it is unrealistic to think a race



Artist's rendition of a possible Generation spaceship. Source: Wikipedia Commons; Courtesy of NASA.

away. Even if we could somehow achieve 10% of the speed of light, it would take us 500 years to get there and 500 years back. So – they conclude - missions to the stars are impossible. Case closed.

Is it really that simple? Of course not! The solution to the problem is surprisingly easy, once you stop thinking in small 20th and 21st century terms.

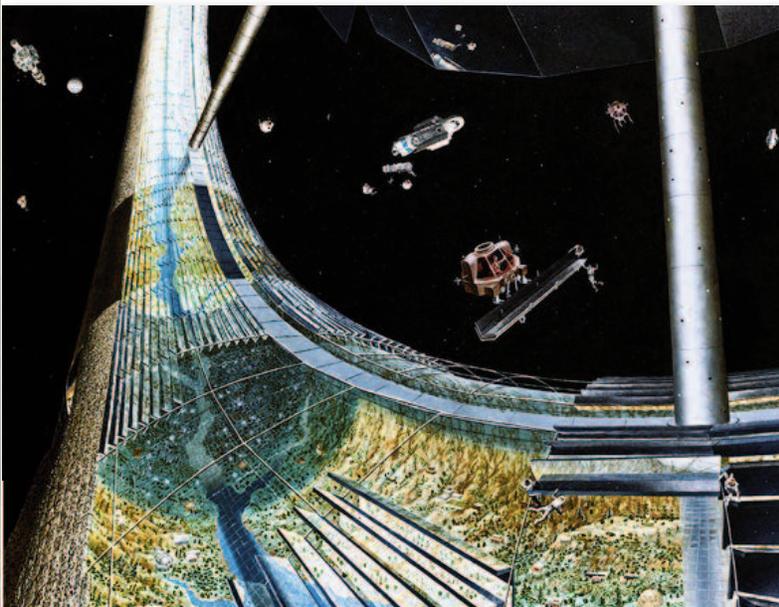
Modern explorers are usually lonely creatures. Expeditions mean many weeks and sometimes month or years away from family and friends. As much as we want to explore, we want to come back as well. That's just human nature. But what if we could take everything that is dear to us on the trip as well? Friends, family, the record collection and Fluffy the cat. The longing of coming back to earth wouldn't be quite as bad.

And what if you could take it one step further. How about taking Earth with you as well?

Generation Spaceships

In the 1970s, NASA came up with exactly this concept. They called it 'Generation Spaceships' NASA picked up on an idea that science fiction writers proposed as early as 1933 in the Novel 'When Worlds Collide' [3] where the idea of an 'interstellar ark' was born.

Generation Spaceships are basically extremely large



Artists rendition of a possible Generation spaceship. Source: Wikipedia Commons; Courtesy of NASA

of space travelers could ever achieve it. So say the critics.

The nearest stars are approximately 10 light years away from our solar system. But many stars are millions and billions of light years away. So the critics' thought experiment is this:

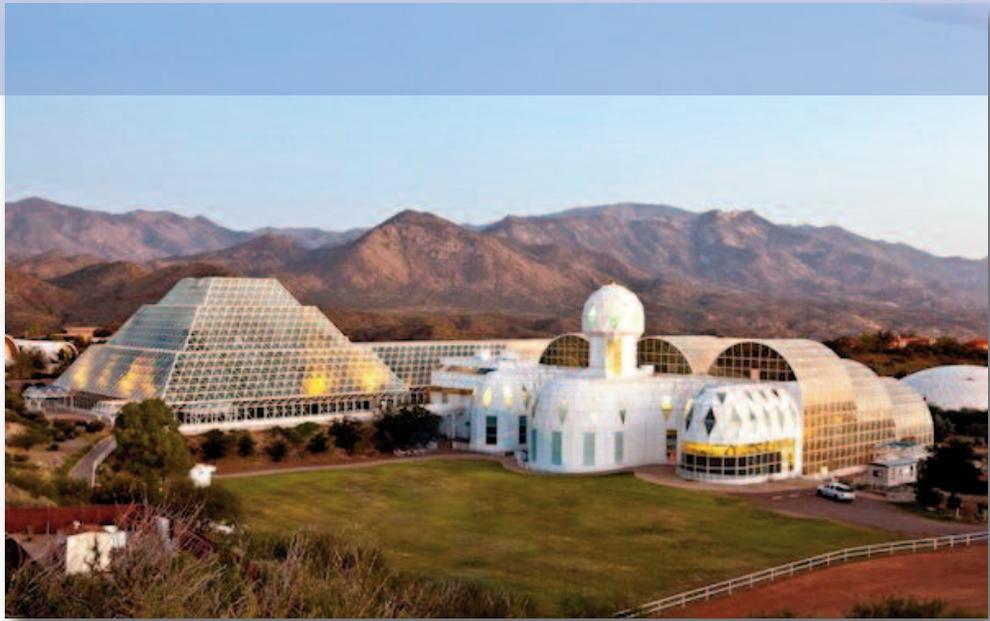
Let's say we could find a star which has a planet around it that could harbor life, and that star is 50 light years

Spaceships, that are completely self sufficient. They are basically small planets or biospheres with different climate zones, housing for the inhabitants, farms and everything else we would need for our daily lives. The ship's concept is that many generations of humans will live, love and die on them before they reach their destination. With generation spaceships distances become meaningless, as it's only a matter of time before they reach their destination.

The challenge is that the first generations of space travelers have to accept that they won't reach their destination. In particular the first generation has to be a special 'kind of human being' with a certain mindset. The second generation will already only know the spaceship's surroundings as their reality. The home planet is already only a memory and daily life on such a ship would be second nature to them.

On this ship the traveled distance wouldn't be measured in light years anymore, but in generations of space travelers. If we consider the average generation with 25 years, and the traveling speed of the spaceship with the above mentioned 10% of the speed of light, a star system that is 50 light years away could be reached in 20 generations.

30 years ago - in the early 1980s - an argument from skeptics was that even if we could travel to the stars with generation spaceships, it would be extremely unlikely that we would come across Earth like planets. In his 1985 book "*Habe ich mich geeirrt?*" [4] (only available in German), PaleoSeti Author *Erich von Däniken* countered this statement that in the future technology would progress so far that we are able to find potential Earth like planets right from Earth. This way we would pick out specifically where we would go. Only 27 years later, in 2012, *von Däniken's* prediction came true. The publication "*Science World Report*" announced the headline "Earth 2.0 within grasp with potential candidates just 12 light years away". [4] Not only did planet hunters (a new branch of astronomy) find Earth like planets, but they are 'only' 12 Light years away, a distance that would be no problem for a generation spaceship, as 'only' 4 generations of space travelers



Biosphere 2 research station in Arizona, USA; Source: Wikipedia Commons; Author: John De Dios

would be needed to get there.

It is very clear that social life on a generation spaceship would face numerous challenges. No spaceship at any size could be a full replacement for a whole planet. It is pretty logical that such a society would have very strict and specific rules and regulations.

Biosphere 2

In the late 1980s and early 1990s a project - or better an experiment - called Biosphere 2 was launched in the desert of Arizona. A joint venture was founded to create a fully contained, self sustaining and independent biosphere. The research facility is over 3 acres in size and features several climate zones as well as living quarters for several 'Bionauts' as the researchers called themselves. Two long term experiments were launched in the facility. The first from 1991 to 1993 included a crew of 8 scientists who where sealed into the facility. Overall, the first experiment was a big success and the scientists learned about the challenges of such a contained environment are in a practical day to day mode of operation. The biggest problem that eventually led to a break of the seal was a drop in the oxygen level that was finally traced to the concrete used in the facility. After 16 months of sealed operation, pumping in more oxygen was needed.

[5] and [6]

The second mission was running for 10 month and was technologically a complete success. The reason this experiment was canceled after this time was a severe dispute in upper management of the facility and had

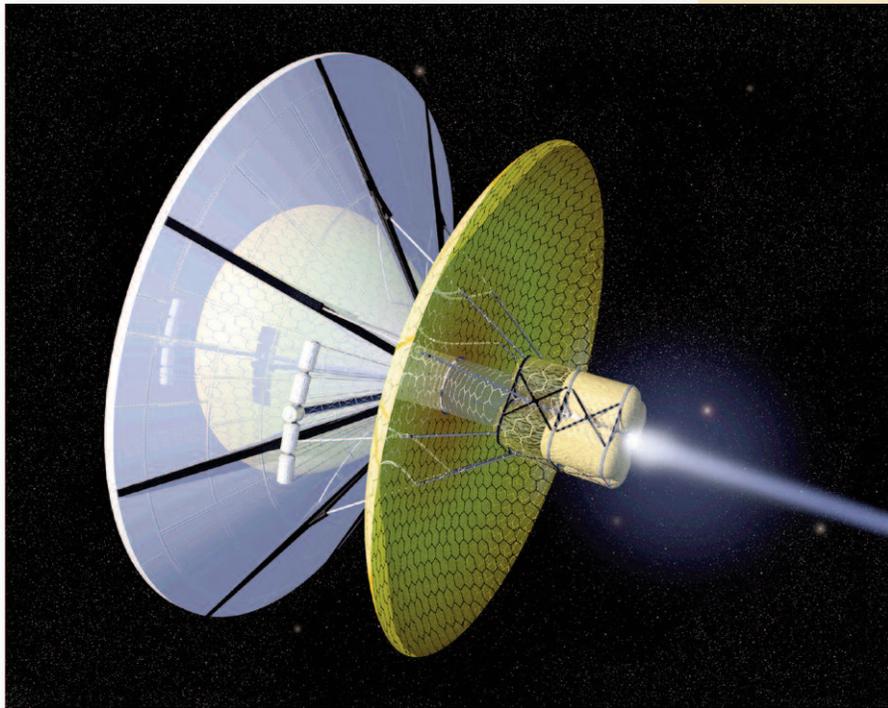
nothing to do with the experiment itself. [5,6]
Today, the research facility is owned by the University of Arizona and anybody interested can visit it and get a glimpse of what a generation spaceship on a small scale could look like.

While our own society is not yet ready socially – despite facebook and twitter ;) - to make the step into space, we are getting closer technologically. If humanity would put their mind to it, I believe we would be ready in 100 years to build a fully functional generation spaceship. Humanity's unpredictable mindset is a different matter. In my opinion, generation spaceships are the best option to reach out to the stars in the foreseeable future. But they are not the only concept for interstellar space travel.

Project Daedalus, Icarus and other concepts

In the 1970s the British Interplanetary Society conducted a study for the construction for a spacecraft that was able to reach another star system within a human life time. Although unmanned, the starship that was designed was called project Daedalus. The famous astronomer Carl Sagan was the first to publicize the study in his book "Cosmos" [7] which was also a popular TV-Series in 1980.

The ship was designed to reach nearby star systems within 50 years. For that, it had to achieve about 10-15% of the speed of light. The idea was to use nuclear

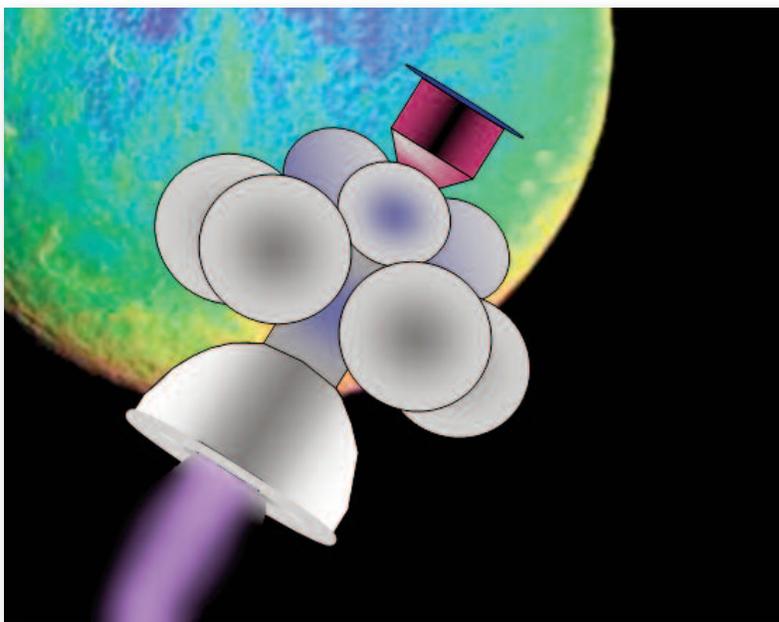


The Bussard Interstellar Ramjet engine concept uses interstellar hydrogen scooped up from its environment as the spacecraft passes by to provide propellant mass. The hydrogen is then ionized and collected by an electromagnetic field. In this image, an onboard laser is used to heat the plasma, and the laser or electron beam is used to trigger fusion pulses thereby creating propulsion. Image source: Wikipedia Commons; Courtesy: NASA

fusion as a propulsion method. In the 1970s, it was commonly believed that nuclear fusion could be achieved by the turn of the century. We are not quite there yet, but recent successes in nuclear fusion research are promising.

Project Daedalus was always interesting as it was a serious attempt for designing an Interstellar spacecraft that could explore within a human lifetime. This criteria seem to be very important to many Scientists. Similar to project Daedalus for which development seized in 1978, is Project Icarus. Still in development today by the team of the Icarus Interstellar Organization.

Other Interstellar space travel concepts include extending the human lifespan or suspended animation. For the last 300 years progress in science and technology already extended the average human lifespan from 50 to 75 years. So we can assume that in the near future the human life span could easily average 100 years or more. Cryonic preservation research is also in



A simplified artist's rendition of project Daedalus. Source: Wikipedia Commons. For a much more detailed depiction, go to: <http://www.icarusinterstellar.org>

Continued on page 14...

Cusco, Peru Playground of the Titans

Worth a trip!

Article by Herbert Eisengruber

Nestled high in the Andes Mountains, the city of Cusco is best known as the departure point for Machu Picchu (Photo 01), one of the world's most recognizable travel destinations. What is lesser known is that Cusco is full of archaeological mysteries that seem to defy conventional explanations. For the visitor Cusco presents itself as a vibrant city full

“CUZCO IS FULL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MYSTERIES THAT SEEM TO DEFY CONVENTIONAL EXPLANATIONS.”

of life and friendly people. Inexpensive accommodations, great food, amazing history and architecture make the stay very enjoyable even over a longer period of time. Behind every corner awaits another little store, restaurant or architectural surprise.

In the city center you can admire colonial balconies, two cathedrals and ancient Inca walls that are the base for many later structures built by

the Spanish. Over hundreds of years the Inca walls proved to be vastly superior during earthquakes, which is an interesting fact by itself. Nobody really knows how old Cusco really is. What we do know is that it used to be the ancient capital of the Inca Empire, the place where the mythical sun god and afterwards all the Inca (the name for the king-rulers) resided.

On their way to the main square, right in the heart of the city center, tourists walk right by the fantastic Inca walls that are built with a precision that stuns even people not at all interested in archaeology. The stones in the walls are put together with such accuracy, that not even a credit card will fit between the grooves. If the stones would be perfect rectangles, it would be already an extraordinary feat, but the basic natural shapes of the stones has been preserved and modified in a way that the stones still fit perfectly into each other. One of the most famous stones of the old town in Cusco – and a certain stop with any city tour – is the 12 sided stone in the middle of one of the walls (Photo 04).

Photo 02: A vibrant city with lot's of life and markets.

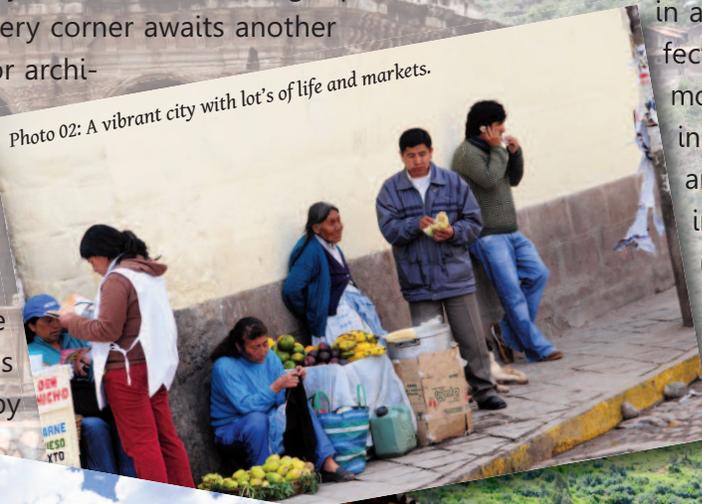


Photo 03: Colonial architecture provides many photo opportunities.



Photo 01: Cuzco is the base for pretty much every trip to Machu Picchu.



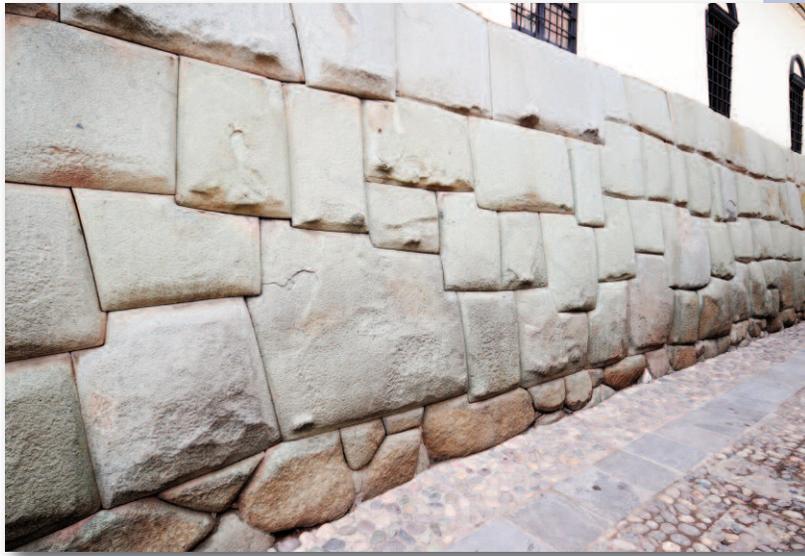


Photo 04: This fantastic Inca wall contains the famous “stone with 12 corners”. It’s the biggest stone in the picture. Look close, you can count the 12 corners.



Photo 05: The convent of Santo Domingo, which rests on the ancient remains of the Inca Temple of the Sun

This method of construction is extremely complex and requires a skill level that leaves even today’s stone masons with their modern tools speechless. The question is why the Inca went

through such painstaking accuracy to build their walls if ‘lesser’ walls would have done the job just as well. Did they know about their wall’s earthquake proofing capabilities? If so, how did they acquire the knowledge? If it would be ‘trial and error’, would it not be logical to assume that other people in earth quake zones in other parts of the world would have developed similar walls?

The Temple of the Sun

The most precise Inca walls were discovered in what is now called the *Convent of Santo Domingo* (Photo 05). The Temple there is called ‘Qorikancha’ or ‘Temple of the Sun’ and was the holiest site of the Inca people. The stone works

“MODERN CONTRACTORS WOULD CLASSIFY THESE HOLES AND GROOVES AS CABLE CHANNELS”

in this temple are amazing, yet a completely different style compared to the walls I talked about earlier. Everything in here is straight, rectangular and amazingly precise. The most puzzling pieces in here are wall cut-outs that look very technical if you look at them with a modern eye. One of them resembles a modern time safe (Photo 06), which of course it was not. Upon closer inspection it becomes evident how integrate the workmanship is here. There are holes drilled through the rock and grooves with sharp edges carved out. Some of the holes in this niche are drilled through to the other side of the wall.

Modern contractors would classify these holes and grooves as cable channels (Photo 07). Today, in every country where houses are built with stone, brick and mortar you can see almost identical building technology, if electricity or network-



Photo 06: Remnants of ancient technology?

ing is involved (Photo 08).

Was this building called the ‘Temple of the Sun’ because electricity and light was involved here? During a visit of the ‘Temple of Sun’ you can see remains of this building technology in many corners of the temple, carelessly compiled by the officials. Nobody really pays attention. But in fact those loose stones show that in ancient times the whole temple was built using this type of construction.



Top Photo 07: A closeup of the ‘cable channels’ and holes. Bottom Photo 08: A modern counterpart. Those building blocks already contain holes and channels for power and networking lines





Photo 09: A panorama photo of the ancient fortress walls of Saqsayhuaman. The walls run over 600 meters and are made of gigantic stones that are fitted into each other perfectly. A lot of the walls were destroyed by the Spanish in the 1500s. Back then, the walls must have been even more impressive.

Saqsayhuaman

A ten minute taxi ride from Cusco's City Center will bring you to the ancient Inca fortress of Saqsayhuaman. The taxi drivers will usually let you out at the main entrance to the site. As soon as you come around the corner and enter the vast site, it will leave you speechless. A travel guide (that has nothing to do with PaleoSeti) describes Saqsayhuaman with the following words:

"...but whoever saw the gigantic walls – built with gigantic stones, weighing many tons and fit into each other perfectly - with their own eyes, is just simply overwhelmed. At first sight the fortress Saqsayhuaman seems to be a creation of the Titans built during the dawn of humankind. The lower wall - approx. 600m long - is the most fascinating I have ever seen in stone walls. How the ancients transported the stones – the biggest is 9x5x4m and weighs 350 tons - is still a mystery" [1]

These words describe the site very accurately. The basic construction

of the walls here is the same as one can see in Cusco, which lies about 400m below Saqsayhuaman. What was impressive down there, is repeated here but on a

AT FIRST SIGHT THE FORTRESS SAQUSAYHUAMAN SEEMS TO BE A CREATION OF THE TITANS BUILT DURING THE DAWN OF HUMAN KIND.

completely different scale. The stones here are so huge, it is hard to believe somebody was able to trans-

Photo 10: The stones are enormous! Some of them weigh several hundred tons. Still, all stones are fitted into each other with tremendous precision. Even after hundreds of years and several earthquakes, one can't even fit a credit card in between them.





Photo 11: This structure is on top of the ancient fortress of Saqsayhuaman. The basic structure is very similar to other structures in different parts of the world. For more information about this, visit <http://www.paleoseti.com/saqsayhuaman.htm>

port them, let alone carve them in a way that the stones fit together so perfectly. Even close up the visitor has a hard time to find significant gaps between the stones. This is especially impressive after all this time and many earthquakes. Photos only do the stones justice if the viewer has a scale. For example a person is standing in front of them (Photo 10, previous page).

The walls of Saqsayhuaman are mentioned a few times in the chronicles of the Spanish conquistadors. Those descriptions are the main source of modern Archaeology to determine how the wall was built. Spanish historian Diego de Trujillo (1505 – 1575) described in one of his texts that he has seen a room full of building materials with very impressive ropes. [2]

But the construction of the wall was not witnessed by the Spanish; only repairs. That's why we don't know

who built the walls in the first place and what technology was used. But the true mystery of Saqsayhuaman is not the impressive wall and fortress, but what lies across from the wall on the opposite hill side. Many tourists miss this part of Saqsay-

THE TRUE MYSTERY OF SAQSAYHUAMAN IS NOT THE IMPRESSIVE WALL AND FORTRESS, BUT WHAT LIES ACROSS FROM THE WALL ON THE OPPOSITE HILL SIDE.

huaman and don't even bother to come up here. Most stop half way just to take a panorama photo of the main site. The altitude leaves them breathless so they turn around. They don't know what they are missing! Up here the word 'ruins' don't really describe what can be found here. Nobody knows what happened up here and theories are far and few in be-



Photo 12: This structure is called 'The Throne of the Inca'. Local guides are telling tourists that the Inca - the ancient ruler of the Inc people - was sitting up here and watched the progress of the construction of the Fortress Saqsayhuaman. Unfortunately this is one of many stories without any substance tourists get told when they visit the site. The rock was cut 'like a hot knife through butter'. This is granite and to cut out this structure alone with the tools that the Inca had at their disposal would have taken many decades. Look at the razor sharp cuts and polished surfaces.



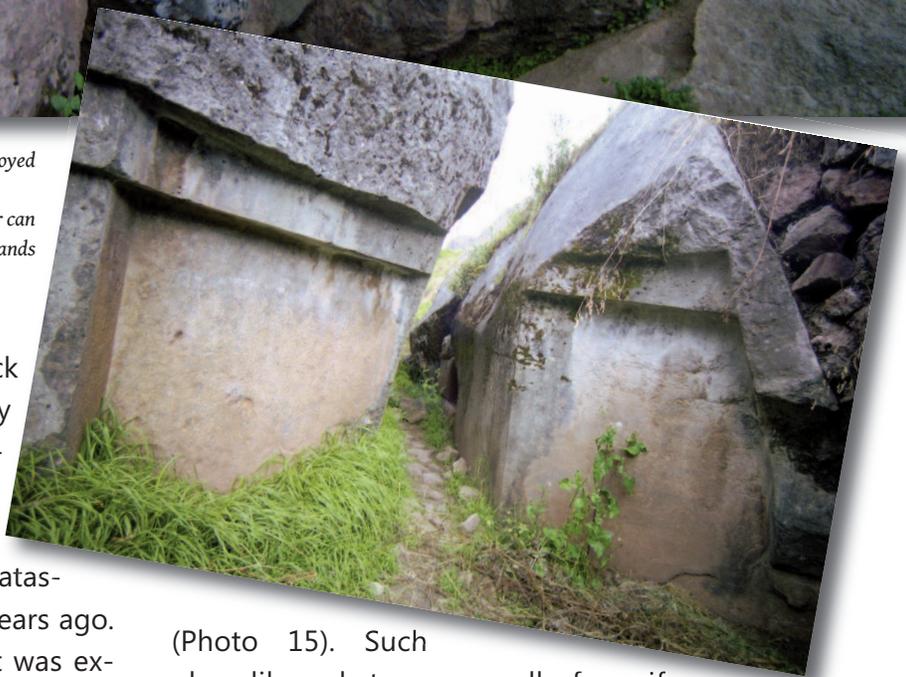
Photo 13 Top: Stair are running upside-down. What catastrophey destroyed the buildings up here?

Photo 14 Right: In an amazing labyrinth of unknown buildings the visitor can find cleanly cut and polished walls. What structures stood up here thousands of years ago?

tween.

It seems that up here, super hard granite rock was cut like it was butter. Pretty much every rock, every outcrop was manipulated, polished, carved and cut. Everything seems destroyed and chaotic. Stairs are running upside-down (Photo 13 & 14) as if a huge catastrophe happened here many thousands of years ago. The rock looks old and weathered where it was exposed to the elements, but in sheltered parts the cut rock looks polished and smooth like concrete. But it isn't concrete, it's granite one of the hardest rock to work on this side of precious stones! For many hours you can walk here, through a labyrinth of stone formations that has been carved, shaped and formed artificially. There is hardly anything that was not manipulated.

If you look closer at the rock surfaces, you can see a thin layer of a glass like substance that covers the rocks



(Photo 15). Such glass like substances usually form if rock is exposed to enormous heat. This effect was discovered at nuclear blast sites, where fused sand and rock formed Trinitite, named after the code name Trinity, the first nuclear blast made by humans in the dessert of New Mexico, USA.

Do stairs run upside down because a blast occurred here? Is this the reason for the chaos? Is this the explanation for the thin glass like layer on the rocks? Did

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A curious object from Colombia

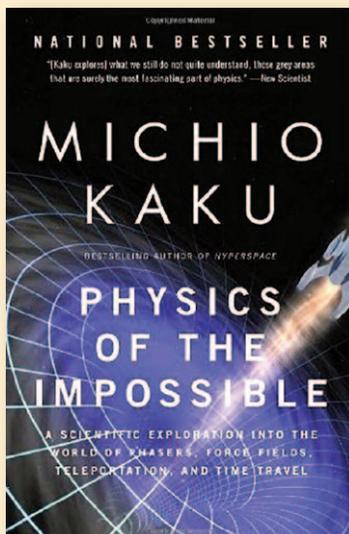
Missunderstood technology?

This strange object from the Tolima culture in Colombia can be seen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Classified as a 'mythological being', it shows at first glimpse the torso and head of an animal with feet, claws and a snout with bearing teeth. But what animal has such a complex tail and horns? Did the artist see something he/she couldn't understand? Was the animal torso just a way to describe the power that was coming from this object? In fact the rear end looks very much like an exhaust system of some sort and in between the exhaust pipes, a seat with a backrest. The 'horns' on the head feature a handle, very similar to a modern motorcycle.



Book and Film recommendations

In every issue we are going to suggest interesting book and/or film titles that are of interest to the PaleSeti or Lost Civilization Theories.

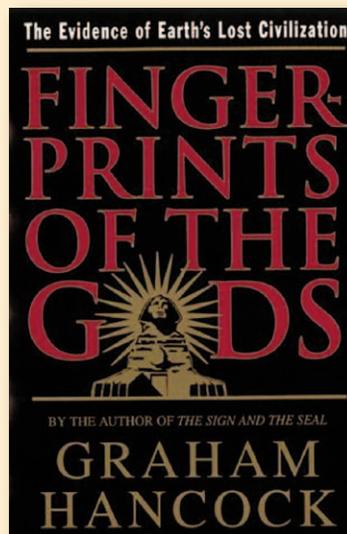


Michio Kaku

Physics of the Impossible

An excellent read written by a forward thinking, open minded Scientist. A rare breed, indeed. Kaku - a theoretical Physics professor that holds the Henry Semat Chair and Professorship in theoretical physics at the City College of New York - explores in a fun and educational way all the things others say will

never be possible. He keeps an open mind and comes to surprising conclusions. Some of the futuristic technology explored in this book could be the basis to unlock our past. Highly recommended.



Graham Hancock

Fingerprints of the Gods

This is an older book from 1995, but one of Graham Hancock's best.

He presents a huge amount of well researched data, without being dry. Hancock is a well traveled, open minded author. He writes intelligently but he is never the 'schoolmaster' like so many authors of the

'established' scientific community. If you want to read a book that introduces you to the Lost Civilization Theory, **Fingerprints of the Gods** is an excellent start. A good read.



Photo 15: Many of the rocks are covered with a glass like layer. It's a thin whiteish, almost translucent layer that covers rough and polished areas of the exposed rocks.

the Inca re-use already ancient walls and 'holy ground' that they knew was occupied by the ancient 'gods'? These are the questions that popped into my head while strolling through the ancient ruins and stoneworks up here in the thin air above Cusco. What a place!

If you want to know more about the ancient ruins above Saqsayhuaman and see many more photos, please check out www.paleoseti.com

Another excellent read about the ruins is Erich von Däniken's book "The Stones of Kiribati" [3]

[1] Schmidt, Ferreira; Wolf, Sandra, Hermann, Helmut; "Peru & Bolivien"; Reise Know How Publishing, 2003

[2] Sánchez, Luis Alberto: La literatura peruana. Derrotero para una historia cultural del Perú. Tomo I. Cuarta edición y definitiva. Lima, P. L. Villanueva Editor, 1975.

[3] Däniken, Erich von "The Stones of Kiribati"; Econ Publishing 1981, English Translation 1982 Souvenir Press

the realms of possibility. There are already companies that offer their services to deep freeze bodies in the hope that sometime in the future we will have the technology to heal the disease the individual died from. While today, this technology is considered experimental and the public smiles at people that buy into this, there is a very logical idea behind it that could be used in the future to make Interstellar space travel possible.

The goal of the Icarus Interstellar Organization is to launch an interstellar spaceship by the year 2100.

If they reach that goal in time or not, it won't matter in the great scheme of things. What's important to know is the spirit of human exploration and ingenuity is alive and well. It is not a matter of if we will ever travel to the stars, it's when. History has proven one thing: The nay sayers are never correct. Manned Space travel will be possible for us and it has been done before by others.

So the answer to our original question "Can we travel to the stars?", is a clear **Yes!**

[1] Lesch, Harald; "Alpha Centauri," 1999, Episode "Can we travel to the stars?"; Copyright Bavarian Broadcasting corporation

[2] Einstein, Albert; "Relativity: The Special and General Theory", Translation, New York, 1916

[3] Balmer, Edwin & Wylie, Philip; "When Worlds Collide", Stokes Publishing, 1933

[4] Däniken, Erich von; "Habe ich mich geirrt?", Bertelsmann Publishing, Munich, Germany 1985

[5] Poynter, Jane; "Life in Biosphere 2", TED Talk at TEDxUSC

[6] Wikipedia article; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biosphere_2

[7] Sagan, Carl; "Cosmos", Random House publishing, New York, 1980-1983



Photo 16: Machu Picchu before a rain storm

Feedback wanted!

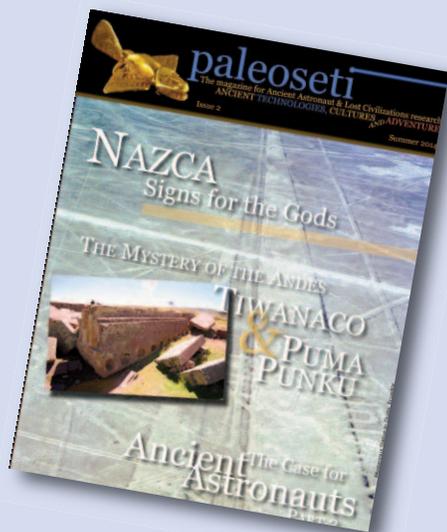
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Webpage

Please check out our website at www.paleoSeti.com for more background information and much more PaleoSeti research. www.paleoSeti.com is in its 15th online year and one of the longest running websites dealing with the Ancient Astronaut Theory.



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