

# **SEARCH FOR "SECRETE BURIAL CHAMBER OF KING KHUFU GREAT PYRAMID"**

**By  
Dawoud Khalil Messiha**

In research for new rooms in the Great Pyramid, Dr. Khalil Messiha (Fig. 1) the Egyptian physician and archaeologist spent more than four years in analytical and research studies. In the beginning of the year 1967, he applied officially to the Egyptian Antiquities Department, and was permitted to work in Mars 2<sup>nd</sup> 1967 in collaboration with Dr. Hishmat Messiha curator of Giza pyramids area (Ex-director of the Egyptian Antiquity Department 1987).

Dr. Khalil decided to start his investigations and excavations in the Queen's room based on analysis study to historical and archaeological evidences.

The basis he believed that there should be a secret burial chamber for Khufu were:

1-The so-called King's and Queen's rooms were built in the super structure-whereas most other pyramids had only one subterranean burial chamber hewn out of the bedrock below the super structure. The hewn subterranean room of the Great Pyramid was left unfinished by the pyramid builders, and it was not at all used as a burial chamber.

2-Reference to pyramid texts which composed of spells that have evidence being written before pyramid age; an important elements the identification of the dead king with Osiris. The king would become one of the circumpolar stars. The king is said to spent his after life in the boat of Re. We have three items that should be applied in the pyramid structure to achieve the symbolic religious texts. Two of these items were discovered by Egyptologists in the Great pyramid and its complex.

2.1-Identification of the dead king with Osiris: Herodotus description of the secret room where Kuhfu was buried is very similar to the Osireion temple arrangement found near Setti I temple at Abydos in Upper Egypt. Herodotus during his visit to Giza Plateau (c. 440 BC) was told that beneath the pyramid there were vaults constructed on a kind of island, which was surrounded by water brought from the Nile by a canal. On this island the body of Cheops (Khufu) was said to lie. No trace, however, of either the canal or the island has yet been found.. The Osireion construction is a symbol of the legend of the creation where Osiris was buried on the eternal hill (island) surrounded by primeval waters. Dr. Khalil & Dr. Hishmat believed that most probably there is a secret room beneath the Great Pyramid to comply with the description of Herodotus and the arrangement of the Osirieon. (Khalil Messiha, unpublished report, 4 Feb 1987). Although the Osirieon is a construction of Merenptah (1213-1203 B.C) the pharaoh of the Modern Kingdom, it is evidently believed that it resembles the arrangement of an older temple of the Old Kingdom.

Herodotus denied the existence of similar arrangement of burial chambers in the second pyramid which still true until today as our knowledge. Although not all of Herodotus information about the pyramids and pyramid construction can be taken at face value, many of his aspects have good evidence of truth.

Herodotus in his description of the causeway, stated that it was built of polished stone on



**Fig. 1-**Dr. Khalil Messiha in the area of the Great Pyramid. Photo taken 1989.

which were carved pictures of animals. The veracity of this statement was doubted by some archaeologists until the discovery that the walls of the Mortuary Temple were decorated with reliefs, a strong presumption is created in favor of the accuracy of Herodotus statement regarding the causeway.

Using lifting machines as described by Herodotus could be explained by Selim Hassan finding of pulleys used in construction of the pyramid; also refer to granite pulley found by Selim Hassan while excavating Khufu temple at Giza on 1933. The pulley is reserved in Cairo Egyptian Museum; J. d'entrée 72364. Herodotus described the ascending way to the pyramid as a construction way, which have evidence in other pyramids but doesn't explain how the Great Pyramid itself was built.

2.2-The king would become one of the circumpolar stars.

One of the earliest beliefs contained in the Pyramid texts states that the king would become one of the circumpolar stars, regarded as a symbol of presence because they are never seen to set when viewed from Egypt. According to Alexander Badawy, the ventilation tunnels found in the northern and southern walls of the king's chamber have a slope of 31 degrees for the northern tunnel which directed to the circumpolar stars in the north, and 45 degrees for the southern tunnel which directed to the Orion Belt constellation. The tunnels function was intended to open way for the king soul to the stars.

2.3-The king is said to join Re, the Sun god in his daily journey across the sky and to spend his afterlife in the boat of Re.

Khufu had five boat pits excavated around his pyramid at Giza. Two lie along his east face, north and south of the mortuary temple. Another is aligned with the causeway and a further two lie along its southern side—one of which has been opened while the other remains sealed with limestone blocks. These group of pits, which were located on several sides of pyramids, may be connected with the belief in a solar hereafter and the dead king's journey in company with the sun-god abroad his two barks. The two discovered boats of Khufu thought to be a funerary boat used to transport the king's body across the Nile to its final resting place on the Giza plateau. However, the other pits found empty around Khufu pyramid may had at previous time inside them his sun boats sun boats which purpose lies, as pyramid texts tell us, in the deceased's wish to join Ra in his bark.

3-Dr. Khalil believed that the three vertically designed chambers (the underground chamber, the Queen's chamber, and the king's chamber do not appear to be related to changes in design, which have never been proven, but rather serve as ritual purposes. This idea is now having support from other researchers. On the other hand Edwards explained the existence of three chambers in the core of the pyramid structure as a change in the original plan of construction. His theory doesn't explain why did the Egyptians modified the original plan in every stage. For example why did they changed the design plan after constructing the Queen's chamber on the vertical axis that passes through the top of the pyramid with a great care of accuracy. Note that this arrangement of the burial chamber was found in other pyramids like the unfinished pyramid at Zawiyet El-eryan dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, Menkaura pyramid of the 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, pyramids of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Dynasties and Djoser mastaba of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Dynasty.

4-The three rooms inside the Great Pyramid are void of any inscriptions or relieves. Most probably the royal burial chamber of Khufu should have inscriptions and relieves covering its walls as happened in other funeral constructions. Selim Hassan while

excavating the funeral temple of King Khufu, discovered for the first time inscriptions and relieves covering its wall. His discovery destroyed the theory that the Great Pyramid temple have no relieves or inscriptions.

#### **Starting from the Queen's chamber:**

Dr. Khalil Started his research in the Great Pyramid in the Queen's chamber, which he and Dr. Hishmat believed that its unique features still concealing secrets behind its walls or floor. The available technology on 1967 and until today is not sufficient to explore accurately and without any damage what is behind and inside a huge stone construction like the Great Pyramid. Dr. Fathy Elbedewy, the Egyptian professor of Physics at Ain Shams University explained the difficulties and the great errors resulting from using high technology systems such as cosmic rays, electromagnetic waves and Geo-radar waves in research for a new voids or rooms inside the Pyramid. It is worth mentioning that Dr. Elbedewy was a one of the team of Cosmic ray expedition worked from 1967 to 1971 in Khefren pyramid.

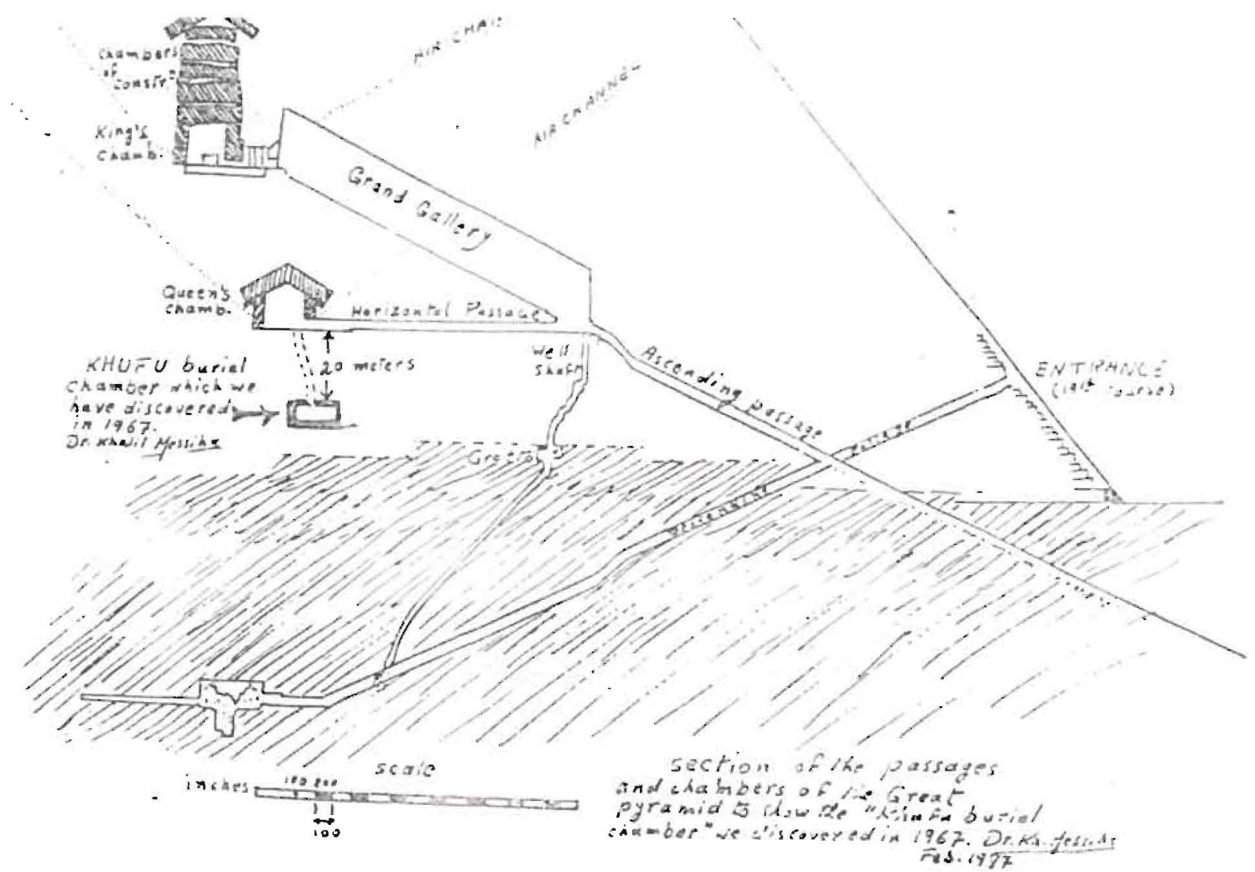
Dr. Khalil decided to start his exploration using the most safe and accurate technology suitable for such a case. He did his research by the radiation of form theory. Following this theory enables him to explore the inside of the Pyramid and what is behind stone construction to a great depth without destroying stones and in the same time avoiding the errors of the interference of waves as happened by using Cosmic waves and Geo-radar waves applications. The theory of radiation of form was established in ancient Egypt and developed recently in Europe and USA. Researchers can now use radionic computers of many types such as the types fabricated by Bruce Copen in England. Reference to Dr. Khalil notes dated 27<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1967, 2 & 4<sup>th</sup> Mars 1967, and after more than 18 months of analysis by radionic and radiesthesic instruments he found the entrance location and a hollow space at about 20 meters down the Queen's chamber. Moreover his instruments detected a ray emitting from a mummified body of a man or an animal.

#### **The Section:**

A longitudinal section of the Great Pyramid (Fig. 2) was prepared by Dr. Khalil Messiha, indicating his discovery of the corridor and the secret chamber of King Cheops. As previously mentioned; Dr. Khalil was permitted officially by the Egyptian Antiquities Department to work in March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1967 in the Queen's chamber in collaboration with Dr. Hishmat Messiha. He had the workmen who had previous experience during the excavations of Khufu "Solar Boat". It is worth mentioning here that the floor of this room was covered with a thick layer of cementious mud, and all the details of the stones that concealed the original floor slabs, which had not been known before, were discovered by Dr. Khalil.

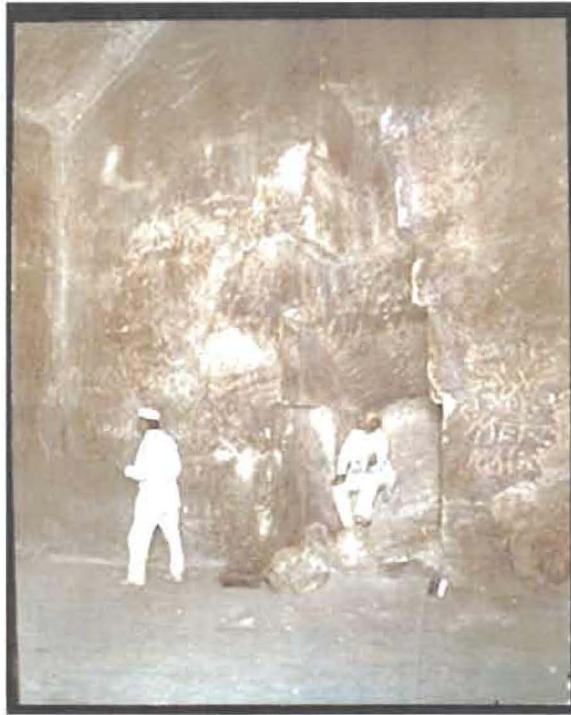
A comparison of the Queen's chamber floor before and after excavations of 1967 confirms that the stone slabs of the original floor were not clear before 1976 (Fig. 3). Note the appearance of the original floor stone slabs in the picture of 1990-the one to right.

Dr. Khalil's discovery of the original floor slabs has an evidence in "Pyramids of Egypt", the book written by Edwards. His book is considered one of the most important scientific references. Most Egyptologists use his editions, first published in London at 1947 as a



**Fig. 2-Khufu secret burial chamber discovered by Dr. Khalil is shown in the longitudinal section he prepared and drawn on Mars 1967.**





**Fig. 3-**The Queen's chamber original floor slabs are shown in the photo to the right taken 1980. The photo to the left taken at the beginning of the 20th century doesn't show any stone floor.

reference to that quote: "There are many indications that work on the Queen's Chamber was abandoned before it had been completed. The floor, for instance, is exceedingly rough; if the chamber had been finished it would probably have been paved with finer stone." (I. E. S. Edwards: *The Pyramids of Egypt*, London, first printed 1947, p.123). This means that visitors of that pyramid, through 100s of years, have never seen any stone floors until Dr. Khalil Messiha had proven, in 1967, that the Pharaohs had totally finished their work inside the Queen's chamber, and that its floor is made of stone slabs, each of which weighs some tons. One of those stone slabs represents the entrance to the secret room, which comprises the Pharaohs secrets. The workers started by cleaning the floor and removing the mud layer. Cleaning the floor from the mud layer and remains of the old excavations continued from 3<sup>rd</sup> Mars to 7<sup>th</sup> Mars 1967.

Another evidence about what Dr. Khalil found comes from Flinders Petrie's notes. His description on 1883 about Queen's chamber: chapter 7 section 42 was as follows: "the general floor is hopelessly irregular, consisting plainly of rough core masonry; and furthermore, it has been built over with similar rough masonry, which was afterwards stripped down to insert chamber walls" Petrie added in the same section "But all round the chamber, and the lower part of the passage leading to it, is a footing of fine stone, at the rough floor level." (Petrie: *The Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*, London, 1883). Petrie described the unfinished floor of the Queen's chamber and talked about a floor slabs if the builders set it, the Queen's chamber floor level will be raised due to its thickness. Did the 10 cm cementious layer removed by Dr. Khalil composed of mud and dust made by the foots of thousands of visitors through the ages or it was originally made by pyramid builders?

The original floor of the Queen's chamber (5x5 meters) is made of huge fine limestone blocks of various sizes. During their work in cleaning this layer of mud, the workers found chips of the ancient bronze tools. These were specially packed and sent on 11<sup>th</sup> Mars 1967 to the laboratory of the Cairo Egyptian museum for analysis.

The workers found it very difficult to remove the entrance stone slabs as defined by Dr. Kahlil. The huge lime stone were very heavy and defied every effort to remove it. Efforts continued from 7<sup>th</sup> Mars to 13<sup>th</sup> Mars without success. The team work was trying to remove the stones without destroying them. Dr. Khalil stated in his notes that the stones were glued to each other by a very strong mortar which was hardly noticed by naked eyes. It sounds that the pyramid builders used a special kind of mortar in the important parts of the pyramid construction. Petrie writings about the casing stones blocks of the pyramid made the following statement "The mean thickness of the joints of the north-eastern casing stones is 0.02 inches (Petrie, p.13). In the body of the pyramid the blocks are very roughly shaped and not at all carefully built together. Considerable gaps are found which are in part filled with a mixture of small pieces of stone in a mixture of poor mortar. That this mortar has, or ever had much cohesive quality may well be doubted, but the filling in of any considerable holes between the blocks tends to give increased solidity to the whole mass of building (Somers Clarke, p.81). The careful way of using special mortar of thickness about 0.02 inches in the casing stones and the Queen's chamber floor stones was not by accident. It was not necessary to use such mortar with a great cohesive power if the paving stones were set on the bed rock or sands and masonry core. Most probably the pyramid builders used this technique to hide their secrets safely under the floor stone slabs. However Dr. Khalil restarted again his analysis work by Radionics on

10-11<sup>th</sup> Mars 1967. As before his analysis confirmed the existence of a room and a mummified body of a man or animal at a distance not less than 20 meters down. On Mars 13<sup>th</sup> the team work decided rather than removing the stone blocks of the floor, drill a small hole of only 2 inches diameter through which they passed a probe of wire, which went down for more than 20 meters. Also, through that hole the chief of workmen passed his palm under the stone and brought chalky like powder of a reddish color, part of it was sent to the laboratory of Cairo Egyptian museum. The ancient Egyptian dowsing tools and radionic computer of Dr. Khalil indicated that this was the true King Khufu's chamber.

The sarcophagus in the king's chamber found empty since the pyramid entry by Al-Ma-amoun's men in the 9th century A.D. Selim Hassan believed that the King's room was rebelled at the time of the revolution came after the end of the 6th Dynasty kings reign. The access to this room was abandoned through the ages and the sarcophagus was not used at all for the king's mummy. As mentioned before, ancient Egyptians didn't construct any royal burial chamber over ground level at any of the Egyptian pyramids. What Dr. Khalil found is in way or another complying with what came after Herodotus writings about the secret rooms beneath the pyramid.

Dr. Khalil said that the world would find all the secrets of the Pharaohs, a new kind of energy like atomic energy and many other amazing discoveries. Unlike all other known rooms in the Great Pyramid, the "secrete burial chamber" walls will be covered with Hieroglyphic inscriptions on fiance, or some kind of ceramic with turquoise color. King Khufu's sarcophagus (supposed to be made of Alabaster stones) and other historical records like papyrus rolls will be found there. Dr. Khalil was permitted to work for only ten days, after which he received an official order to halt his excavations on Mars 13<sup>th</sup> 1967, and let a "cosmic Rays" project begin, which had just arrived, sponsored by an American university and computer company with a team lead by Dr. Alvarez, and aimed to explore the 2nd pyramid of Khephren rather than the Great Pyramid of Khufu.

#### **Dr. Khalil results and other expedition's results:**

##### **Cosmic rays expedition of 1967:**

The Cosmic Rays Project got no definite results, as the force fields (of radiesthetic nature) led to the utilized electronic devices astray. Dr. Amr Gonaïd of Ain Shams University one of Dr. Alfariz's team said "It defies all the known laws of science and electronics; in fact, the taped results are impossible. Either the geometry of the pyramid is substantially erroneous, which we know it is not, or there is a mystery which is beyond explanation" (Murry Hope: "The ancient Wisdom", p.62). (Peter Tompkins: "Secrets of The Great Pyramid", U.S.A., 1973, pp.265-267). (Fathy Al-Bedeiway: "The Pyramid and Computer", Arabic edition, Cairo, 1991).

##### **French expedition of 1986:**

Up to the year 1986 the work of Dr. Khalil Messiha was postponed until a French expedition arrived and drilled holes in the corridor leading to the Queen's chamber. Mr. Gilles Dormion and his expedition from France have the permission from the Egyptian





**Fig. 4-**Khufu's coffin found in the king's room was always empty since entry of Al Mamoun's men in the 9<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



**Fig. 5-**King khufu statue made of ivory-reserved in Cairo Egyptian museum

Antiquity Department on Aug. 1986 to use the microgravimeter which depends on georadar waves to investigate the Great Pyramid. Reference to a published study in the *Geophysic Magazine*, Jan. 87 issue, Jack Montoken, an expert of geophysics said it is impossible to detect the location and dimensions of a void inside the pyramid depending on the survey by the microgravimeter in a corridor of only 1.00 m wide. The survey should be done in a large open area in order to have a contour map with the results not affected by the surrounding environment. This microgravimeter could be effective in the open land area or the mines that have enough wide space. The inside of the pyramid is different from an open space; the stone blocks, the great voids like the grand gallery, corridors of the pyramid and the known and unknown rooms will create a huge background which affects the results and analysis of the microgravimeter. The results of the research confirmed the difficulty of the analysis of the measurements that were taken in three locations in the corridor leads to the Queen's chamber with 0.50 m space between every location. The results referred to the possibility of the existing of a void near the western corner of the Queen's chamber that could be sands between stones (Fathy Elbedewy, pp.188-190). This led Dr. Khalil to meet again with the General Director, Dr. Ahmed Kadry who asked him for more experiments at other sites (including the Great Sphinx), which he finished two years later and found exciting discoveries.

#### **Wassida University expedition:**

A Japanese team was lead by Mr. Sakuji Yoshimura of Wassida University was permitted on 1987 to investigate the Great Pyramid. Dr. Youshimora used electromagnetic waves devices which can penetrate 2-4 meters into the ancient structures. His expedition investigated the Queen's chamber, the King's chamber and corridors of the Queen's chamber. Reference to the report of Dr. Youshimora, the electromagnetic technique and the electromagnetic scanner he used was approved by the Japanese Ministry of Construction in Aug. 1986.

Both of the King's and Queen's chamber of the great pyramid were surveyed. But when the recording equipment was carried into the pyramid, it was broken for unknown causes; therefore, unfortunately the computer analysis which was planned to be done in Japan could not be completed. However the results of the expedition after the survey of 23 Jan. 1987 were:

a-The existence of a void of 2.5-3.00 meters height west of the corridor leading to the Queen's chamber has been confirmed, as well as the presence in the cavity of quantities of sand in agreement with the French Microgravimeter measurements.

b-The scan also revealed the existence of another cavity behind the north western wall of the Queen's chamber. The cavity has a height of 1.50 m and an estimated depth of about 4 meters, (Sakuji Yoshimura, p.64) The report also confirmed that their devices couldn't investigate no more than five meters down (ibid, p.6) also Fathy Elbedwy, p.181).

Dr. Elbedwey believes that the Japanese expedition results are only possibilities since when they modified the resonance of the electromagnetic waves that they have used in the first stage of the analysis done on Jan. 23<sup>rd</sup> 1987. After using different resonance in the second stage of work on Sept 3<sup>rd</sup> 1987, the results confirmed the existence of the cavity near the north western wall of the Queen's chamber and denied the existence of the other cavity west of the corridor leads the Queen's chamber. (Fathy Elbedewy, pp.181)

The Japanese electromagnetic scanner and the French microgravimeter results confirmed the possibility of existing cavities nearby the Queen's chamber; which also was the result of Dr. Khalil excavations. Dr. Khalil analysis studies were confirmed by the insertion of the steel wire which lead to more than 20 meters secret passage. He found also reddish mortar or a kind of sands down stone slab floors, which was also detected by the other expeditions.

The story didn't reach its end as Dr. Khalil said in the year 1967 that he is the opener of the way to the "King Khufu secrete burial chamber", and he will not go inside. He added that the world would not be able to open it until the year 2000. Dr. Khalil Messiha has passed away in peace on 29 Dec. 1998.

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