

PARABLES

Bringing Hidden Things to Light



Psalms 78:2-4

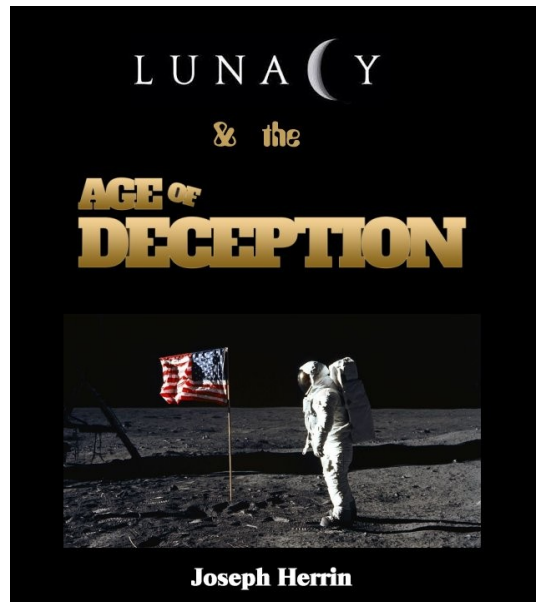
I will open my mouth in a parable, I will utter dark sayings of old... We will not conceal them.

Parables Bookshelf - Series 1.21.10

Although error and deception can lead to equally injurious consequences, they are not morally equivalent. People make “honest” mistakes, but no one ever acted honestly when deceiving another.

Ignorance and error do not absolve an individual of all responsibility, for many errors could have been caught if a person had been more diligent in their work, or more faithful in their duties. Yet to practice deception is far worse.

Those who deceive know where error is present, but they cleave to the error and teach it to others. To do so is morally reprehensible. To practice deception is to choose lies over truth, falsehood over integrity, and betrayal over



faithfulness.

Those who practice deception can rightly be charged with treason. Their actions represent a betrayal of trust. That is a very different matter from

being mistaken.

Not everyone who believes man landed on the Moon is a deceiver. Some are merely mistaken. The deceivers bear far more responsibility.

Food for Thought

What gets us into trouble is not what we don't know. It's what we know for sure that just ain't so.

Mark Twain

He that takes truth for his guide, and duty for his end, may safely trust to God's providence to lead him aright.

Blaise Pascal

Scripture Memory

John 3:21

“But he who does the truth comes to the light, that his deeds may be clearly seen, that they have been done in God.”

Parables Newsletter

- Series 1.21.10
- *Lunacy and the Age of Deception*
- Chapters 18-19

Lunacy and the Age of Deception

Vanishing Evidence



A brother in Christ recently spoke with me, informing me that when I began posting this series on the Apollo Moon hoax he thought it absurd to even suggest the Moon landings had been faked. He said that it was only due to his having found so much of my previous teachings and research to be sound that he was inclined to treat my presentation with a degree of seriousness. Now, after much evidence has been presented of the Apollo deception, this man has completely altered his judgment of the matter. He now deems the idea of man having walked on the Moon to be absurd.

This brother in Christ who is in his fifties related to me that from the time of his youth he has been interested in space and entertained ideas of working for the American space program. Between the ages of 8-12 he built Estes model rockets and launched them into the air. I too did the same thing when I was in the 7th grade. The progressive public school I was attending offered an elective course in model rocketry, which I eagerly enrolled in. We would build our model rockets and then take them out to a field adjoining the school where we would launch them. I was into building a wide array of model kits as a youth, and I had rockets, airplanes, and helicopters suspended from the ceiling of my bedroom. I also had a large poster of the Moon on one of my walls. These were some of my most cherished possessions.



The brother with whom I conversed, told me that when he was older he visited NASA's U.S. Space and Rocket Center in Huntsville, Alabama. One of the things he remembered from his visit was being served an astronaut meal. The meal included "astronaut ice cream" which was reportedly served to the Apollo astronauts. The day following our conversation I was searching out an unrelated matter on the Internet. The site I was visiting had a rotating banner linking an assortment of news headlines. If you are not quick, the banner may change and you will end up clicking on a story you did not intend to access. This is what occurred to me. I was quite surprised when, instead of the news story I intended to view, I was taken to a page featuring a story on "astronaut ice cream." The story related that astronaut ice cream never existed during the Apollo era. It was nothing more than a sale's gimmick.

<https://www.rt.com/usa/332611-astronaut-ice-cream-hoax/>

What a way to destroy childhood innocence! You mean to tell me now that astronaut ice cream was a hoax? Why would NASA perpetuate such a monstrous deception? If astronaut ice cream was fake, then what can we possibly trust to be real in this world?

I am being overly dramatic. However, I do find it fitting that this story of a "minor" deception comes from the U.S. Space and Rocket Center where one can view exhibits on the history of the American space program. They even have a Saturn V rocket on display. The mu-

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seum visitor would be well served to be provided with a disclaimer before entering this facility.



The more one looks into the Apollo Space Program, the more they discover that the claims of men rocketing to the Moon and returning to Earth are suffering from an erosion of evidence. We have already observed that NASA claims to have lost the high-definition video tapes of the Apollo Moon missions. They also, at the direction of Congress, destroyed all material related to the Saturn V rocket, rendering it impossible to recreate the rocket or examine its designs to see whether it was truly capable of the things NASA claimed it could do. We read of the disappearance of Thomas Barron's 500 page report on the shortcomings of the Apollo Program, a report he presented to a Congressional special committee. Thomas Barron, his wife, and stepdaughter were found dead at a Florida railroad crossing a few days after he submitted the report. This insured that the missing report could not be re-created.

One of the telltale signs of a deception is disappearing evidence, evidence which could be used to test the veracity of what actually occurred. My aim in this writing is to encourage believers to walk with their eyes opened, being alert to signs of deception and the actions of lying men and women. Such events are encountered all the time. For example, in 2014 Lois Lerner, director of the Internal Revenue Service's Exempt Organizations Unit, was cited for contempt of Congress for her failure to cooperate in the investigation of political malfeasance by the IRS as it targeted Tea Party organizations, subjecting them to harassment and unjust tax rulings. An investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation, which was completed in 2015, *"found no evidence that any IRS official acted based on political, discriminatory, corrupt, or other inappropriate motives that would support a criminal prosecution."*

<http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-irs-conservatives-20151023-story.html>

The key words to note in the FBI and Justice Department ruling are *"found no evidence."* The evidence lay primarily in thousands of e-mails from within the IRS. The e-mails were never made available for Congress to review as Ms. Lerner claimed that the computer hard drive on which they resided had crashed and was subsequently thrown away. I don't believe she was disappointed at this extremely coincidental event which prevented Congress from examining the evidence.



As hard as it is to conceive of such events occurring even once, they tend to occur quite commonly. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton experienced a similar issue when she became embroiled in the Benghazi scandal. It was discovered that Hillary had opted to keep her official government e-mails on a private server, even e-mails rated top-security, a clear violation of government policy. When Congress wanted to review her e-mails to discover her level of involvement with the events of Benghazi, her departure from government policy was discovered. Rather than turning the server over to Congress and letting them sift through its contents, Hillary Clinton cherry-picked certain documents to share with Congress, while withholding others. Clinton turned over 30,490 messages that she and her team deemed to be work-related. Clinton and her staff said they destroyed 31,830 messages which they determined to be personal. The private server was then subsequently wiped clean. Whoops! There goes the evidence.

Lunacy and the Age of Deception



“You mean wiped, like with a cloth?”

Yes, Hillary actually asked that question, feigning ignorance of what it means to “wipe” a computer hard drive. There is a term used for such deceptive actions. It is “cover-up.” Cover-ups occur all the time. Evidence disappears. Whistle-blowers are silenced. Lies and obfuscation are the order of the day. We live in a very dark world. If lying and bearing false witness were not such a common transgression of fallen man, Yahweh would not have prohibited them in the Ten Commandments.

One of the main pieces of evidence people cite in defense of the official government narrative of the Apollo Moon landings are the lunar rocks returned from the surface of the Moon. In 1969, immediately following the Apollo 11 Mission, the U.S. government presented Moon rocks to the heads of state of 135 nations and states. These were distributed as souvenirs, and were not intended for scientific research. Rendering these Moon rocks unusable for scientific testing, they were each encased in Lucite, a clear plastic substance.



Moon Rock from Apollo 16

A brick sized Moon rock was again broken up and sent to heads of state around the world after the final Moon mission, Apollo 17. In all 270 Goodwill Moon Rocks were distributed. The whereabouts of these Moon rocks has only recently begun to be tracked. In 1998, a sting operation initiated and led by NASA’s Office of Inspector General (OIG) began, ostensibly to catch individuals who were scamming people, mainly the elderly, by selling them bogus Moon rocks. I guess NASA doesn’t like competition. This sting operation was dubbed Operation Lunar Eclipse. The man heading up Operation Lunar Eclipse for NASA was Joseph Gutheinz. The sting operation caught many bogus sellers of Moon rocks, while reportedly recovering one of the authentic Moon rocks gifted to heads of state. This was the Goodwill Moon Rock presented to Honduras. Some individuals were seeking to sell it for \$5 million dollars which was deemed to be fair market value.

In 2002, Joseph Gutheinz, who was then serving as a professor of criminal justice at the University of Phoenix in Arizona, challenged his graduate students to locate all of the Goodwill Moon Rocks from Apollo 11 and 17. Since then hundreds of graduate students have participated in the Moon Rock Project. One of the first discoveries by Gutheinz’s students occurred in 2002 when they reported that Cyprus’ two Moon rocks were missing. The students have not yet ascertained the location and ownership of all 270 Goodwill Moon Rocks, but what they have found so far is not favorable. They have determined that 180 of the Goodwill Moon Rocks are missing. That is a full 2/3rds of the Moon rocks gifted to the public. One might expect a handful of Moon rocks to be lost over time, but to discover that the vast majority of them are missing is extraordinary.

The image below shows how the Goodwill Moon Rock presentations appeared. As you can see, it would be a difficult item to simply misplace. The displays included the flag of the nation, or state, with a Lucite ball containing the Moon rock fragments mounted to the surface.

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Typical Goodwill Moon Rock Display

These presentations were clearly pre-planned by NASA, and were not a spontaneous gift initiated by the American President as many suggest. The small flags incorporated into these displays were allegedly carried by the Apollo astronauts to the Moon. Such an act speaks of pre-planning, and as we shall see, NASA also used foresight in obtaining suitable rocks to be used in these displays. A Wikipedia article titled *Stolen and Missing Moon Rocks*, provides a partial listing of the results of the investigation of the University of Phoenix students. Following are a few examples.

Ireland

The Apollo 11 rock presented to Ireland was accidentally discarded in a landfill known as the Dunsink Landfill in October 1977 following a fire that consumed the Meridian room library at the Dublin Dunsink Observatory where the rock was displayed...

Malta

On May 18, 2004, Malta's Goodwill Moon Rock was stolen from Malta's Museum of Natural History in Mdina. According to an Associated Press story appearing in USA Today "there are no surveillance cameras and no custodians at the Museum of Natural History because of insufficient funding. The only attendant is the

ticket-seller..." "A Maltese flag displayed next to the rock - which the U.S. astronauts had taken up with them - was not taken..." Malta's Goodwill Moon Rock has never been recovered and continues to be actively pursued.

Romania

University of Phoenix graduate students uncovered evidence that the Romania Goodwill Moon Rock may have been auctioned off by the estate of its executed former leader, Nicolae Ceausescu. Both Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife, Elena Ceausescu, were executed by firing squad on December 25, 1989, for the crime of genocide...

Spain

Evidence surfaced that both Spain's Apollo 11 Moon Rock and Apollo 17 Goodwill Moon Rock which were given to General Francisco Franco's Administration by the Nixon Administration were missing. Pablo Jáuregui, the Science Editor of El Mundo, a Spanish newspaper, disclosed in a July 20, 2009 story entitled: "Franco's grandson: My mother lost Moon stone given her by Grandfather..."

[Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stolen_and_missing_moon_rocks]

NASA claims to have brought back a total of 847 pounds of Moon rocks and lunar soil during the Apollo missions, the result of 2,415 samples removed from the lunar surface. Very little of this has ever been accessible to the public. Of the 135 Goodwill Moon Rocks gifted to heads of state from the Apollo 11 Mission, the location of less than a dozen are known. Of the same number gifted from Apollo 17, only about 25 are accounted for. According to an article from Space.com, the situation is far worse than this, however.

Lunacy and the Age of Deception



NASA Has Lost Hundreds of Its Moon Rocks, New Report Says

By Denise Chow, SPACE.com Staff Writer, December 9, 2011

NASA has lost or misplaced more than 500 of the moon rocks its Apollo astronauts collected and brought back to Earth, according to a new agency report.

In an audit released Thursday (Dec. 8), NASA's Office of Inspector General states that the agency "lacks sufficient controls over its loans of moon rocks and other astromaterials, which increases the risk that these unique resources may be lost."

The report stresses the importance of maintaining stricter guidelines for the release of lunar materials to researchers, and more meticulous inventory procedures for their storage and return.

"NASA has been experiencing loss of astromaterials since lunar samples were first returned by Apollo missions," inspector general Paul K. Martin detailed in the report. "In addition to the Mount Cuba disk, NASA confirmed that 516 other loaned astromaterials have been lost or stolen between 1970 and June 2010, including 18 lunar samples reported lost by a researcher in 2010 and 218 lunar and meteorite samples stolen from a researcher at [NASA's Johnson Space Center] in 2002, but since recovered."

And while the agency reported the 517 missing moon

rock samples, even more of these precious materials may have gone astray, according to the report...

Martin's office audited 59 researchers who had received samples from NASA, and found that 11 of them, or 19 percent, could not locate all of the borrowed materials.

The report also found that the Astromaterials Acquisition and Curation Office at the Johnson Space Center in Houston had records of hundreds of samples that no longer exist, and loans to 12 researchers who had died, retired or relocated, sometimes without the office's knowledge and without returning the samples.

[Source: <http://www.space.com/13878-nasa-apollo-moon-rocks-misplaced-lost-report.html>]

The monetary value of these losses is significant. NASA has never sold any of their Moon rocks, but if the price of \$5 million dollars for the Honduras Goodwill rocks is considered a fair market price, then the total value of the rocks NASA has lost track of would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. In the year 2000 Russia sold three seed-sized pieces of the Moon they claimed to have brought back to Earth by a robotic probe launched in 1970. These three tiny pieces of Moon rock were sold at auction for \$442,500. In another article on the Space.com website it is stated "While the moon rocks recovered by the Apollo astronauts are considered National Treasures and have never been awarded to individuals, hypothetical appraisals have suggested even a 1-gram sample could be worth millions."

NASA's loans of lunar rocks and soil to researchers and educational presenters may be compared to the loan of famous paintings between art galleries and museums. The values of the material are similar. When works of art are loaned, they are carefully inspected, catalogued, insured, and secured under strict requirements stipulated by the insurers. NASA, on the other hand, has behaved as if they were simply loaning a bunch of rocks they picked up along the side of the road. This may not be far from the truth.

A 2009 disclosure from the Dutch Rijksmuseum may

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explain why the disappearance of these “national treasures” may not be too concerning to NASA, and may in fact be deemed to be fortuitous. Following is the account given at the PhysOrg.com website.

Moon Rock Turns Out to be Fake

The Dutch national Rijksmuseum made an embarrassing announcement last week that one of its most loved possessions, a moon rock, is a fake -- just an old piece of petrified wood that's never been anywhere near the moon.

The Rijksmuseum is famous for its fine art collections, especially paintings by Rembrandt and other masters. One of its lesser known objects, the "moon rock," was first unveiled in October 2006 as the centerpiece of a "Fly me to the moon" exhibition. At that time, the museum said the rock symbolized the "exploration of the unknown, colonization of far-away places and bringing back of treasures..." A reading about the "moon rock" was even held on October 7 because it was a full moon!

The rock was given as a private gift to former prime minister Willem Drees Jr in 1969 by the U.S. ambassador to The Netherlands, J. William Middendorf II, during a visit by the Apollo 11 astronauts, Armstrong, Collins and Aldrin, soon after the first moon landing...

When Drees died in 1988, the rock was donated to the Rijksmuseum, where it has remained ever since. According to a museum spokeswoman, Ms Van Gelder, no one doubted the authenticity of the rock because it was in the prime minister's own collection, and they had vetted the acquisition by a phone call to NASA.

According to an article published by the Rijksmuseum, at one time the rock was insured for approximately half a million dollars, but its actual value is probably no more than around \$70...

Researchers from the Free University of Amsterdam immediately doubted the rock was from the moon, and began extensive testing. The tests concluded the rock

was petrified wood. U.S. embassy officials were unable to explain the findings, but are investigating.

Even though the tests found the piece is not of lunar origin, the Rijksmuseum curators say they will keep it anyway as a curiosity.

[Source: <http://phys.org/news/2009-09-moon-fake.html>]

An NBC report on the same event added the further detail that the petrified wood was likely from the state of Arizona. Among the statements worth noting in this event include the disclosure that NASA vetted this gift when it was presented to the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. In other words, NASA verified that they had given an authentic Moon rock to former Dutch Prime Minister Willem Drees, Jr.. Some questions remain to be answered. Who doctored this piece of petrified wood to make it appear like a Moon rock? Why would NASA engage in a deception like this? The last question is easy to answer if one disbelieves the story of NASA having sent men to the Moon and back. NASA, of course, insists that other Moon rocks which they have gifted to people and nations are authentic.

Some comic relief might be obtained when one considers that a prestigious Dutch museum hosted a special exhibition, billing it as an “*exploration of the unknown, colonization of far-away places and bringing back of treasures.*” Yet the great treasure they had on display was a piece of petrified wood from the not-so-remote state of Arizona. Maybe the exhibition will inspire some Dutchmen to explore and colonize the American Southwest. I am reminded of similar frauds, or mistakes, perpetrated by scientists of anthropology.

A renowned archaeologist who was the overseer of a museum in Chicago which contained many exhibits relating to the evolution of man and early life on earth, stated, “The depictions of evolutionary progress are limited only by the imagination of the theorist and the gullibility of the hearers.” This was a remarkably candid statement from a man who was a professed evolutionist.

Lunacy and the Age of Deception

I did quite a bit of research into evolutionary claims when I was in my twenties. I found much deception present. A classic example is Nebraska Man. In 1922 a single molar tooth was unearthed in Nebraska. Professor Henry Osborn, the head of the Department of Paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History, claimed that the tooth belonged to an early hominid (an ancestor of modern man). From this one tooth, an artist's depiction was drawn up of what this early man looked like. The illustration was published in the *Illustrated London News*. The reconstruction was described as “*the expression of an artist's brilliant imaginative genius.*”

In my research I discovered that the depictions of prehistoric man are based upon very little evidence. A tooth, a fragment of a jawbone, or a piece of skull, may be all that the archaeologist discovered. The entire body of the alleged prehistoric man is reconstructed from a fragment. From a tooth, the scientists come up with an idea of what the jaw might have looked like. From the jawbone, they then hypothesize about what the other cranial features might have been. From their conjecture of the skull, they then postulate about what the rest of the bodily frame and structure must have resembled. In the case of Nebraska Man, all this was done from one tooth.



Nebraska Man

Six years after the tooth was found, it was discovered that it actually belonged to an extinct pig. The reconstruction may have been hailed as “brilliant” and “genius,” but in hindsight it was hardly worthy of such accolades. The drawing which appeared in *Illustrated*

London News does not look like any pig I have ever seen. Truly, much that is passed off as truth, whether originating among the scientific community, or outside of it, is limited only by the imagination of the theorist and the gullibility of the hearers.

A point I would make is that of all those who attended this exhibition at the Dutch Rijksmuseum, I am confident the vast majority who looked upon this piece of Arizona petrified wood saw in it a rock plucked from the surface of the Moon. People tend to believe what the authorities and specialists tell them. If you show them a pig's tooth and say it belonged to a prehistoric man, they are quite willing to believe. So too do men accept it at face value when they are shown a rock from the Earth and told it is a rock from the Moon.

There is a famous adage which states, “*You can fool some of the people all of the time; you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you can never fool all of the people all of the time.*” NASA would have to do better than passing off petrified wood as Moon rocks if they were to fool all of the people, especially those in the scientific community. NASA has allowed researchers to conduct studies on some of the rocks they claim were returned from the Moon. If they gave researchers pieces of petrified wood, or volcanic pumice, the ruse would soon be discovered. Consequently, I believe NASA has in their inventory of Moon materials rocks which are extra-terrestrial, though I do not believe the Apollo astronauts picked them up while standing on the surface of the Moon. I am persuaded that NASA resorted to other means to obtain a supply of extra-terrestrial material to present to the scientific community in the wake of the Apollo Missions. The obvious choice for such material are Earth-impacting meteorites.

If my guess is correct, I believe NASA's new emphasis on enacting stricter control of Moon samples is an act of damage control in the wake of increased scrutiny of their achievements from the Apollo Program. With the advent of the Internet, and a growing awareness of evidence of government fakery, NASA is seeking to repossess samples which could result in further embarrassment, like that which they suffered when Dutch scientists proved the rock in the Rijksmuseum was in actual-

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ity a piece of petrified wood.



Moon Rock from Apollo 14

One might also ask why NASA would initiate a program such as Operation Lunar Eclipse. NASA is not a law enforcement agency. Surely the FBI, or local law enforcement agencies, could handle the trade in bogus Moon rocks. So why commit NASA's limited resources to prevent elderly Americans from being scammed? I am not convinced of NASA's altruism. Rather, I believe it is part of their program to prevent the lunar samples they gifted during the Apollo years from being sold to private parties who might subject them to scientific scrutiny. They in fact accomplished this when they recovered the Goodwill Moon Rocks gifted to the people of Honduras. Why should NASA care, unless they were eager to keep these historic gifts from being scrutinized too closely? I would not be surprised to learn that NASA has had a hand in the removal of these historic gifts from the public. Having served their purpose back in the 1960s and 1970s, there is no benefit to NASA in allowing their own bogus Moon rocks to remain in the hands of the public. They have a strong motive to remove these Moon rocks from the public domain, a feat which is certainly being accomplished as 2/3rds of the Goodwill Moon Rocks can no longer be accounted for.

In order for NASA to fake the Moon landings, one thing they would have to do in advance is prepare samples of the lunar soil and rocks which could be passed off as authentic. The samples to be given as goodwill gifts and encased in Lucite need not be of the same quality as those which would be presented to scientists for study.

Whereas NASA may have passed off petrified wood as a Moon rock to those who would treat it as a souvenir, they would have to go to far greater lengths to deceive the scientific community.

This leads to another anomalous detail of the NASA Apollo Program. During the Antarctic Summer of 1966/1967, when development of the Apollo program would have been at fever pitch, with everyone working extended hours to fulfill President Kennedy's goal of setting a man on the Moon before the decade was out, NASA inexplicably sent a number of their top managers on a trip to Antarctica. Following is an excerpt from the August 8, 2007 Wikipedia entry on Wernher Von Braun. I had to access this quotation from the Internet archive website Wayback Machine, because Wikipedia has since altered the article on Wernher Von Braun, and the key statement underlined can no longer be found there.

During the local summer of 1966/67, von Braun participated in a U.S. government expedition to Antarctica. The expedition was one of the first to systematically search the ice surface for meteorites believed to originate from the moon, for later use as a reference material.

[Wikipedia, August 8, 2007 Entry on Wayback Machine Archives]

This same statement can be found at the website of the *New World Encyclopedia* under their entry on Wernher Von Braun.

http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Wernher_von_Braun

Here is how the Wikipedia article appears today. Note that all reference to a systematic search for meteorites has been scrubbed from the article.

During the local summer of 1966–67, von Braun participated in a field trip to Antarctica, organized for him and several other members of top NASA management. The goal of the field trip was to determine whether the

Lunacy and the Age of Deception

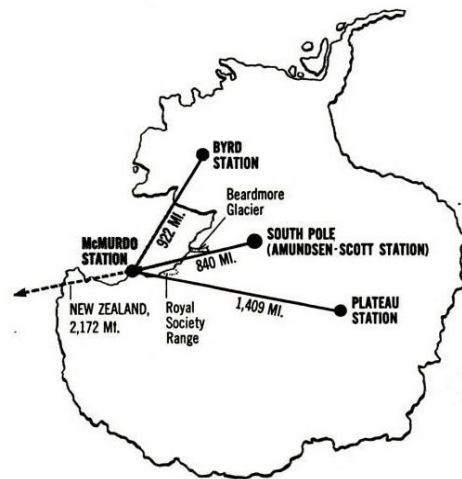
experience gained by US scientific and technological community during the exploration of Antarctic wastelands would be useful for the manned exploration of space.

[Source:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wernher_von_Braun]

The only source referenced in the Wikipedia article is a May 1967 magazine article in *Popular Science*. The article is titled *A Space Man's Look at Antarctica*, written by Wernher Von Braun. This article which relates the trip of a handful of NASA top administrators to Antarctica can be viewed at no cost in the *Popular Science* archives.

This article lists a number of goals for the trip taken by the NASA administrators. Among the goals listed are the following. To determine if Antarctica could be used as a suitable testing and training ground for Moon, Mars, and other space explorations. To determine if it would be a suitable location to test surface vehicles such as the Lunar Rover. To determine if it would be suitable for testing of drills and sample collection. To verify whether Antarctica would be suitable for testing of astronaut space suits, etc..

It should be noted that NASA did not perform any testing or training of Apollo astronauts in Antarctica, and it is an anomaly for these top NASA managers to set aside their very important and time sensitive projects to make what was an unfruitful, expensive, fact-finding trip to the South Pole. Those who made the trip along with Dr. Wernher Von Braun were Dr. Robert Gilruth, Director of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Dr. Maxime Faget, Houston's Director of Engineering and Development, and Dr. Ernst Stuhlinger, head of the Research Project Laboratory at the Marshall Space Flight Center.



Map of Antarctica shows some of the U.S. bases visited by space men.

The map above, copied from the *Popular Science* article, shows some of the locations the NASA administrators visited. Were the reasons for the visit listed in the *Popular Science* article merely a cover for other NASA activities? Was the trip's true purpose to organize the collection of a sufficient supply of meteorites to be used in the place of Moon rocks, since the astronauts would not actually be going to the Moon? A strong argument can be made to support such a conclusion. We can start by recognizing that Antarctica is the best location in the world for collecting meteorites.

Why Antarctica?

Antarctica is the world's premier meteorite hunting-ground for two reasons. Although meteorites fall in a random fashion all over the globe, the likelihood of finding a meteorite is enhanced if the background material is plain and the accumulation rate of indigenous sediment is low. Consequently the East Antarctic icesheet, a desert of ice, provides an ideal background for meteorite recovery- go to the right place, and any rock you find must have fallen from the sky. This allows the recovery of meteorites without bias toward types that look most different from earth rocks (a problem on the inhabited continents) and without bias toward larger

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sizes.

But another factor may be equally important. As the East Antarctic ice sheet flows toward the margins of the continent, its progress is occasionally blocked by mountains or obstructions below the surface of the ice. In these areas, old deep ice is pushed to the surface and can become stagnant, with very little outflow and consistent, slow in-flow... Over significant stretches of time (tens of thousands of years) phenomenal concentrations of meteorites can develop, as high as 1 per square meter in some locations.

[Source: <http://caslabs.case.edu/ansmet/faqs/>]



ANSMET Personnel Searching for Meteorites in Antarctica

Since 1975, the organization called ANSMET (The Antarctic Search For Meteorites), has sent personnel to collect meteorites during the Antarctic Summer, each mission lasting approximately 6 weeks. As of 2015, ANSMET has collected approximately 21,000 meteorites, the largest of which weighed approximately 60 pounds. They annually bring back an average of 550 meteorites collected by a small team of 8-13 people. Among the meteorites collected are lunaites, which are meteorites determined to have been blasted to Earth during asteroid

collisions on the Moon.

Who funds ANSMET, and who receives their meteorites? The answer in both cases is NASA.



How is ANSMET supported?

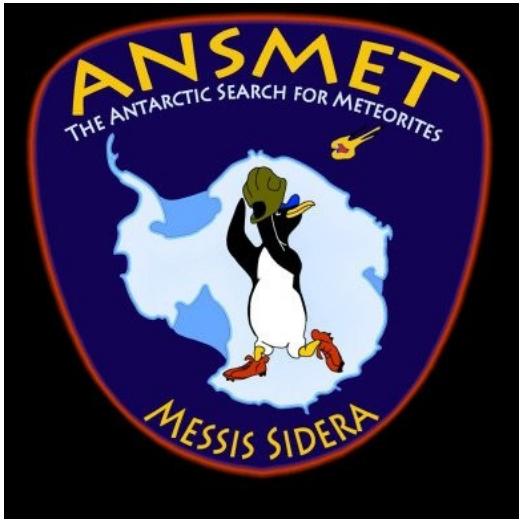
The Antarctic Search for Meteorites program (ANSMET) is a US government-supported activity; simply put, it is supported by you, the taxpayer. Funding for annual fieldwork is supported by competed grants awarded to Case Western Reserve University from NASA while curation and characterization work is supported by a partnership between NASA and the Smithsonian Institution. ANSMET has been continuously funded since 1976. Currently ANSMET support comes from NASA's Near Earth Object program, with funding through the 2016-2017 season. That makes us part of the Planetary Defence Community.

How are ANSMET meteorites distributed? Who owns them?

After each field season the newly recovered specimens are shipped (still frozen) to the Antarctic Meteorite laboratory at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston Texas.

[Source: <http://caslabs.case.edu/ansmet/faqs/>]

Lunacy and the Age of Deception



It should be noted that Johnson Space Center is the location of NASA's Lunar Processing Laboratory where all lunar material acquired from the Apollo missions was taken to be processed and stored. It is certainly within the realm of possibility for NASA to pass off meteorites gathered from Antarctica as rocks collected by astronauts on the surface of the Moon. Although ANSMET is officially recognized as having its start in 1975, three years after the end of the Apollo Program, there is good reason NASA would have wanted to keep their meteorite gathering activities in Antarctica hidden from the public until after the Moon missions had ended. I would contend that Wernher Von Braun and the other NASA managers who went with him to Antarctica in 1966/1967, did so to initiate this program of asteroid collection. They did so just in time to have a sufficient supply on hand when the first astronauts reportedly returned from the Moon in July 1969.



A 50 lb. Meteorite Collected by ANSMET

Just like rocks collected on the Moon, these meteorites have been subjected to space radiation, and share the same characteristics as one would expect from a Moon rock. When subjected to scientific testing, they are demonstrated to be extra-terrestrial in origin. Why did NASA send administrators to Antarctica in December and January of 1966/1967? It was a lot easier to collect space rocks there than it was to collect them on the surface of the Moon. The following statement can be found on ANSMET's website.

ANSMET has been called "the poor person's space mission" because we recover materials from other solar system bodies at a fraction of the cost required by other methods. The cost of ANSMET fieldwork over its entire history still amounts to much less than 1% of a typical sample return mission.

[Source: <http://caslabs.case.edu/ansmet/faqs/>]

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Anomalous Behavior of the Apollo Space Program



One way to detect a deception or lie is to observe the behavior of the people who are knowledgeable participants in it. Liars frequently behave in ways which are contradictory to the actions of those who are telling the truth. Being observant of these “tells” can be one of the best indicators that a person is being dishonest.



For example, the body language and speech of the three Apollo 11 astronauts at their official news conference as they fielded questions from reporters was not what one would expect from men who had just accomplished the greatest feat of exploration in human history. Rather than being ecstatically enthusiastic, the men appeared tentative, embarrassed, and uncomfortable during the press conference. They frankly looked like men who were ashamed of something, worried that they would be discov-

ered to be quite the opposite of heroes.

One of the most famous names associated with the Apollo Moon Missions is Neil Armstrong. He is reportedly the first man to set foot on the Moon. That would be a stellar achievement if true, and any normal man would seek to capitalize on that fame by remaining in the public eye and acquiescing to the many requests to do interviews. Yet Neil Armstrong did just the opposite after the Moon landing. He became reclusive, inaccessible, only on rare occasions granting interviews on this subject. Neil Armstrong’s aversion to speaking publicly about the Apollo 11 Mission was so well known that when he finally granted an interview 43 years later, the ABC news commentator in speaking of Armstrong’s interview expressed surprise. However, it was not ABC to whom Armstrong granted an interview. It was Alex Malley, the head of an accounting agency, who for several years hosted a program titled *The Bottom Line* for Nine Network in Australia.

In a one minute clip on ABC News, the commentator states the following.

The first man to step foot on the Moon is finally opening up, sharing some personal thoughts about that historic day, because until now, Neil Armstrong, now 81, has been pretty quiet about that walk. So, it caught a lot of people by surprise when he talked candidly in front of a group of Australian accountants that he was surprised that Apollo 11 actually worked because there were so many unknowns about making a lunar flight.

[Source: <http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/neil-armstrong-rare-interview-frustrated-nasa-lacks-direction/story?id=16423267>]

This rare interview would also be the last of Neil

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Armstrong's life, for he died not long afterwards. Some weeks back a reader wrote to share the following with me.

Back in the early 80's I was a demonstration pilot for Gates Learjet based in Tucson, AZ. Neil Armstrong was on the board of directors at that time. I was given an assignment to fly a Learjet from Tucson to Ohio to pick up Mr. Armstrong and fly him back to Tucson for an important board meeting. I was briefed by my boss not to discuss his moon landing. No questions period. I thought that was very odd. Neil was a nice guy but very quiet. I spoke with other Learjet captains that had spent lots of time flying with him and they said the same thing. The moon landing was never discussed. It was off limits.

If the Apollo 11 Mission achieved the goals that NASA and the American government have claimed, why did the first man to set foot on the surface of another planetary body avoid talking about it for the rest of his life? Nor was Neil Armstrong the only member of the Apollo 11 crew to exhibit signs of a troubled psyche when it came to discussing their accomplishments in public. In a July 8, 2009 article in the UK's *The Telegraph* newspaper, a most unusual piece was written on the 40th anniversary of the Apollo 11 Mission. Following is an excerpt.

Buzz Aldrin: the dark times that followed that historic flight

By Marc Lee

A few minutes into our conversation, Buzz Aldrin makes it clear that we won't be spending much time reliving the day that began a new chapter in the history of the human race and made him one of the most famous people on – and off – the planet. It's not that the Second Man on the Moon doesn't want

to talk about his space odyssey; it's just that he thinks he should be suitably rewarded for doing so.

Sharing his extraterrestrial experiences is, he concedes, "an appropriate and necessary thing: it's what people want. But I can't just keep doing that for ever in my life [he's 79] unless I'm appropriately compensated."

So, is he reluctant to talk about Apollo 11? "No, I wouldn't say I'm reluctant, but my [interest] is not in the past..." And he proceeds to roll out a diversionary anecdote about how, when he was young, his father would reminisce endlessly about the early days of aviation and how "regrettable" that was. He is and always has been, he says, "future-oriented."

Surprisingly, Aldrin's reservations about describing what it's like to kick up moon dust for an hour and a half, as he did on July 20, 1969, are in marked contrast to his willingness to discuss – free of charge – the dark side of his life: his struggles with depression and alcoholism, his two failed marriages, his difficult relationship with his father, and the tragedy of his mother (born Marion Moon), who killed herself shortly before the lunar mission because she did not think she could handle her son's imminent fame.

And, while refusing to elaborate on his celebrated description of the Moon's "magnificent desolation" – the title of his new autobiography – he is happy to talk about the man who accompanied him on his incredible journey. Not that happy is quite the word to describe his relationship with Neil Armstrong – now or 40 years ago.

Is he still in touch with Armstrong or Michael Collins, the third crew member, who stayed in lunar orbit? "Well," he says, not quite answering the

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question, "they have personalities that are different, each one, and they're different than mine. We worked together as a very close team, not jocular but very seriously determined to carry out [the task] we were given."

So it was a professional relationship? "Absolutely professional, yes."

And it didn't continue after Apollo 11? "Not that much. Hardly at all."

He sees Armstrong very rarely: the last time was at Nasa's 50th anniversary celebrations in 2008. "I was expected to be there," he says, adding in passing an observation that throws a revealing light on their relationship: "No one mentioned that I was there."

Did they chat? "Not really." There was no conversation? "Not particularly."

Having shared with Armstrong such a wondrous, perilous, unprecedented adventure – one that re-drew the boundaries of human experience – does it sadden Aldrin that there is no longer a bond between them, if indeed there ever was one?

"I'd rather it be otherwise, yeah. It just doesn't seem proper any more for me to ask him to come to things I'm involved in. And he doesn't ask me. He doesn't let me know what he's doing..."

After Apollo 11, the 39-year-old Aldrin found it difficult to readjust to life on Earth. His marriage of 21 years soon broke up, he remarried in haste and was divorced for a second time within two years. His military career ended after an unhappy stint as commandant of the USAF test-pilot school. (He had

been a fighter pilot, with 66 combat missions over Korea in the early Fifties, but never a test pilot.) He began to suffer acutely from depression, and finally confronted the fact that he was an alcoholic.

[Source:

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/science/space/5779145/Buzz-Aldrin-the-dark-times-that-followed-that-historic-flight.html>]

What this article doesn't share is that Buzz Aldrin found it very difficult to embrace the public relations role that NASA demanded of him after the Apollo 11 Mission. This led to a nervous breakdown which resulted in Aldrin requesting that the military provide him with psychiatric help. They complied, and Aldrin was admitted to Wilford Hall in 1972 for 4 weeks of treatment. Wilford Hall is an Air Force medical treatment facility with a psychiatric department.

All of these events are anomalous, being quite the opposite of what one might expect from a national hero who had achieved one of the most extraordinary goals a man could strive for. A crew of men working together in extremely hazardous conditions in pursuit of a common goal should have experienced a great bonding and a mutual and shared pride of accomplishment. One often observes reunions of men who served in combat together, for the stress, camaraderie, and experience of watching one another's back, brings men closer together than almost any other experience can. Reunions of war buddies occur many decades after the original events, and are frequently only ended when death occurs. It is anomalous that these three astronauts of Apollo 11, who reportedly faced such great dangers and achieved an unprecedented milestone in human history, fell out of contact with one another and manifest none of the bonding one would expect. Their behavior is more akin to men who share a secret shame.

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It is understandable, however, when one knows the truth, why Aldrin and Armstrong did not remain close. After his initial difficulties in being in the public eye and experiencing so much disintegration in his personal life, Buzz Aldrin took a very different path to that of Neil Armstrong. Whereas Armstrong avoided being in the public eye and seeking to capitalize on the Apollo mythos, Buzz Aldrin became more of a flamboyant merchandiser of his fame. It was as if in recognizing that he would have to perpetuate the lie the rest of his life, he decided that he might as well make some money off of it.



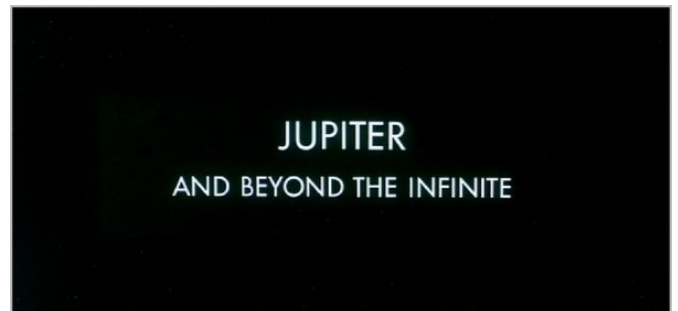
Buzz Aldrin in his 80s

Aldrin is fond of wearing jewelry, as demonstrated in the image above. He has numerous rings and bracelets. He also is fond of wearing NASA and spaceflight themed hats and t-shirts. The Walt Disney Company, which played such a key role in building up the Moon program during the Apollo era, has continued to play the role of propagandist. In their hit animated film *Toy Story* and its successors, one of the main characters is named Buzz Lightyear, a not-so-subtle allusion to Buzz Aldrin.



Buzz and Buzz

For those who care to ponder the cunning way in which Hollywood communicates messages through movies, the catch phrase of Buzz Lightyear is “*To infinity and beyond.*” This is a subtle alteration of a title card which appeared at the beginning of the fourth act of Stanley Kubrick’s movie *2001, A Space Odyssey* bearing the phrase “*Beyond the Infinite.*”



When one considers Stanley Kubrick’s role in directing the faked Apollo 11 mission, a subject we previously examined in Kubrick’s disclosure of this fact in his movie *The Shining*, the associations between the *Toy Story* movies, their characters, and actual events come to light. Buzz Lightyear is first introduced in *Toy Story* as a deceived toy space ranger who thinks he can actually fly. The subtle allusions to Buzz Aldrin and his crewmates is thinly disguised, for they too pretend to be able to fly to places which are beyond the realm of their

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actual ability. There are many more connections made in these animated Disney movies. It is as if Disney is mocking the gullibility of Americans who have believed that the Apollo missions were real.



Buzz Lightyear in Toy Story 3

Do you see a similarity between the carpet on which Buzz Lightyear is standing and the carpet where we saw the Apollo 11 launch simulated in *The Shining*?



Apollo 11 Launch



In this additional image from *Toy Story 3*, we see a security camera with “Overlook 237” written on its side. The movie *The Shining* took place at the Overlook Hotel, and room 237 signified the “Moon Room.” The powers-that-be which control global media, have often used subtlety in ways which appear to mock the intelligence of the masses. As we previously observed in the National Geographic article on Apollo 8 which was titled *A Most Fantastic Voyage*, and their later article on *The Incredible Story of Apollo 11*, the media has covertly been declaring the Apollo program to be a fiction, yet the people have not perceived the message.

The Apollo 11 astronauts did not behave as the space conquerors the Apollo mythology made them out to be. I wonder even if the selection of a name from mythology to identify the Moon program (as well as other NASA programs) is not intended as a sly means of announcing that NASA is creating myths, rather than reality. In researching the Moon landing hoax I have come across numerous instances where Apollo astronauts, their wives, or associated individuals, have expressed themselves in ways which convey a double entendre. For example, during Apollo 8, the first mission to take men into orbit around the Moon, James Lovell described what he was observing with the following words.

The Moon is essentially grey, no color; looks like plaster of Paris or sort of a grayish beach sand.

Plaster of Paris and beach sand may well have been used to create a model of the Moon which was used to fake the Apollo 8 Mission. In Associated Press articles in newspapers around the world announcing man setting foot on the Moon in July of 1969, we find the following words.

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It's Unbelievably Perfect

The article above shows Neil Armstrong's wife Jan who also stated, *"I can't believe it is really happening."* People not only cross their fingers for good luck, but they cross their fingers when they are lying. Buzz Aldrin's wife is also quoted as saying, *"It seems like a dramatic TV show, but it seems unreal."*

Wives Of Astronauts 'Couldn't Believe It'

By DARRELL MACK
EL LAGO, Tex. (UPI)—The wives of the Apollo 11 astronauts couldn't believe it, either.

"I can't believe it's really happening," said Mrs. Jan Armstrong after she saw her husband Neil Walking on the moon. Mrs. Joan Aldrin called it "unreal" and Mrs. Pat Collins "marvelous, fantastic."

The day began for the Aldrins almost as dramatically as it ended, in the Presbyterian Church at Webster, Tex., where the astronaut is a lay reader.

Mrs. Aldrin sat in the second pew with her three children. The Rev. Dean Woodruff, in his black robes, held up two parts of a loaf of white bread.

"Take bread to Moon."

"This loaf is not complete. Two weeks ago, Buzz took part of the loaf with him," he disclosed. "Now we shall commune with him. He is one of us." Aldrin took the sacramental bread with him to the moon.

"It's fantastic," Jan Armstrong, a pretty, trim woman with gray streaking her dark hair, told newsmen. "And I'm just as excited as you all are."

Mrs. Armstrong sat cross-legged in front of her television set watching the show from the moon, her 6-year-old son, Mark, in her lap and Eric, 12, sitting nearby on the floor.

"The evening has been unbelievably perfect," Mrs. Armstrong said.

Mrs. Aldrin hugged her father, Michael Archer, when the Eagle lunar vehicle was safely down.

"It was hard to think it was real until the men actually moved," she said of the live television pictures of her husband and Armstrong moving through the shadows of their spacecraft on the moon.

"Positively Beautiful"

"I felt I was looking at another simulation."

Pat Collins—her green eyes set off by a chartreuse dress—met the press after the landing and said, "I thought it was positively beautiful."

"I wasn't nervous. I was excited, very excited. As a matter of fact, those men up there are a lot calmer than I am," she said.

"The kids thought it was

Following is an UPI article printed in *The Times - News of Hendersonville, North Carolina* on July 21, 1969.

Wives of Astronauts 'Couldn't Believe It'

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"I can't believe it's really happening," said Mrs. Jan Armstrong after

she saw her husband Neil walking on the moon. Mrs. Joan Aldrin called it "unreal" and Mrs. Pat Collins "marvelous, fantastic..."

"It's fantastic," Jan Armstrong, a pretty, trim woman with gray streaking her dark hair, told newsmen. "And I'm just as excited as you all are..."

"The evening has been unbelievably perfect," Mrs. Armstrong said...

Mrs. Aldrin hugged her father, Michael Archer, when the Eagle lunar vehicle was safely down.

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Pat Collins - her green eyes set off by a chartreuse dress - met the press after the landing and said, "I thought it was positively beautiful."

Are you detecting a pattern here? How do you get Americans with the Christian morals of the middle class of the 1960s to take part in a deception without asking them to tell outright lies? You persuade them that it is not really lying if they state the truth in such a way that people understand it to mean just the opposite. The deception is just as much present, but these individuals can console themselves with the thought that they did not tell outright lies. Can't you hear them now?

"I said I couldn't believe it was really happening. I said it was 'unreal' and 'fantastic.'"

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“Me too. I told the reporters that what I saw was ‘unbelievably perfect.’”

“Oh yes, I also told the reporters that I felt like I was watching another simulation. I cannot help it if they misconstrued my words to mean something other than what I said.”

Added to these examples, we have the following words from two other Apollo astronauts.

“Although we were far from home, we were a lot closer to it than the pure distance might indicate.”

Michael Collins

Eugene Cernan was also prone to use expressions such as, “I was the last to call the Moon my home.”

Aside from the anomalous behavior of the astronauts and their wives, the space program itself has been full of contradictions. It has not performed as one would expect a normal technology program to behave. Its history defies normal patterns of technological development and maturation. Consider the following.

Since the last Apollo Mission in 1972 when men reportedly traveled 240,000 miles from the surface of the Earth, no manned mission has gone more than 600 miles from Earth, and the majority of missions have gone no more than 200 miles from the Earth’s surface. If men had actually gone to the Moon, this would certainly appear to be a great anomaly. When one considers the tremendous advances in technology which have occurred in the past 44 years, it is difficult to conceive that men have ventured no further than 1/1000th of the distance they had achieved more than 4 decades ago.

To put this in perspective let us compare the history of manned space flight to the technological progress of the airplane. The first claimed manned space flight occurred on April 12, 1961 when Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin made a single orbit of the Earth at an altitude of 91 miles which lasted for 108 minutes. 8 years later, NASA reportedly sent men all the way to the Moon, where they disembarked their space craft, walked about on the Moon, collected samples, planted a flag, held a phone call with the American President, spent 22 hours on the lunar surface, and then blasted off and returned to Earth, having spent a total of 8 days in space.

The first powered flight of man in an airplane occurred on December 17, 1903. The longest flight by the Wright brother’s that day was 852 feet and lasted 59 seconds. If we go forward 8 years, the span of time from Yuri Gagarin’s initial orbit of the Earth to Apollo 11, we find that airplane development had made steady, if not spectacular, progress. Newspaper publisher William Randolph Hearst offered \$50,000 to the first person who could fly across the United States coast to coast within a 30 day time period. A man by the name of Calbraith Perry Rodgers sought to fulfill the challenge and collect the prize. He was the first man to fly coast to coast, and the year was 1911. However, Rodgers had to stop 70 times, not all of them scheduled, and he hired the Wright brother’s mechanic at a cost of \$70 per week to keep the plane flying. The mechanic would travel by train and meet Rodgers at each stop. Rodgers failed to meet the 30 day deadline, for it took him 49 days to fly coast to coast in a Wright Model EX airplane. He could have traveled the same distance quicker by train.

This slow, but steady progress in airplane design is what one might expect in the development of a new technology. Like rocket development, airplane evolution was dangerous. In 1910 the Wright brothers formed a nine man demonstration flying team to

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help sell airplanes. They would perform at exhibitions. The team was only together for one year, during which two of the pilots died in crashes. After disbanding, four other pilots from the original nine would die in airplane accidents. Calbraith Rodgers also died in a plane crash a year after flying coast to coast across America.

In the year 1927, Charles Lindbergh would fly non-stop across the Atlantic Ocean, from New York to France. During the 1940s, in the midst of World War II, jet airplanes were first flown. In the year 1955, 44 years after Rodgers made the first slow and halting airplane trip across the United States, Boeing introduced the Dash-80, the precursor to the 707. The Dash-80 had a cruising speed of 550 mph, and a range of 3,530 miles. It could fly coast to coast on a single tank of gas, and in a time of 6 hours as compared to the 49 days required by Rodgers.



Boeing Dash-80

If man was able to travel all the way to the Moon and back, and do so repeatedly without a single death or flight failure during the years 1969-1972, why has man traveled no further than a small frac-

tion of that distance in the ensuing decades of space flight? Why did they not see the same progress in space technology as we saw in airplane technology during its history? If airplane progress mirrored manned space flight, after Rodgers 1911 flight across the United States, all airplane manufacturers would have gone back to perfecting short flights which went no further than 3-4 miles, with no one surpassing that distance in the next 44 years.

Such discrepancies can only be adequately explained by recognizing that man has never gone to the Moon and back. The Apollo Space Program is a myth. It was an illusion to deceive the masses, and it accomplished its purpose very well. If we remove the vaunted claims of the Apollo program, we find in NASA's development of space flight something that parallels more consistently the progress witnessed in airplane development. From short solo trips into space by the first cosmonauts and astronauts, longer duration orbits around the Earth were made. Then came the development of the Space Shuttle and a series of small, orbiting space stations. The current state of the art is the International Space Station, which orbits at a height of 200 miles above the Earth. Only now can man think about going farther, but they have so far been unable to solve the problems preventing them from taking the leap beyond low Earth orbit into space.

Removing the myth of the Apollo program, we are left with a more plausible history of space exploration which still remains in its infancy. We find that in the 55 years since Yuri Gagarin reportedly first orbited the Earth, man has only been able to extend the time he can remain in orbit. The record is 437 days by Cosmonaut Valeri Polyakov in the Mir space station in 1995. Man has made life far more comfortable in low Earth orbit, and is able to carry out a far wider range of experiments, but he still is unable to travel through or beyond the Van Allen Radiation Belts.

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America's government continues to announce plans to send men to the Moon, Mars and beyond, but these announcements continue to be pushed back further and further. The more years pass without men going beyond low Earth orbit, the more apparent it becomes that man has never traveled to the Moon and back.

On July 20, 1989, President George H.W. Bush announced the Space Exploration Initiative (SEI). The SEI proposed a long term initiative, longer than the decade prescribed by Kennedy in his famous speech in 1961. The goals of the SEI were to first create a new space station dubbed Freedom, then send men to the Moon, and eventually send men to Mars. The President's speech followed by two years the report entitled *Leadership and America's Future in Space*, also known as the *Ride Report* in honor of astronaut Sally Ride who chaired the committee who produced it. The *Ride Report*, published in 1987, called for the establishment of a permanent Moon base by 2010.

Bear in mind that the *Ride Report* followed Apollo 17 by 15 years. Establishing a lunar base should have been doable if man had already placed astronauts on the lunar surface on 6 different occasions. Additionally, the goal of the *Ride Report* lay 23 years into the future. The *Ride Report* was suggesting that a permanently manned Moon base be established 38 years after the last Apollo Mission. Surely that must be considered an obtainable goal, representing only an incremental step beyond what man had achieved during the Apollo era.

Nevertheless, the *Ride Report's* goals were never met. Men continued to go no further than a few hundred miles from the Earth's surface. On January 4, 2004, President George W. Bush, son of the President who proposed the Space Exploration Initiative, announced the Vision for Space Exploration (VSE). The VSE called for a human return to the

Moon by 2020. In response to the VSE, NASA launched the Constellation Program.



Constellation Program Logo

The three blue arcs of the Constellation logo represent the three stepped goal of the program. The first step was to complete the International Space Station. The second step was to return men to the Moon by 2020. The third step was to launch a crewed flight to Mars. In recognition of this third step, NASA began development of the Ares rocket, Ares being the Greek equivalent of the Roman god Mars.

It seems with every new President of the United States comes a new set of space exploration goals. The one thing they have in common is that they keep pushing back the date to return men to the Moon and to send them beyond that distance. In a 2010 article in the *Los Angeles Times*, we find the following statements.

President Obama outlined a dramatic new mission for NASA on Monday, getting the agency out of the rocket-launching business in favor of an aggressive expansion of research and development that would

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steer the agency away from the launch pad and instead put its engineers in the laboratory, where they would design futuristic vehicles capable of going beyond the moon.

As expected, his budget plan would cancel NASA's Constellation program and its goal of returning astronauts to the moon by 2020. The troubled rocket program, crippled by funding shortfalls and technical problems, ultimately would cost taxpayers at least \$11.5 billion as it is, including \$2.5 billion to terminate it.

Instead of pursuing Constellation, NASA would pay for commercial rocket companies to resupply the International Space Station over the next decade while its own workers develop new engines and rockets that NASA officials hope will enable a vast expansion of its future manned-space efforts.

"Imagine trips to Mars that take weeks instead of nearly a year, people fanning out across the inner solar system, exploring the moon, asteroids and Mars nearly simultaneously in a steady stream of firsts," said NASA Administrator Charlie Bolden.

It would be a decade or more, however, before NASA again sends astronauts beyond low-Earth orbit...

Bolden said ending Constellation was necessary to ensure NASA had the money to spend nearly \$11 billion over the next five years on new technologies, including \$3.1 billion to develop heavy-lift rockets that could carry new spacecraft beyond Earth orbit.

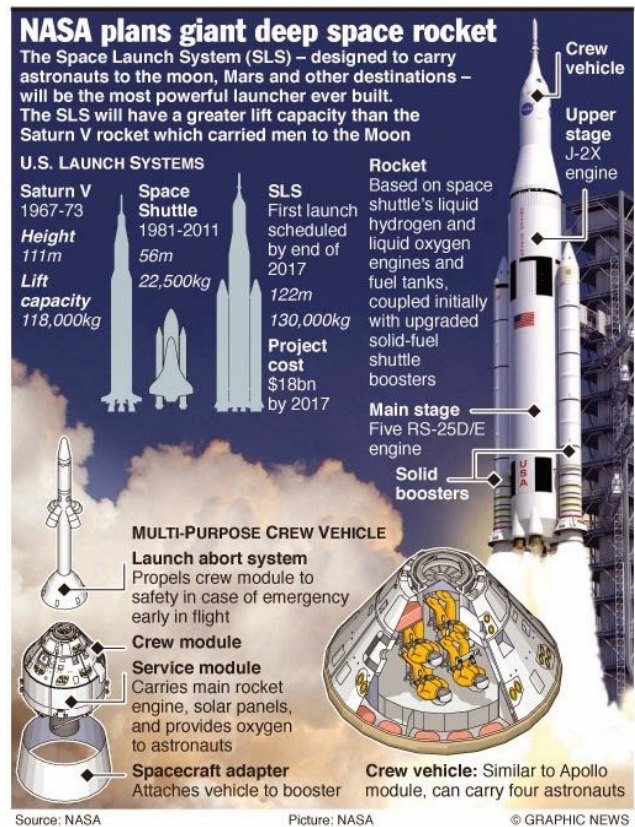
Currently, he said, the 5-year-old Constellation program is burning through billions of dollars and falling further behind schedule. The program

couldn't get American astronauts back to the moon until at least 2028, he said.

"So as much as we would not like it to be the case . . . the truth is that we were not on a path to get back to the moon's surface," Bolden said.

[Source:
<http://articles.latimes.com/2010/feb/02/nation/la-na-budget-nasa2-2010feb02>]

To summarize some of the highlights of this article. NASA's Constellation Program was experiencing "technical problems" in its rocket development. NASA Administrator Charles Bolden said the Constellation could not return men to the Moon sooner than the year 2028. He frankly stated, "as much as we would not like it to be the case . . . the truth is that we were not on a path to get back to the moon's surface."



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The current NASA pipe dream is the Space Launch System (SLS). The SLS was initiated upon the cancellation of the Constellation Program in 2010. It envisions taking the Ares I and Ares V rockets of the Constellation Program and transforming them into a single heavy lift platform which will eventually have a 20% greater thrust than the Saturn V, while being able to carry the same payload. Notice, however, that all announcements relating to the SLS are in the future tense. "NASA plans deep space rocket."

Houston, we have a problem! I hope it is obvious to readers that something is very much amiss with the NASA narrative. Why has NASA not been able to produce a single rocket with the advertised capabilities of the Apollo Program's Saturn V, despite fifty years of development? What technical problems are hindering today's rocket scientists, who have access to computer systems billions of times more powerful than those of the Apollo era, along with space age materials and other technological breakthroughs, from repeating something that men with slide rules and baling wire accomplished in the 1960s?

The obvious conclusion is that NASA lied about its accomplishments in the Apollo Program, and the lie was so extraordinary that man still cannot accomplish fifty years later what NASA boasted of accomplishing back then. I feel repulsed when I read the disingenuous words of NASA's current administrator. *"Imagine trips to Mars that take weeks instead of nearly a year, people fanning out across the inner solar system, exploring the moon, asteroids and Mars nearly simultaneously in a steady stream of firsts."* Yeah, just imagine! That is all it is, imagination. NASA can only encourage mankind to dream about space travel, for they have never sent anyone beyond low Earth orbit, nor are they anywhere close to doing so today.

The behavior of the American space program is itself a contradiction. How does one get from the first step into near Earth orbit and then all the way to the Moon in a decade, only to spend the next 50 years going no further than a few hundred miles, with no possibility of reaching the Moon with current technology? The lie is exposed in the false history of NASA's mythology.

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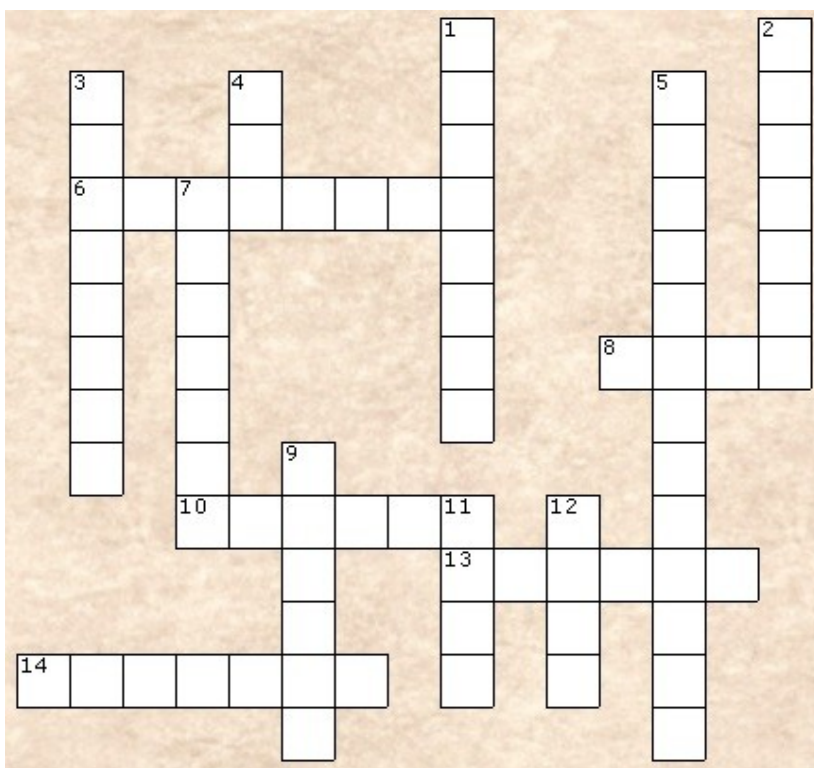
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BIBLE CROSSWORD — THE 23RD PSALM



ACROSS

- 6 The Lord is my ___
8 I will ___ no evil for you are with me
10 Even though I walk through the valley of the ___ of death
13 You ___ my head with oil
14 Your rod and your staff, they ___ me

DOWN

- 1 Surely ___ and mercy will follow me all the days of my life

- 2 And I will dwell in the house of the Lord ___
3 He makes me lie down in green ___
4 My ___ overflows.
5 He guides me in paths of ___ for his name's sake
7 You prepare a table before me in the presence of my ___
9 He leads me beside quiet ___
11 I shall not be in ___
12 He restores my ___