

# 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.

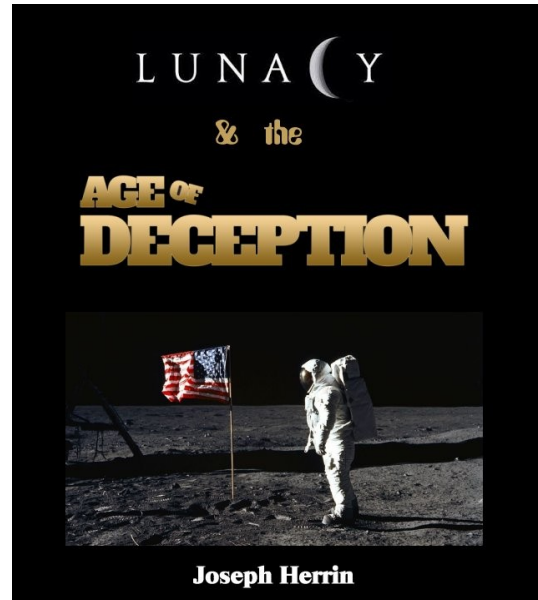
## Parables Bookshelf - Series 1.21.6

As the chapters contained in this edition of the Parables Bookshelf Newsletter reveal, there is often considerable evidence that reveals when a deceptive act is occurring. This evidence often does little to hinder the deception, however, because most people are not critically examining the matter. They are not looking for evidence of a deception, so they do not see it.

The human mind often functions like a bear trap. Once it snaps shut, it is quite difficult to open. When people are persuaded to view the world in a certain way, and to believe specific things about the world, they will tend to walk

through life as if they have blinders on. They lack inquisitiveness, and because they do not question the world that is presented to them, they do not receive any an-

swers. The status quo remains unchallenged. Satan has very little trouble managing most people. They put up little or no fight, choosing to go with the flow.



## Food for Thought

*Intellectual deception always follows moral rejection.*

Winkie Pratney

*Many deceptions only appeal to us because there is something inside us that "wants" to believe them. They are seductive because of darkness and wrong motives in our own lives. We must search our hearts and root these out.*

Andrew Strom

## Scripture Memory

Psalms 25:4-5

Show me your ways, Yahweh. Teach me your paths. Guide me in your truth, and teach me, for you are the God of my salvation...

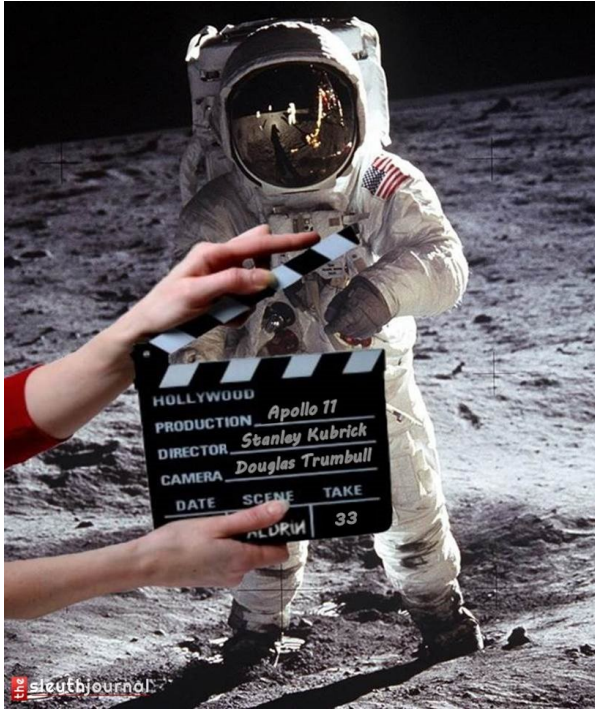
### Parables Newsletter

- Series 1.21.6
- *Lunacy and the Age of Deception*
- Chapters 10-11

# Lunacy and the Age of Deception

---

## Smoke and Mirrors



The men and women who have labored to set forth the truth of the Apollo Space Program, revealing it to be a deception on a grand scale, have provided abundant proofs exposing the lies of NASA. Because the majority of material presented to the public by NASA consisted of videos and still images, an examination of these elements has taken center stage as the main exhibits presented to the public jury to establish the fact that a hoax has taken place. Even with NASA claiming to have lost a vast amount of the highest quality original video and still images of the Moon landings, the evidence of fakery is both abundant and compelling.

Photographic technology in the late 1960s and early 1970s was not what it is today. There were no digital cameras. Auto-focus had not been invented for it requires miniaturized computer circuitry. IBM's Personal Computer would not come out for another decade, being first released in 1981. Even then, the first PC was underwhelming in its capabilities. The entire computer processing capacity of NASA's Apollo Space Program was less than that of an Ap-

ple iPhone, even the first generation Apple iPhone. Indeed, the memory and processing capacity of the iPhone dwarfs the abilities of the mainframe computers NASA was using for the Apollo Program.

The IBM System/360 Model 75 was the workhorse of NASA. Its maximum memory capacity was 1 Megabyte. For comparison, I am typing this book on a 2 year old laptop computer that has 24 Gigabytes of RAM memory, and 1 Terabyte of solid state hard drive storage. Mega is a prefix for a million, Giga a prefix for billion, and Tera the prefix for trillion. The IBM mainframe NASA used could perform 940 kIPS (thousand instructions per second.) For comparison, the Apple iPhone 1 operated at a speed of 412 million cycles per second. The iPhone also had an additional graphics processor giving it even more computational capability.

For additional reference to the state of technology in the Apollo years, color television sales did not surpass sales of black and white televisions until 1972, the final year of the Moon program. The majority of Americans watched the Moon landings on black and white cathode ray tube televisions, whose average screen size was 12" for a tabletop model, and 22" for a console T.V.. There is more computer capacity in a programmable toaster today than there was present in the Apollo command and lunar modules' navigational computers.

There is an entire generation today which cannot relate to the technology of the 1960s and 1970s. Everyone back then grew up without home computers, without the Internet, and the only telephones they had were landlines. If you weren't home, no one could contact you. Ahhh!!! Those were the days! Video games would not become popular for another decade, so children actually played outside with friends when they got out of school in the afternoon. It was a very different world.

## Parables Bookshelf



**American Family Watching Moon Landing in 1969**

The state of the art for film cameras was rudimentary when compared to cameras with computer circuitry in them today.



**How to stay composed while you set your speed and aperture.**

The Minolta SR-T 101 was designed with faster handling in view. You can compose, focus, set aperture and shutter speed without ever taking your eye away from the viewfinder. So there's no chance of losing a perfect composition or missing a great action shot while you fiddle with controls.

You'll also find the SR-T 101 viewfinder to be unmatched by any 35mm thru-the-lens metering reflex for corner-to-corner brightness. And it stays bright because the automatic diaphragm is always wide open until the instant of exposure.

Along with faster handling, the SR-T 101 gives you more precise exposure control. Its unique "CLC" thru-the-lens metering system automatically compensates to prevent under-exposure of dark areas in high contrast or uneven light situations.

The Minolta SR-T 101 accepts a complete system of interchangeable lenses and more than 100 accessories. With MC Rokkor f/1.7 lens, under \$245, plus case. With f/1.4 lens, under \$285, plus case. See your nearest dealer, or write for details and free technical bulletins to Minolta Corp., 200 Park Ave. So., New York, N.Y. 10003

**Minolta SR-T 101** 40th Anniversary



All cameras during this period used film. The ad above reveals the challenges of taking a good photo. The photographer had to keep the subject framed while adjusting the shutter speed and aperture (the size of the hole which allows light into the camera). The typical camera of that era had a viewfinder which the photographer would look through. The photographer would have to center the image to be shot in the viewfinder. They would also have to adjust aperture and shutter speed using various dials mounted on the camera. Additionally, they would turn a focus ring to make sure the item to be photographed was clear and sharp. If any of these settings were incorrectly chosen, the photograph would suffer degradation and likely end up unusable.

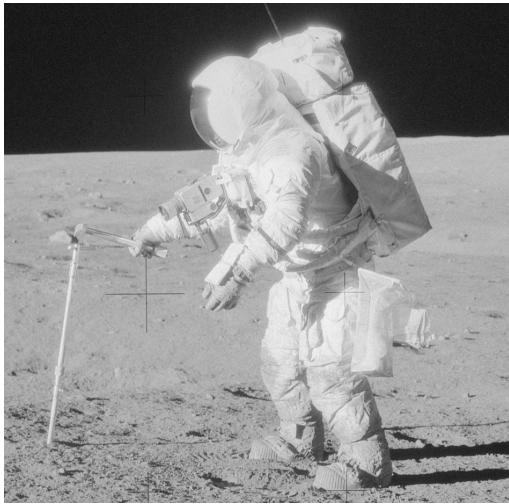


**Minolta SR-T**

Imagine attempting to take photographs using a camera like this while you were blindfolded and wearing bulky, non-tactile gloves over both hands. This is essentially the challenge presented to the astronauts of the Apollo missions. The cameras used in the Apollo missions were hard mounted to the chest area of the astronaut's spacesuit. The camera did not swivel. It had to be aimed by the astronaut turning his body. Additionally, the cameras had no view finders, so the astronaut could only guess where the camera was pointed. It would have been useless for the camera to have a viewfinder for, due to the restrictions of the spacesuit, the astronaut could see only a small portion of the camera mounted to his chest.

## Lunacy and the Age of Deception

---



**Apollo 11 Astronaut with Camera**

These liabilities have led numerous people to question how the astronauts could have captured some of the iconic images on the surface of the Moon which have become so popular. These images appear to be expertly composed with the subject perfectly framed, everything sharply in focus and the exposure settings adjusted precisely for the lighting conditions on the Moon. Since no one had ever set foot on the Moon before, and the lighting conditions on the Moon were unknown, such precision is hard to explain.

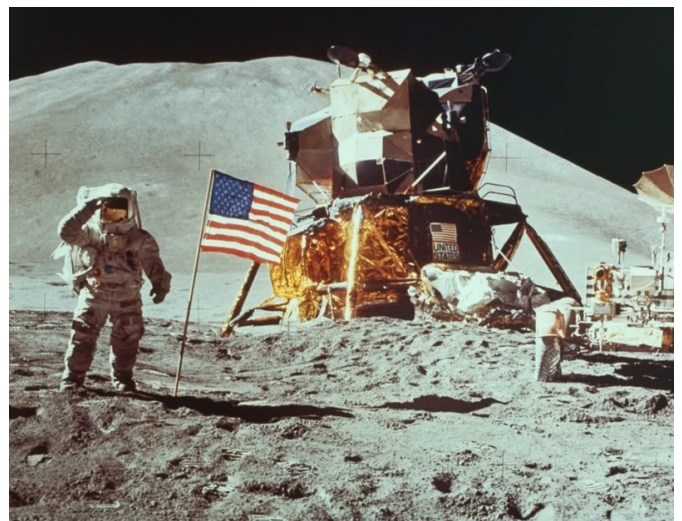


**Apollo 11 - Buzz Aldrin and Flag**

The image above is one of the most iconic shots from the Apollo space program. It has not been cropped by NASA. There is a 5 x 5 grid of cross-hairs, or reticles, on the image which shows that it was centered perfectly. The lighting conditions would be challenging, to say the least, yet the image is perfectly exposed. The eye is drawn to the brilliantly lit flag which is sharply in focus, and then to the astronaut who is illuminated.



**Pretty Good Shot, Neil!**



The image above is from a later mission when the astronauts took a lunar rover with them. It is a remarkably composed image, exhibiting professional aptitude. The eye is guided from the astronaut to the flag then to the lunar module where the image of the flag and words "United States" stand out

## Parables Bookshelf

---

from the shadowed surface, and finally to the lunar rover. It would be a remarkable shot for a professional to take, but for an astronaut handicapped with no view finder, inside a bulky spacesuit, unable to see precisely where the camera was pointing, and having to guess the proper exposure settings in very challenging lighting conditions, it is a tremendous feat. Never mind that the mountains in the background and the ground behind the lunar module are different colors and texture than the foreground soil, suggesting that a backdrop was used, the image served as a masterful piece of propaganda.

There are other difficulties with the photo narrative provided by NASA. Hasselblad was selected to supply the cameras for the lunar program. Jan Lundberg, the project engineer at Hasselblad, has affirmed that no special adaptations were made to the cameras to block radiation or to make the camera suitable for the temperature extremes which would have been encountered on the Moon. There was no lead lining to protect the film from exposure to the radiation which would have been present on the Moon. Nor was the Kodak film used by the astronauts stored in lead lined containers before, or after use, not even when passing through the Van Allen Radiation Belts.

I remember back in the 1970s and later being informed that cameras and film should be removed from travelers' luggage when passing through the x-ray machines at the airport. The x-rays could pass through the camera body and expose the film. On Kodak's website, the following information is posted.

### Suggestions for Avoiding Fogged Film

*X-ray equipment used to inspect carry-on baggage uses a very low level of x-radiation that will not*

*cause noticeable damage to most films. However, baggage that is checked (loaded on the planes as cargo) often goes through equipment with higher energy X rays. Therefore, take these precautions when traveling with unprocessed film:*

- *Don't place single-use cameras or unprocessed film in any luggage or baggage that will be checked. This includes cameras that still have film in them.*
- *If an attendant or security personnel informs you that your carry-on baggage must be stowed with the checked luggage or go through a second scan, remove your unprocessed film.*
- *Have your exposed film processed locally before passing through airport security on your return trip.*
- *If you're going to be traveling through multiple X-ray examinations (more than 5 times), request a hand search of your carry-on baggage. FAA regulations in the U.S. allow for a hand search of photographic film and equipment if requested. (See below for further FAA information.) However, non-US airports may not honor this request.*
- *Request a hand inspection for all motion imaging origination films. Testing shows fog on motion imaging films even after a single X-ray scan...*
- *If you're asked to step aside for a more thorough scan of your carry-on baggage, the film could be harmed if they use the more intense X-ray equipment. You should take your unprocessed film out of your luggage.*
- *Lead-lined bags, available from photo retailers, will weaken the X-radiation on film and reduce potential harm. However, the effectiveness of any particular lead bag depends on the intensity and electric potential of the X-ray generator, the lead's thickness, and the film speed.*

[Source:  
<https://www.kodak.com/global/en/service/tib/tib5201.shtml>]

## Lunacy and the Age of Deception

---

The typical Apollo Moon mission lasted from 8-12 days. During this time, all film would have been subjected to levels of radiation that far exceed that of an x-ray machine. During the years 1969-1970, the Sun was going through a solar maximum when solar radiation is at its peak. Even after one passes through the Van Allen Radiation Belts where radiation levels can exceed 100 roentgens per hour, cosmic rays and solar flares continue to bombard all objects in space. At the [science.nasa.gov](http://science.nasa.gov) website, the following statement is found.

*Just as meteoroids constantly bombard the Moon so do cosmic rays, and they leave their fingerprints on Moon rocks, too. "There are isotopes in Moon rocks, isotopes we don't normally find on Earth, that were created by nuclear reactions with the highest-energy cosmic rays," says McKay. Earth is spared from such radiation by our protective atmosphere and magnetosphere.*

*Even if scientists wanted to make something like a Moon rock by, say, bombarding an Earth rock with high energy atomic nuclei, they couldn't. Earth's most powerful particle accelerators can't energize particles to match the most potent cosmic rays, which are themselves accelerated in supernova blastwaves and in the violent cores of galaxies.*

[Source: ]

These words are quoted from an article which is attempting to debunk some of the criticisms of those who claim the Moon landings were faked. The author is speaking of how difficult it would be to fabricate a Moon rock. Yet, in his explanation he provides additional ammunition for those who claim the Moon landings never happened. "Oh what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive." It is very difficult to defend lies. They always lead to additional lies.

If, as this writer states, the Moon is "constantly" being bombarded by cosmic rays due to its lack of an atmosphere and magnetosphere, then surely the radiation would affect much more than the rocks on the Moon. It would also affect the men who land on the Moon, and their equipment, including their film. Yet, Hasselblad's lead project engineer states that no steps were taken to build radiation shielding into their camera. The Lunar Module itself was constructed of two thin layers of aluminum, which presents almost zero protection against radiation. All of the film that went to the Moon and back should have been washed out due to its exposure to x-rays and other forms of space radiation.

Another problem with the NASA account of lunar photography is that no steps were taken to protect the cameras and film from the temperature extremes on the lunar surface. NASA reports that the astronauts of Apollo 11 experienced temperature swings between 180 degrees Fahrenheit in the sun and -160 degrees Fahrenheit when in shadow.

[[https://www.hq.nasa.gov/alsj/a11/A11\\_PAOMissionReport.html](https://www.hq.nasa.gov/alsj/a11/A11_PAOMissionReport.html)]

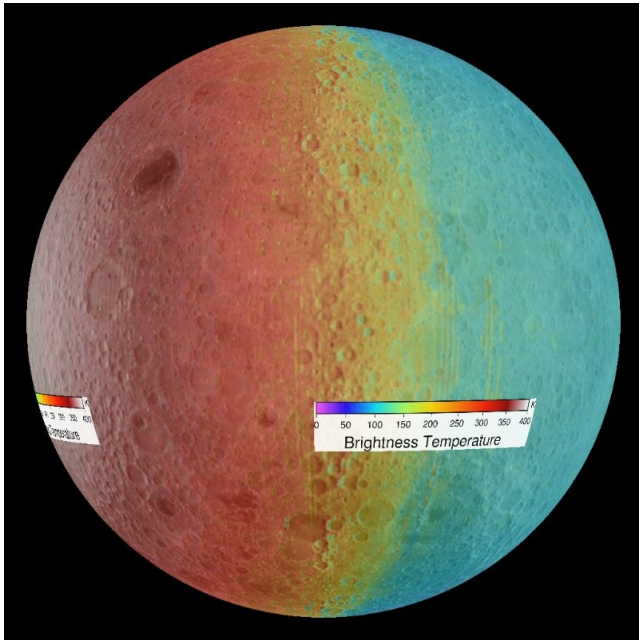
I think NASA was being conservative about the weather on the Moon, for other sources state that the temperature on the Moon fluctuates between much greater extremes.

*Temperatures on the Moon are extreme, ranging from boiling hot to freezing cold depending on where the sun is shining. There is no significant atmosphere on the Moon, so it cannot trap heat or insulate the surface.*

*The Moon rotates on its axis in about 27 days. Daytime on one side of the Moon lasts about 13 and a half days, followed by 13 and a half [days] of darkness. When sunlight hits the Moon's surface, the temperature can reach 253 degrees F (123 C). The*

## Parables Bookshelf

*"dark side of the Moon" can have temperatures dipping to minus 243 F (minus 153 C)...*



### Moon Temperatures

*The Moon tilts on its axis about 1.54 degrees - much less than Earth's 23.44 degrees. This means the Moon does not have seasons like Earth does. However, because of the tilt, there are places at the lunar poles that never see daylight.*

*The Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter measured temperatures of minus 396 F (minus 238 C) in craters at the southern pole and minus 413 F (minus 247 C) in a crater at the northern pole. That is the coldest temperature ever recorded in the solar system, colder even than Pluto. Scientists think water ice may exist in those dark craters that are in permanent shadow.*

[Source: <http://www.space.com/18175-Moon-temperature.html>]

(The data above was provided by NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter which was launched in 2009.)

NASA purchased KODAK Ektachrome ISO 160 Professional film for use in its Moon cameras. KODAK has affirmed this was not a special formulation. It was identical to the film they sold to the public. It had no special radiation or temperature resistance.

In the book *Dark Moon* by Mary Bennett and David S. Percy, the authors reported on tests which were performed on this specific Kodak film as it was exposed to varying levels of ionizing radiation, as well as to the extreme temperatures film would encounter on the lunar surface. An appendix at the end of the book describes the controlled environment and careful measurements observed in these tests. David S. Percy FRSA, ARPS is an award-winning film & TV producer and pioneer in the use of leading edge audiovisual technologies. He is an associate of the Royal Photographic Society. (The authors are British, hence the British spelling of certain words.) Following is an excerpt from the appendix of *Dark Moon*.

*Film Strip 8 contains correct exposures (1/60th sec @f5.6) of the test chart which were then exposed to 25 rem of ionising radiation (8MeV x-rays). The film was processed in the normal (E6) manner. **The images although visible are seriously damaged rendering them unusable.***

*Film Strip 9 contains correct exposures (1/60th sec @f5.6) of the test chart which were then exposed to 50 rem of ionising radiation (8MeV x-rays). The film was processed in the normal (E6) manner. **The images are barely visible, the x-rays having near obliterated the latent images.***

*Film Strip 10 contains correct exposures (1/60th sec @f5.6) of the test chart which were then exposed to 100 rem of ionising radiation (8MeV x-rays). The film was processed in the normal (E6)*

# Lunacy and the Age of Deception

---

manner. **The images are completely obliterated by the x-rays.**

## Discussion

*Ektachrome ISO 160 appears to be significantly sensitive to x-rays. Above 100 rem exposure to x-rays any latent image is completely obliterated. Between 50 rem and 25 rem exposure to x-rays the remaining image is visible, but extremely faint. The estimated radiation dose required to degrade the image to the level produced by four hours exposure to the maximum temperature expected on the lunar surface (+82.2 C) is estimated from the above results to be in the order of only 5 rem.*

## Conclusion

*Even a modest radiation dose to the film (5 rem and greater) would produce significant reduction of contrast and image density in the resulting Ektachrome ISO 160T transparencies.*

## Evaluation of High Temperature on Ektachrome ISO 160... Film...

### Introduction

*The following test was undertaken with fresh Ektachrome 160T Film.*

*According to NASA's own data, the Temperature range the Hasselblad 500 EL/700 camera was subjected to whilst on the lunar surface was +180° F (+82.2° C) to -180° F (-117.8° C).*

*This range of temperature is well outside Kodak's recommendation. The purpose of this investigation was to establish the behaviour of Ektachrome ISO 160 roll film when used at the high end of the temperature range...*

## Results

*When compared to the control strip, the resulting*

*transparencies in test strip 7 show significant 'lightening' apparent both on the test patches and on the unexposed areas of the film between and to the side of each exposed image.*

## Conclusion

*Extended exposure to the higher end of NASA's anticipated temperature range on the lunar surface may be expected to significantly decrease the image density of the resulting Ektachrome ISO 160 transparencies.*

[Dark Moon, Mary Bennett and David S. Percy]

To summarize, the conditions in space and on the Moon are not merely a threat to human life, the harsh and inhospitable environment also presents obstacles to the normal functioning of technology that was developed for use on Earth. It is very likely that all of the film used in the still and video cameras NASA purportedly sent to the Moon would have been so degraded due to exposure to radiation and temperature extremes as to render all images unusable. Those charged with creating the deception of man flying to the Moon and back never intended to solve all of the extraordinary challenges of such a venture. They simply wanted to create a convincing illusion while trusting that the majority of people would not take a hard look at the details.



The image above was stitched together from two

## Parables Bookshelf

---

photos taken by astronaut Eugene A. Cernan during the Apollo 17 mission in 1972. The mosaic shows astronaut Harrison H. Schmitt standing next to “Tracy’s Rock,” a huge, split lunar boulder at the Taurus-Littrow landing site. The Lunar Roving Vehicle, which transported Schmitt and Eugene A. Cernan to this extravehicular station from their Lunar Module, is seen in the background. The photos were shot with the Hasselblad camera common to all of the lunar missions. The two images used to create this mosaic can be viewed at the Apollo Archive Gallery website.

[http://www.apolloarchive.com/apollo\\_gallery.html](http://www.apolloarchive.com/apollo_gallery.html)



**Image AS17-140-21496**



**Image AS17-140-21495**

The mosaic image has been photoshopped to add stars to the sky. As you can see, the original two images provided by NASA show a perfectly black sky devoid of all stars. This is typical of all of the images provided by NASA which were purported to have been taken from the lunar surface. The reason given for the absence of stars in photos taken from the surface of the Moon is often attributed to the exposure setting of the astronauts' cameras being set to daylight exposure. This explanation seems to satisfy most people, for on Earth we do not typically see stars in the sky during the daytime. People tend to impose onto the lunar expeditions the type of conditions which would exist on the Earth.

In an August 12, 1969, Apollo 11 post-flight press conference, astronaut Neil Armstrong states, *"We were never able to see stars from the lunar surface or on the daylight side of the Moon by eye without looking through the optics."* Armstrong additionally affirmed that stars were visible with the naked eye

## Lunacy and the Age of Deception

---

only when they were in the shadow of the Moon. With these words, we see that the Apollo astronauts described identical viewing conditions of the heavens from the lunar surface as one would experience from the surface of the Earth.

At the website Ask An Astronomer, Dave Kornreich answers a daycare teacher's question regarding why we cannot see stars shining in the sky during the daytime on Earth. At the end of his answer, Dave Kornreich, who received his PhD from Cornell University in 2001 and is now an assistant professor in the Department of Physics and Physical Science at Humboldt State University, adds an interesting tidbit of information about viewing conditions from the Moon.

**Q:** *I'm a teacher in a daycare. Each week we have a theme for are (sic) program. Last week it was the stars in the sky. This little boy asked me "why do stars glow at night and not during the day?" I didn't know what to answer so maybe you can help me answer this question for the little boy.*

**A:** *Stars do glow during the day, but we can't see them because of the glare of sunlight. When the sun is up, the blue color in sunlight gets scattered all over the atmosphere, turning the sky the familiar bright blue color. This blue light is much brighter than the faint light coming from the stars, so it prevents us from seeing them.*

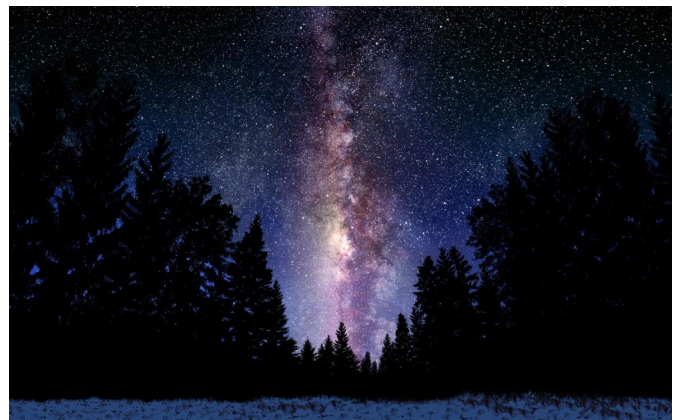
*If you were standing on the Moon, for instance, where there is no atmosphere, you would see the stars both day and night.*

[Source: <http://bit.ly/204tM4O>]

Kornreich has kept his answer simple, where a layman can understand it. As light from the sun passes through the Earth's atmosphere it encounters atoms and molecules formed primarily from Nitrogen, Hydrogen, and Oxygen. Contact with our atmosphere causes light to be scattered in all directions.

As when light passes through a prism, it is separated into various wavelengths. The shorter blue wavelengths are scattered more profusely which is why the sky looks blue during the daytime. This scattered blue light appears brighter than the faint light of the stars beyond and prevents us from seeing the stars during the daytime. In effect, it is not the brilliance of the Sun which prevents us from seeing the stars in the sky. Rather, it is the light scattering properties of the Earth's atmosphere that causes this effect.

Since the Moon does not have an atmosphere, this scattering of light does not occur. The sky would not appear blue from the Moon. It would appear black while the stars and planets would appear much brighter and clearer than they do even on the darkest night on Earth. It is this obscuring effect of the Earth's atmosphere that has led to most Earth based observatories being located at high elevations atop mountains. The densest atmosphere is at lower elevations, nearer to sea level. By rising above this densest part of the atmosphere, terrestrial astronomers are able to get views of the heavens that are far more brilliant and clear than they would be able to obtain at lower elevations.



### Mountain View of the Milky Way

Views of the stars from the lunar surface would far surpass the very best view from Earth. Without an atmosphere to block, absorb, or scatter light, each

## Parables Bookshelf

---

star would appear far more brilliant, and many more stars would be visible. Having such an unprecedented opportunity to take photographic images of the heavens from the lunar surface, one must ask why the astronauts never thought to do so. Yet even more startling is that the astronauts should say they could not see any stars in the lunar sky

On one of NASA's own webpages, they have admitted that stars would be visible in the daytime sky from the Earth if we had no atmosphere. This would be true of astronauts standing on the surface of the Moon as well. See the following link:

<http://apod.nasa.gov/apod/ap070621.html>



### **Milky Way and Earth from International Space Station**

The image above was taken by an astronaut in the International Space Station with a handheld camera. With a visage like this, it is unbelievable that the Apollo astronauts remained silent about the stars they were able to see from space and from the Moon, and they brought back no pictures of them. Of course, if they never actually went to the Moon, the photos and accounts given by the astronauts are understandable. It would be easier to state that no

stars are visible from the lunar surface during the daytime than to attempt to fake authentic images of the starry host which would be far more numerous and brilliant than what was observable from Earth.

Aside from the bad science contained in the NASA narrative of the Moon missions, there is significant evidence of the Moon photos having been staged on Earth, oftentimes in a studio environment with artificial lighting sources. It should not strain the sensibilities of any person to imagine NASA staging and faking shots they claim were taken on the Moon. It is no secret that NASA created simulations of the lunar surface, complete with lunar modules, rovers, and the various science experiments the astronauts were to carry out. These staged conditions were ostensibly used for astronaut training. It would be a relatively simple matter to use the same, or similar props and staging, to create fake images and videos of the astronauts on the Moon.

The following link is to a NASA document describing the various simulators they developed for astronaut training.

<https://www.hq.nasa.gov/alsj/NASATND7112.pdf>

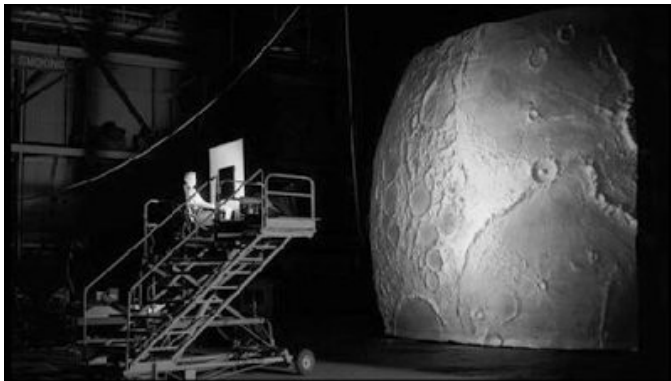
NASA invested much effort in creating realistic looking simulations. At NASA's Langley Research Center in Virginia, the space agency employed artists who used photographs of the lunar surface taken from satellites and telescopes, to recreate large models of the Moon.

## Lunacy and the Age of Deception

---



**Artist Working on Moon Model at Langley Research Center**



### 1960s Moon Landing Simulator

At NASA's Langley Research Center they built a Lunar Excursion Module Simulator. Note that in the multiple exposure image of this simulator, it is demonstrated that by use of a giant overhead gantry, NASA was able to simulate both horizontal and vertical motion of the lunar module. It would make a perfect prop for a faked lunar landing, as well as a take-off from the Moon's surface.



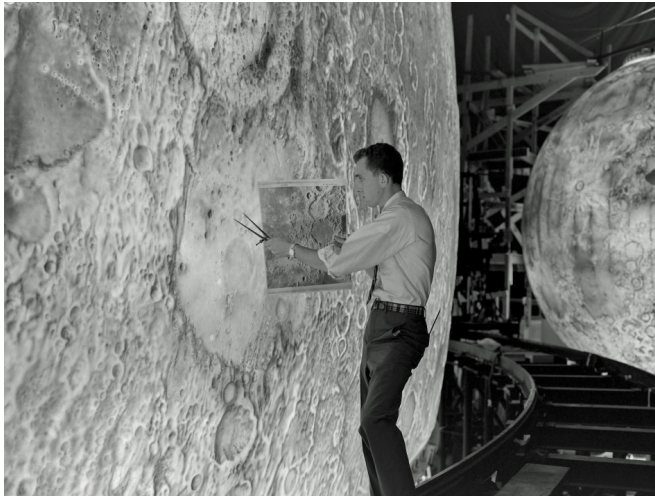
**Lunar Excursion Module Simulator**

Following is another image provided by NASA of their Langley facility's lunar module simulator.



## Parables Bookshelf

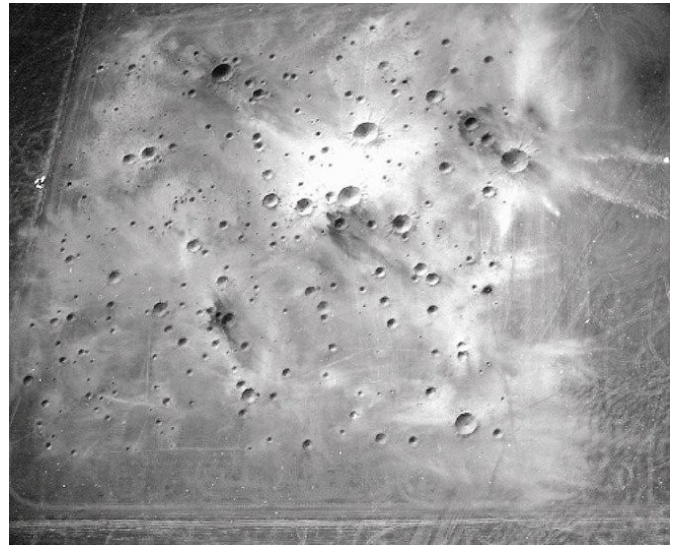
NASA had everything they needed to make a Hollywood style production of the Moon landing from right here on Earth. Interestingly, Langley, Virginia is also the headquarters for the CIA. NASA created Project LOLA - Lunar Orbit and Landing Approach, and from appearances they were creating the world's greatest movie production stage.



This photo from NASA's website shows a Project LOLA engineer checking the accuracy of one of the large scale models of the Moon they created. Observe the small gauge train track running along the model. Such a track would be ideal for a moving camera which would simulate the approach of the Lunar Module to the Moon's surface.

[Source:  
<http://www.nasa.gov/centers/langley/multimedia/project-lola.html#.Vpk0avkrKUK>]

NASA also created large scale terrestrial simulations of the lunar surface. Observe the image below and see if you can discern any difference from depictions of the Moon.



This large, multi-acre crater field is located outside Flagstaff, Arizona. It bears a striking resemblance to images of the surface of the Moon broadcast during the Apollo Moon missions. NASA created this crater field with dynamite and fertilizer bombs.



### **NASA Crater Field at Cinder Lake, AZ**

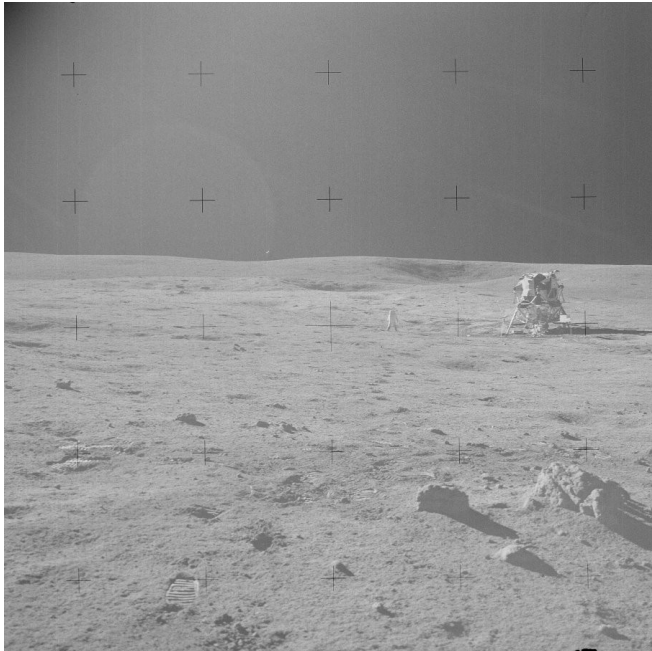
Since NASA had built every conceivable simulation of the Apollo Moon missions, and they bear a stunning similarity to the images NASA claims were taken on the Moon, it is quite plausible to suggest that the entire project was faked. None of it

# Lunacy and the Age of Deception

---

was filmed on the Moon. There are additional photographic anomalies which point to the Apollo program being a terrestrial production. These will be examined in the next chapter.

## Shadows of Deception



**Apollo 14, NASA Archives, AS14-68-9486**

(Photo toward the LM from Station H. Shepard is to the left of the spacecraft with his back to us looking in the general direction of the LM and, beyond it, Old Nameless. As per request from Houston, he is aiming the TV camera at the MESA.)

[Source:  
[http://www.apolloarchive.com/apollo\\_gallery.html](http://www.apolloarchive.com/apollo_gallery.html)]

It is difficult to sustain a deception that is dependent upon current technology to create an illusion. As years pass and technology advances, the ability of the average man to detect the deception increases. When the Moon missions were displayed to the world in the years 1969-1972, television recording technology had not yet reached the con-

sumer. The Sony Betamax tape system would not be released until 1975, and VHS would not reach consumers until 1976. Even then, it would take years for video recording technology to become commonplace in homes. The television viewer in the years of the Apollo missions had no way to capture a television broadcast and play it back for careful examination.

Similarly, still images which were displayed in the newspapers and magazines of the day provided only a limited means of scrutinizing the Apollo images. Newsprint is typically black and white and low definition. Magazines offer better image quality, but there is often doubt as to whether the magazine has altered an image in some manner, or whether it is a faithful reproduction of an original image. If someone detects an anomaly in a magazine image relating to the lunar landings, NASA can argue that the image had been altered by the periodical's editors and is not authentic.

With the advent of the Internet, and the widespread dissemination of videos on tape, disk, or in electronic format such as digital downloads, people have available to them tools for examining the Apollo Program's material which were unknown to a previous generation. Archives of NASA's images are available on official government sites. They can be accessed by anyone with an Internet connection, and carefully scrutinized with powerful image editing software on home computers whose processing capabilities dwarf even the largest mainframe computers of the Apollo era. This has afforded numerous individuals an opportunity to discover the tell-tale signs of a deception.

One of many images which provide evidence of the Moon photos having been staged is displayed at the top of this post. The image is from the Apollo 14 mission which launched on January 31, 1971. If a person had no suspicions about the government

## Parables Bookshelf

faking the Moon landings, they might overlook the telltale signs of the shot having been staged on Earth. Mankind tends to overlook anomalies when they are not expected. The following image is taken from “The Moon Landing Hoax” website. See if you can spot the anomaly quicker than the author of that site did. (Note: If you don’t spot the error and are losing sleep over it, e-mail me and I will help you out.)



I am sure NASA in the 1960s and 1970s did not anticipate so many individuals scrutinizing their images on powerful home computers, searching for anomalies. They could hardly have anticipated how ubiquitous computer processors would become in succeeding decades, nor were they likely to have foreseen the development of the Internet. Many individuals who contend that NASA faked the Moon landings have pointed out anomalies in the shadows of the images the government assures us were taken from the lunar surface. The astronauts of the Apollo missions took no auxiliary lighting with them to aid in their photography. Nor were any of their cameras equipped with flashes. Much evidence of multiple light sources, such as that which would be used in a staged environment on Earth, has been found by examining the Apollo images.

In our Solar system, we have one primary source of light. Whether we are standing on the surface of the

Earth or the surface of the Moon, the Sun which is 93 million miles away causes shadows to manifest in consistent ways. If the ground is flat, or all objects casting a shadow are on the same plane, the shadows will appear parallel to one another.



If the ground is uneven, a person will observe shadows lying at diverse angles from one another and being disproportionate in size.

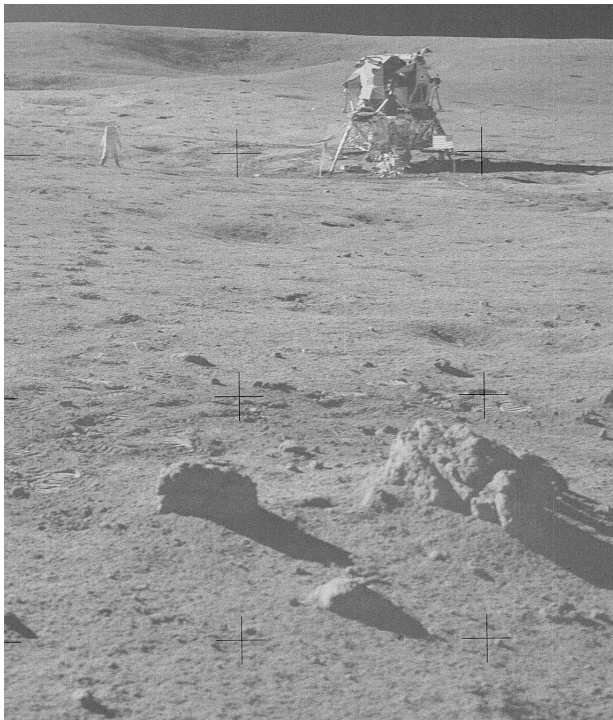


Look carefully at the image above. The angle of divergence of the shadows of these two toy astronauts is quite acute. This is because the contour of the ground is similarly extreme. If you look closely you will see that the shadows of the two astronauts are falling on opposite sides of a ridge. This is an extreme case, and causes the shadows to depart greatly from one another even when the Sun is the only source of light. There are very few images from the surface of the Moon that contain such extremes. What I would emphasize is that shadows behave consistently. When the Sun is the only source of light we can determine the proper angle

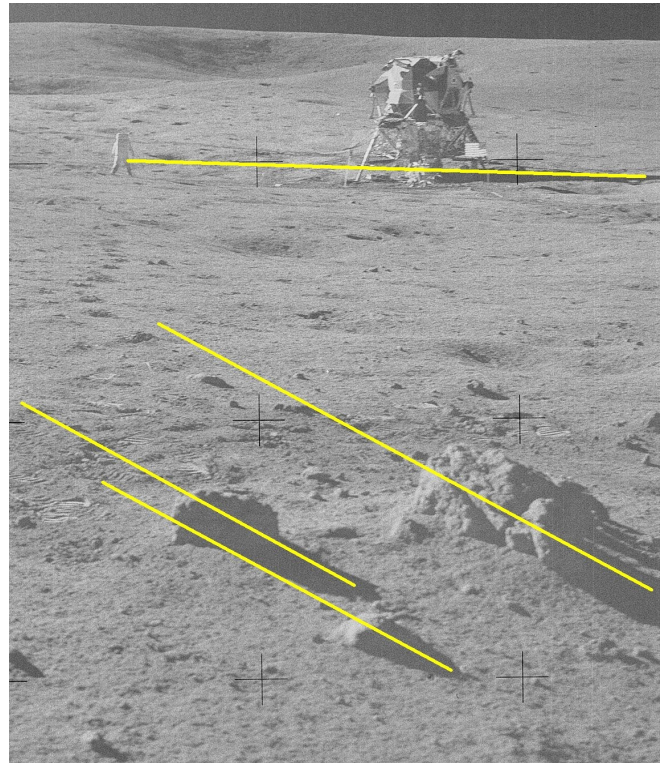
## Lunacy and the Age of Deception

of any shadow if we examine the context of the image and the contour of the ground.

I want to focus in on one image at this time. It is the image at the head of this chapter. If you did not notice, the shadow from the Lunar Module and the shadows from the rocks in the foreground, are not parallel. They are not even close to parallel. They are falling in greatly divergent angles. Following is a cropped image of the same photo, showing a closer view of this anomaly.



Note that the rocks and the Lunar Module are lying on the same plane. There is a ridge in the background, but neither the Lunar Module, nor the rocks, are lying on the ridge. Consequently, their shadows should be pointing very nearly in the same direction. This is not the case, as the following image demonstrates.



These shadows are consistent with a lighting source placed in close proximity to the objects. It is not what we would expect from a single source of light many millions of miles away. By tracing the direction of the shadow lines back to the source of light, the viewer can ascertain the approximate position of the light, or lights, used to illuminate this scene.

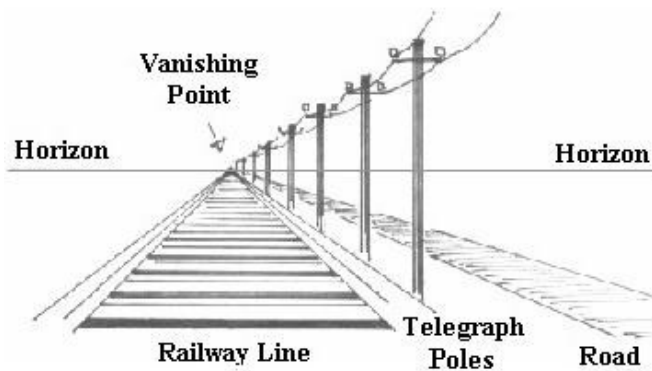
There are numerous sites devoted to debunking the evidence presented by those who assert that the Moon landings were faked. If we are to arrive at truth, we should not avoid the arguments of those who espouse other views, but we should test everything carefully. Some websites ascribe the shadow anomalies to the effect wide angle lenses have on the perspective of an image. Wide angle lenses cause the foreground to be enlarged and shadows tend to converge in the distance when the Sun is behind the photographer. Some examples of this phenomena are shared by those who seek to debunk the arguments of a Moon hoax.

## Parables Bookshelf



**Converging Shadows Example 1**

To be clear, this is not how things appear to the human eye. It is how the photos appear when taken with a wide angle lens. The human eye will perceive some convergence when looking at parallel lines which run into the distance, but not to the degree shown in the photo above. A small amount of convergence is an effect of perspective. The eye perceives a certain vanishing point in the distance to which all objects seem to converge.



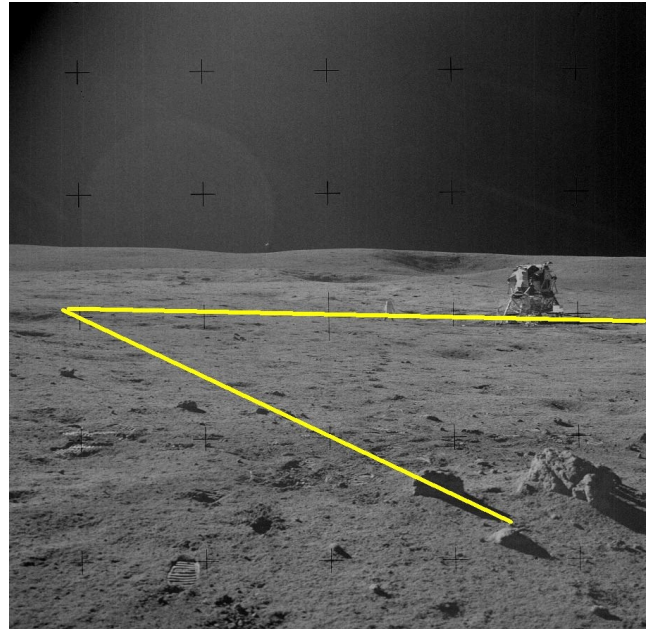
I learned about this in High School when I took drafting classes. We had to draw architectural images utilizing three point perspective. The angle between adjacent objects converging in the distance toward a central vanishing point is slight, no more than a few degrees. The angle can be exaggerated by using a camera with a wide angle lens, as in the

image below.



**Converging Shadows Example 2**

[Source:  
<http://www.abovetopsecret.com/forum/thread902580/pg190>]

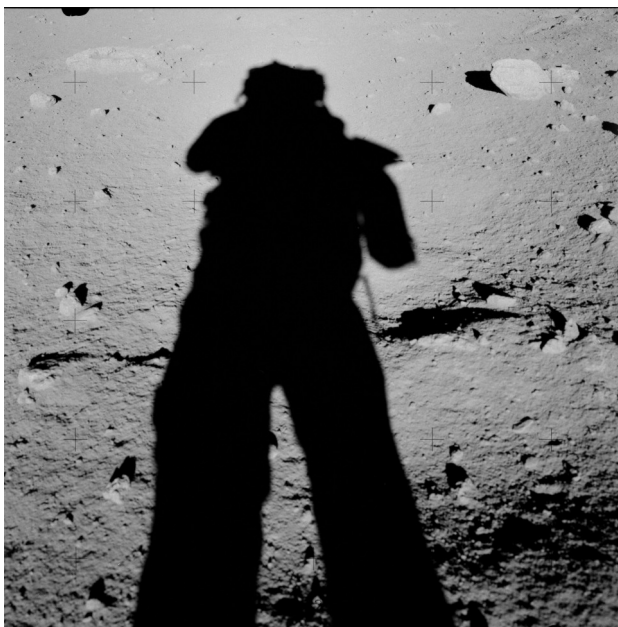


However, this “convergence” effect due to perspective and use of a wide angle lens cannot explain the shadow angles in the Apollo photograph we have been examining. What we are seeing in this image taken from the lunar surface is the opposite effect.

# Lunacy and the Age of Deception

Rather than converging, the shadows are diverging from a central point of light.

The light source is located off the left side of the scene being shot. The length of the shadows of the “Moon rocks” reveal that the light source is at a low elevation. (Note: I adjusted the brightness and contrast of the above image to reveal more detail.) Shadow anomalies can be found in the photos from all of the Apollo Missions. Consider the following image from Apollo 17.



AS17-136-20744

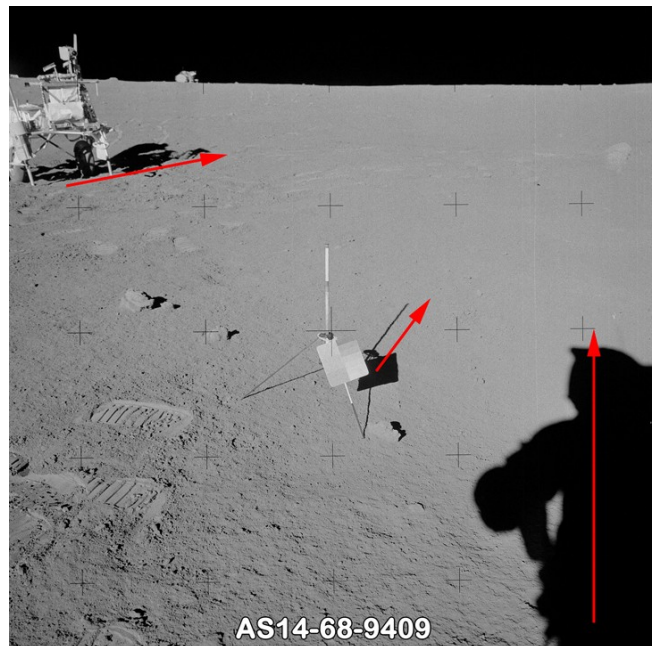
[Source: <https://www.hq.nasa.gov/alsj/a17/AS17-136-20744HR.jpg>]

Look at the shadows cast by all of the rocks which encircle the shadow of the astronaut. They clearly reveal that multiple lighting sources were used. Rocks on the right side of the astronaut's silhouette are casting shadows to the left, while shadows on the left side of the astronaut are casting shadows to the right. Let me highlight just two of them for comparison.

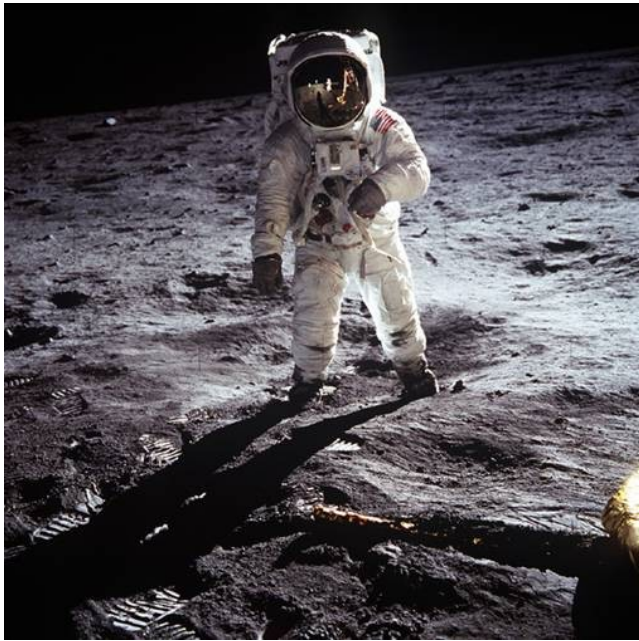


One might get close to such a result if they were using a fisheye lens on a camera. A fisheye lens allows for extremely wide angle shots, while greatly skewing the angles of objects being photographed. However, NASA did not provide the Apollo astronauts with fisheye lenses. These shadows are only sufficiently explained by the use of multiple light sources. Professional photographers will commonly place a light source behind and to either side of the camera to illumine the subject. The image above conforms to this type of lighting set-up.

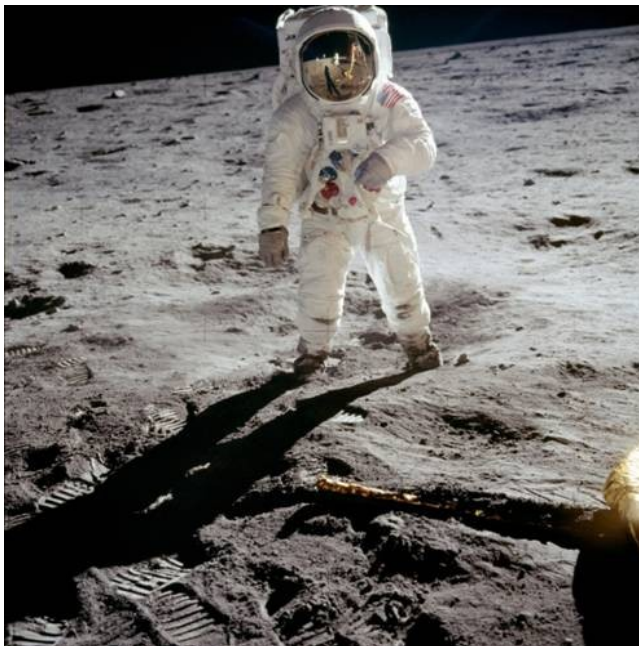
Following are a few more examples of Apollo images with shadow anomalies which point to multiple light sources having been used in a staged environment.



Apollo 14



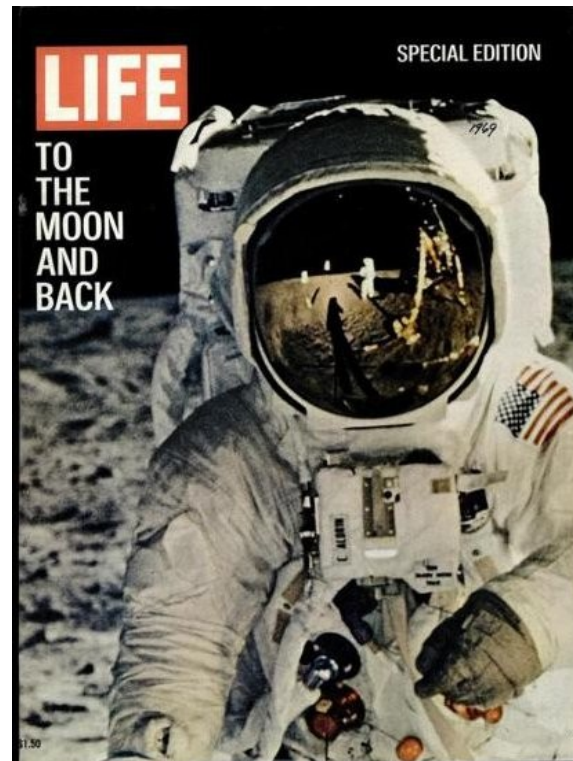
**Apollo 11, Buzz Aldrin**



The photo above is notable because Buzz Aldrin is being lit by a spotlight while all of the terrain surrounding him is not illuminated. If this scene were lit by the Sun, all of the terrain would be equally lit. This is one of the most iconic images of Apollo 11 and it is an obvious fake. So much has been made about the lighting anomaly of this image, that NASA reissued a corrected photo to dispel the criti-

cism. The reissued image has brightened all of the ground surrounding Aldrin. It makes the spotlight effect less obvious, yet there still remains a lighting hot spot surrounding the astronaut.

NASA now claims this brighter image is the original, but photographs published in a wide array of newspapers and magazines from 1969 show the darker spotlight image to be the original.

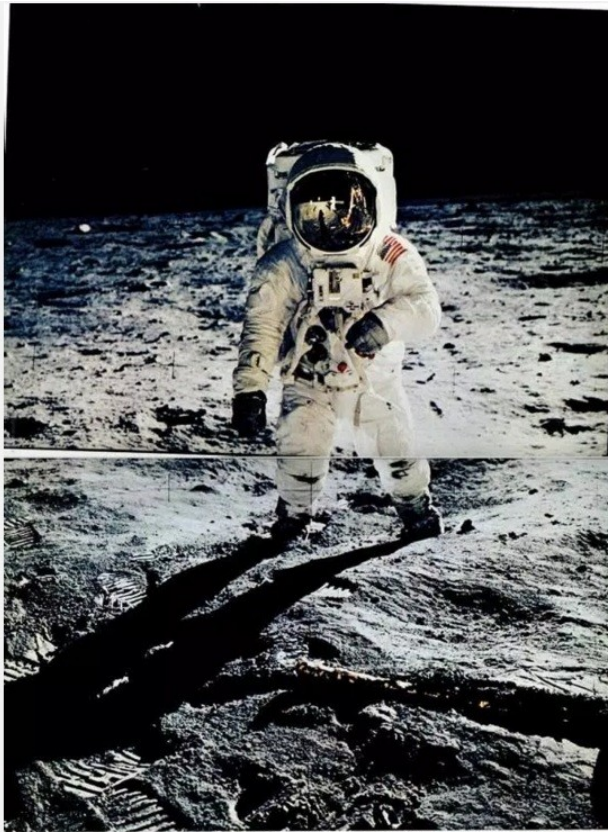


**August 11, 1969 Special Edition of LIFE Magazine**

This magazine released just weeks after the Apollo 11 mission is using the spotlight image, not the later corrected NASA image. This is made more evident as one examines a 2-page spread of this same image inside this special edition.

# Lunacy and the Age of Deception

---



Aldrin's gold-plated visor mirrored Eagle and Armstrong, who took most of these pictures. Full-suipped and in landing probe, bent out during touchdown

## 2-Page Spread, LIFE Magazine

[Source: <http://time.com/3880287/apollo-11-to-the-moon-and-back-life-magazine-lunar-landing/>]

Since the astronauts did not have flash photography, and took no lights with them to illuminate objects to be photographed, there is no way to explain the lighting of this image, other than it having been staged on Earth using artificial lighting. Many chapters could be devoted to the subject of lighting and shadow anomalies involving the Apollo missions. It is not my purpose to provide an exhaustive analysis. The reader is encouraged to do his or her own research. There is much good material available on this subject. One of the writings most focused (pun intended) on lighting and image anomalies is *Dark Moon: Apollo and the Whistle Blowers* by Mary Bennett and David Percy. Their book is 568 pages, and heavily illustrated. Their material has also been used in numerous videos on this sub-

ject.

## What Happened on the Moon? - Analysis of Lunar Photography

<https://youtu.be/yo5w0pm24ic>

I am not endorsing all of the opinions presented in this video. The value I perceive in the video is its careful and thoughtful evaluation of the lunar photographs.

Moving on to an associated subject, it has been mentioned previously that whenever it suited NASA to do so, they offered to the public degraded video and photos of the Apollo missions. There were times when the illusion could only be carried off by obscuring the details of images. This is a practice NASA continues to employ to this day.

Recently, some who seek to debunk the arguments of those who assert the Apollo missions were works of deception have pointed to more recent images made available by the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter which was launched on June 18, 2009. This unmanned, robotic spacecraft is designed to map the temperature, radiation, and surface contour of the Moon. It employs multiple cameras to create a 3 dimensional map of the Moon. Some of the images released by NASA which were photographed by the LRO are amazing in their close-up detail of the lunar surface, demonstrating great clarity. On December 18, 2015, NASA released a composite image of the Moon and Earth taken from the LRO.



NASA provides the following information on how this photo was created.

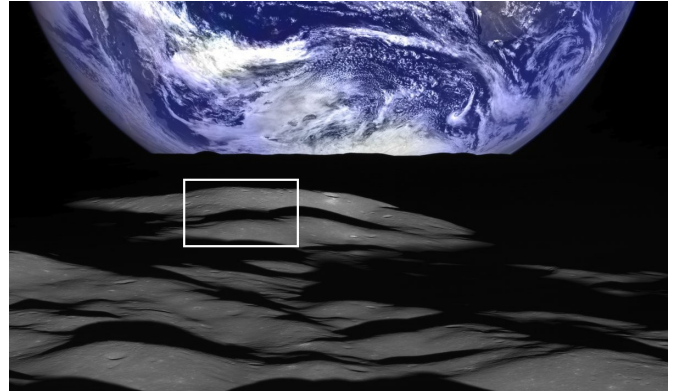
*Since the spacecraft, Earth, and Moon are all in motion, we had to do some special processing to create an image that represents the view of the Earth and Moon at one particular time. The final Earth image contains both WAC and NAC information. WAC provides the color, and the NAC provides high-resolution detail.*

[Source: <http://www.nasa.gov/image-feature/goddard/lro-earthrise-2015>]

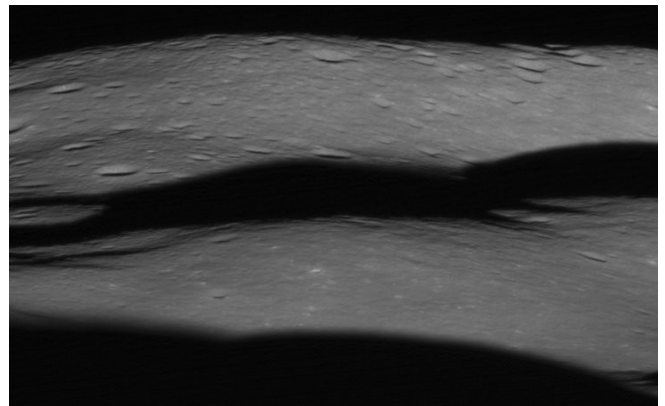
NASA used the LRO's Wide Angle Camera to provide color, and the LRO's two Narrow Angle Cameras to provide the high-resolution detail. There is a more thorough description of how the images were created here: <http://lroc.sese.asu.edu/posts/895>

If you download the highest definition image of this Earthrise photo available from NASA, it is a whopping 302 MB, and the high-resolution detail is truly stunning. Following are two closeups I have created from this image. The white box is the area

of the 2<sup>nd</sup> closeup.



**Closeup 1**

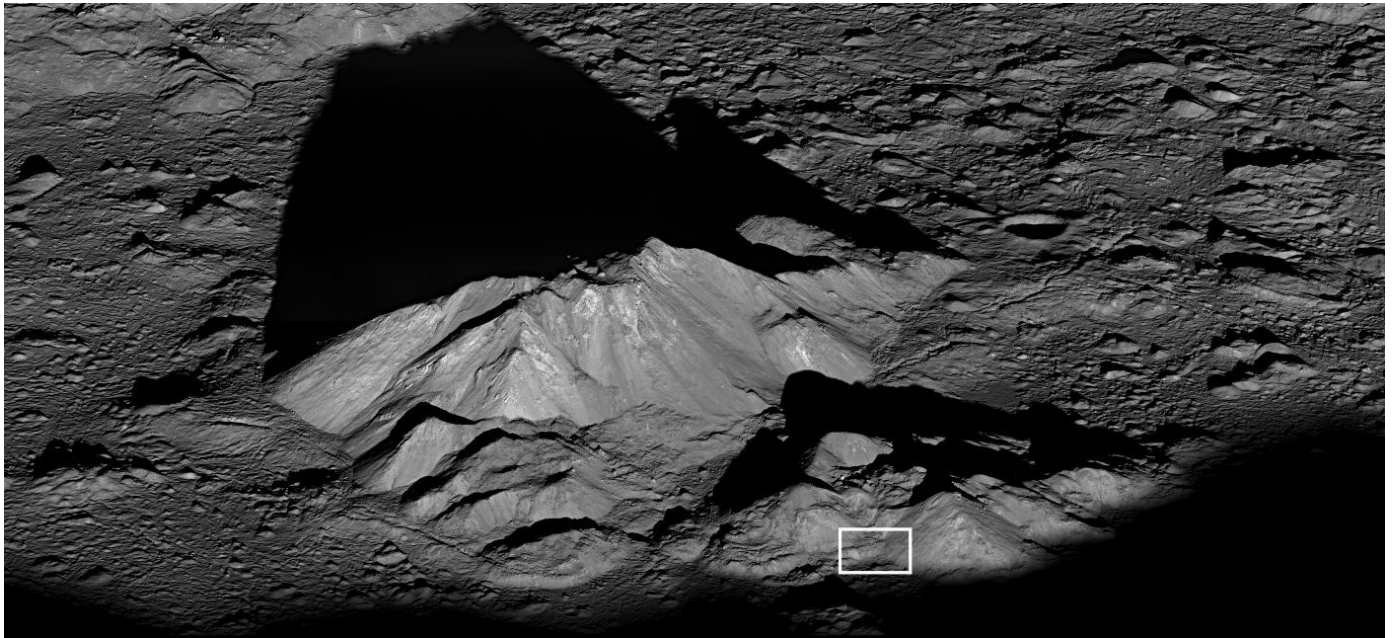


**Closeup 2**

I have zoomed in to just a small part of the lunar surface in this last image. The detail remains clear, with smooth edges to the craters and hills. There are additional images from the LRO which are quite amazing. Following is one that I deemed exceptional.

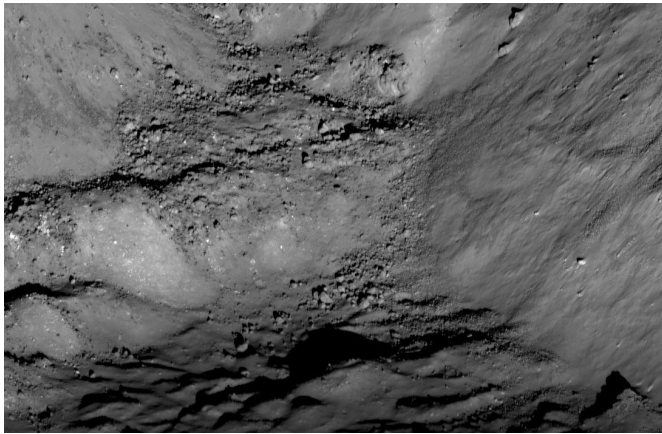
# Lunacy and the Age of Deception

---



## Tycho Central Peak Inside Crater

Note the little white box at the lower part of the image. I have zoomed in and cropped just that area. It appears in the image below.

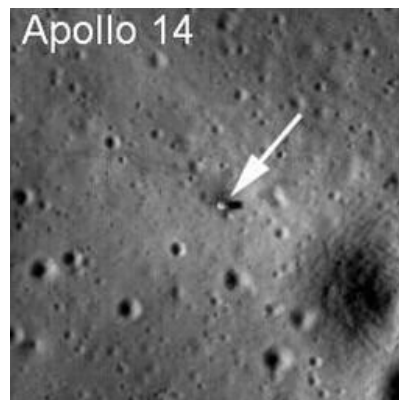


Note how even the boulders which have fallen down the side of this slope appear in high definition. They are quite clear and sharp. You can view the original image at the following link.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lunar\\_Reconnaissance\\_Orbiter#/media/File:LRO\\_Tycho\\_Central\\_Peak.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lunar_Reconnaissance_Orbiter#/media/File:LRO_Tycho_Central_Peak.jpg)

All of the LRO images can be found at the NASA website for this project.

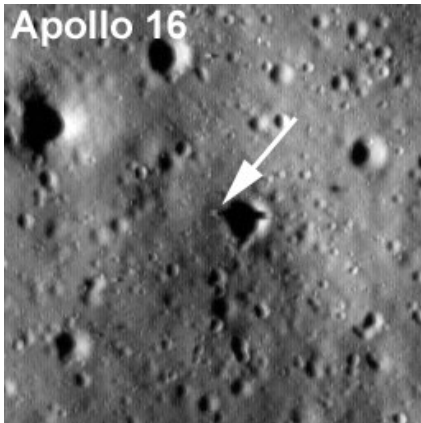
You would think with all of the high-resolution capability of the LRO that NASA would provide some very detailed images of the historic landing sites of the Apollo missions. In fact, NASA has made images available of the Apollo landing sites, but they lack the same detail and clarity of these other LRO images. Surely NASA knows there are millions of people who would like to see clear pictures of the Apollo Lunar Modules, Lunar Rovers, and other equipment left behind by the astronauts.



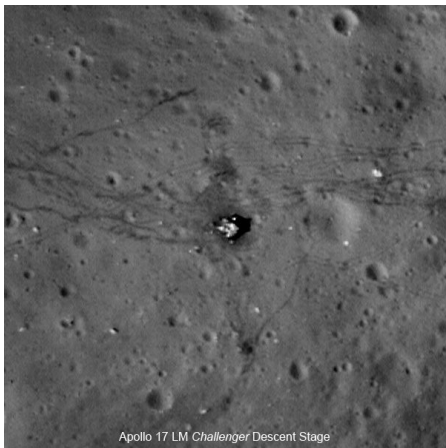
**LRO Image of Apollo 14 Landing Site**

## Parables Bookshelf

---



**LRO Image of Apollo 16 Landing Site**



**LRO Image of Apollo 17 Landing Site**

These images of the Apollo mission landing sites look very different from other LRO photos NASA is supplying to the public. It seems that when it comes to providing proof of the Apollo missions, obscurity still serves its purpose. The LRO took these pictures from a height of about 30 miles above the lunar surface. Keep in mind that the Moon has no atmosphere to distort light. The U.S. government has spy satellites orbiting 200 miles above the Earth, peering through the thick atmosphere of our planet, and it is publicly stated that they can resolve objects as small as 5 or 6 inches. ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KH-11\\_Kennan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KH-11_Kennan)) When men are engaged in deception, they must not only throw a spotlight on deeds that are mere illusion, they must also cast into shadows the evidence of their fakery.

## Heart4God/Parables



Bringing hidden things to light...

## Parables Bookshelf

**P.O. Box 804**

**Montezuma, GA 31063**

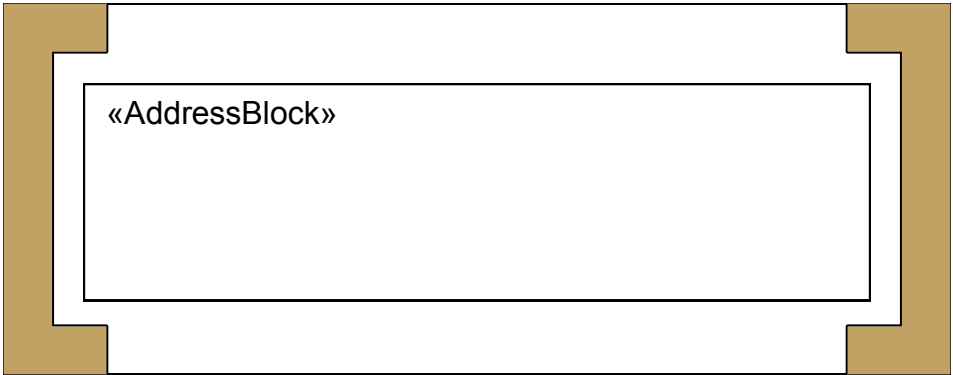
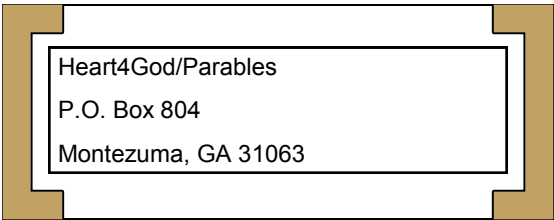
## Websites:

### Heart4God

[www.heart4god.ws](http://www.heart4god.ws)

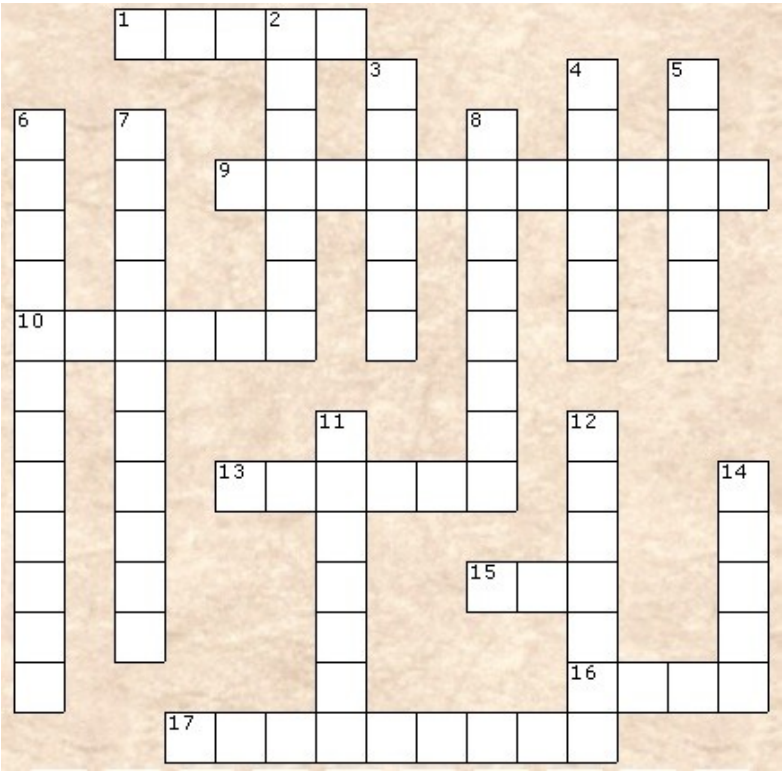
### Parables Blog

[www.parablesblog.blogspot.com](http://www.parablesblog.blogspot.com)



Parables Bookshelf — Series 1.21.6

BIBLE CROSSWORD — OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS



- ACROSS**

  - 1 1st and 2nd \_\_\_\_
  - 9 Fifth book
  - 10 Tells the story of Moses
  - 13 This book contains songs of David
  - 15 Tells of a man who lost everything but got back more
  - 16 Tells of a devoted woman who married Boaz and was an ancestor of King David
  - 17 Third book
- DOWN**

  - 2 First book of the Bible
  - 3 Tells of a queen who saved her people
  - 4 Tells of a man thrown into a lions' den
  - 5 1st and 2nd \_\_\_\_
  - 6 "To every thing there is a season..."
  - 7 This book is a love story
  - 8 This book is a collection of wisdom sayings
  - 11 Last book of the Old Testament
  - 12 Mathematical book?
  - 14 Tells of a prophet swallowed by a fish