

SUBJECT: Research Data on the Moon FILE: UFO2012

"Our Mysterious Spaceship Moon" (OMSM) --Page 21

"In 1843 Johann Schroeter recorded a six-mile crater which he named Linne. Its depth was estimated by the scientist to be 1200 feet."

"This German astronomer made hundreds of maps of the Moon over many years. As he recorded his observations he saw this crater gradually disappear. Today Linne is just a tiny bright spot with little depth; a small pit surrounded by whitish objects."

"Near the crater Birt...is an object shaped like a sword...(and) a geometric object shaped like a cross, in the lunar crater Eratosthenes. In the lunar crater Gassendi are angular lines, and on the floor of the crater Littrow are seven spots in the shape of the greek capital Gamma."

(OMSM)--Page 24

"In 1935, two scientists named Van der Pol and Stormer detected radio signals on and around the Moon. Marconi and Tesla also reported flashing lunar lights."

"In 1956, Ohio University reported, along with observations around the world, a 'codelike radio chatter from the Moon.' "

"In October 1958, American, Soviet, and British astronomers detected something speeding toward the Moon at better than 25,000 miles per hour! They not only SAW the strange object; they heard it emitting radio signals that no one could interpret!"

(OMSM)--Page 26-27

"The first Astronaut to definitely see a UFO while in orbit was Major Gordon Cooper, during the marathon Mercury flight mission of 21 orbits in Faith 7 (May 15, 1963.)

While making his fourth pass over Hawaii, Cooper claims he heard weird voice transmissions which he called an 'unintelligible foreign language.'...Tapes later proved that the sounds were not those of a foreign language of this planet, but those of a tongue completely alien to Earth. Although language experts for NASA have replayed those tapes over and over, they simply have not been able to analyze it. (The language)..."

"On his final orbit of Earth while over the Mucnea Tracking Station near Perth, Australia, the NASA astronaut (Cooper) sighted a weird-looking object approaching him. This UFO was also seen by over 200 people at the tracking station."

Apollo 11 (Armstrong, Aldrin, Collins)--Blast off-July 16, 1969--Landed on the Moon at 2:17 p.m. (Florida time), July 20th, 1969.

(OMSM)--Page 47

"The unexplainable event began as the Apollo 11 spacecraft approached the Moon, and the astronauts began hearing weird radio noise, variously likened to a 'fire-engine', loud sirens, buzz-saw sounds and train whistles, which interfered with the space communication hookup. Mission Control was so perplexed they asked: 'You sure you don't have anybody else up there with you?' "

"It was clear that the strange interruptive noises came from OUTSIDE the Apollo 11 spacecraft, and had to be radio signals."

(OMSM)--Page 48[--pagebreak--]

"It was presumably when the two moon-walkers, Aldrin and Armstrong, were making the rounds some distance from the LEM (Lunar Effect Module) that Armstrong clutched Aldrin's arm excitedly and exclaimed: 'What was it? What the hell was it? That's all I want to know.' There followed further snatches of gasping interchanges between the two astronauts, with Mission Control chiming in frantically. MISSION CONTROL: 'Wjhat's there?...malfunction (garble)...Mission Control calling Apollo 11...' APOLLO 11: 'These babies were huge, sir...enormous...Oh, God you wouldn't believe it! I'm telling you there are other spacecraft out there...lined up on the far side of the crater edge...they're on the Moon watching us...' "

Apollo 12 (Charles Conrad, Dick Gordon, Allan Bean)--November 14, 1969

(OMSM)--Page 49

"Less than a minute after blast-off, the Apollo spacecraft was hit by a bolt of lightning (11:22 a.m. EST, November 14, 1969). With Apollor 12 barely a mile and a half above the Earth, virtually all of the electrical equipment in the spacecraft suddenly shut down..."

"It looked for a moment as if all would be lost, but the astronauts remained cool, and within three minutes all power and ship's systems were restored."

"The source of the bolt remained a mystery to our space experts. Strangely enough, the nearest lightning was reported by the Weather Bureau to be MORE

THAN 20 MILES AWAY!"

(OMSM)--Page 50

"As Apollo 12 headed toward the Moon, observatories all over Europe began reporting that they had sighted two bright flashing 'unknown' objects in the craft's vicinity. Sighted THROUGH LARGE TELESCOPES, one object appeared to be following the spacecraft, and the other seemed to be traveling in front of it. Both objects appeared to be blinking on and off rapidly."

"The next day, Saturday November 15th, the three Apollo 12 astronauts DID report to Mission Control at Houston that they had sighted two bogeys (UFOs).

Apollo 15 (David R. Scott, James B. Irwin, Alfred M. Worden.) Apollo 14 (Capt. Allan Shephard Jr., Edgar Mitchel, Maj. Stuart Roosa.) Apollo 16 (Ken Mattingly, John Young, Charles Duke.)

(OMSM)--Page 58-59

Apollo 17--Ground to Air (Taurus-Littrow area)

COMMAND MODULE PILOT (CMP): What are you learning?

GROUND CONTROL (GC): Hot spots on the Moon, Jack.

CMP: Where are your big anomalies? Can you summarize quickly?

GC: Jack, we'll get that for you on the next pass.[--pagebreak--]

CMP: Hey, I can see a bright spot down there on the landing site where they might have blown off some of that halo stuff. GC: Roger. Interesting. Very--go to KILO KILO. CMP: Hey, it's gray now and the number one extends... GC: Roger. We got it. And we copy that it's all the way down there. Go to KILO KILO on that. CMP: Mode is going to HM. Recorder is off. Lose a little communication there, huh? Okay, there's Bravo, Bravo, select OMNI. Hey, you know, you'll never believe it. I'm right over the edge of Orientale. I just looked down and saw the lights flash again. GC: Roger. Understand. CMP: Right at the end of the rille. GC: Any chance of--? CMP: That's on the EAST or Orientale. GC: You don't suppose it could be Vostok? (Vostok is a Russian space probe.) CMP: I'll be damned. I've got to mark that spot on the map!

(OMSM)--Page 66-67

"The strangest anomaly...concerning the Moon's craters, is that despite their fantastic size, even the LARGEST gaping holes are surprisingly shallow. Craters fifty, even one hundred miles in diameter are no more than a mere two to three miles deep."

"It has been calculated that a meteor of one million tons would be equal in explosive force to a one-megaton atomic bomb. We know that meteors weighing one million tons have clobbered the lunar surface. Yet they've left only broad, shallow holes."

"Even CONSERVATIVE estimates by scientists indicate that meteors 10 miles or more in diameter should have penetrated the Moon's surface to a depth of 4 or 5 TIMES that diameter; yet the deepest Moon crater we know about (the Gagarin Crater is 186 miles across but less than 4 miles deep."

"The conclusion that some scientists drew is that there is something extremely tough and strong under the shallow lunar surface, beneath the thin layers of rock and dirt covering this mysterious sphere, that prevented deep holes. What could that tough, strong 'thing' be?"

(OMSM)--Page 72

"In 1962, Dr. Gordon McDonald, a leading scientist at NASA, published a report in the July issue of 'Astronautics.' In it he stated that, according to an analysis of the Moon's motion, it appears that the Moon is hollow: 'If the astronomical data are reduced, it is found that the data require that the interior of the Moon be less dense than the outer parts. Indeed, it would seem that the Moon is more like a hollow than a homogenous sphere.' "Astronautics' magazine--July, 1962 issue.) NOTE: The importance of this is immediately seen if one considers the possibility that our Moon is an artificial satellite. Another important question also comes to mind: Could the method used to analyze the Moon's motion be applied to the Earth's motion as well, to determine if it, also, is hollow? Scientists have never had the opportunity to study Earth from a distance, thus making the carrying out of such observations impossible. But from orbiting space-stations (like the Soviet 'Mir' station), these studies would be QUITE possible to carry out. If this has not already been done, (and realizing how much our government really tells the public, it probably HAS been), it SHOULD be, and SOON! [--pagebreak--]

This would add another LARGE piece of evidence in the already PONDEROUS case in favor of the Hollow Earth Theory. In fact, the more one studies our mysterious Moon, the more light is thrown onto the Hollow Earth Theory as well.

"...Take that 148-mile crater. In area it outdoes Hiroshima hundreds of times over. What a powerful explosion it must have been to send millions of tons of lunar rock fountaining over tens of miles! On the face of it, one would expect to find a very deep crater here, but nothing of the sort: there is 3 miles at MOST between top and bottom levels, and ONE THIRD of that is accounted for by the wall of rock thrown up around the crater like a toothed crown."

"For such a big hole, it is too shallow. Furthermore, the BOTTOM of the crater is CONVEX, following the curve of the lunar surface."

"Now, let us consider the chemical peculiarities of the lunar rock. (Samples were brought back by the Apollo missions.) Upon analysis, American scientists have found Chromium, Titanium and Zirconium in it. These are all metals with refractory, mechanically strong and anti-corrosive properties. A combination of them all would have enviable resistance to heat and the ability to stand up to means of aggression, and could be used on Earth for linings for electrical furnaces."

"If a material has to be devised to protect a giant artificial satellite from the unfavourable effects of temperature, from cosmic radiation and meteorite bombardment, the experts would probably have hit upon precisely these metals."

"Our six trips to the Moon have produced a world of informational material: 837 pounds of lunar rocks and soil and over 30,000 photographs and reels of magnetic tape."

"The oldest rocks found on planet Earth have been discovered in Greenland. They are dated 3.7 billion years."

"One rock from man's first trip to Luna was a baffling 4.3 billion years old. Another puzzler (Rock #13) checked in at an unbelievable 4.5 billion years. And an Apollo 11 soil sample turned out to be 4.6 billion years old. Another report based on the Potassium-Argon system of dating, now accepted by science as the most accurate dating system, claimed 'Some of the rocks gave an unacceptable age of 7 billion years.' "

"Two Apollo 12 rocks have been dated at 20 billion years."

"Most of the rocks from our first Moon landing (Apollo 11) clocked in at 3.6 billion years of age, but the soil in which they rested proved to be 4.6 billion years old."[--pagebreak--]

"With Apollo 12 the same contradictory clash was found. The soil sample (4.4 billion was a billion years OLDER than the rocks that lay strewn about it, an impossibility to our bewildered scientists. They expected the soil to be the powdered remains of the rocks lying amidst it, a rubble pile consisting of dust, dirt, rocks and stones that have been banged and crushed over eons of time by the bombardment of meteorites."

"Even more bewildering discoveries were to follow, as lunar experts found from chemical analysis of the soil that this lunar dirt did not come from the rocks around it but from somewhere else!"

"If the Moon did wander through the universe as a spaceship, then clearly it would have passed through different cosmic 'time zones.' In so doing it would have picked up rocks and rock particles in the form of meteorites and micrometeorites, and the dust and dirt would be of differing ages."

(OMSM)--Page 95

"Some elements found on the Moon have never before been found on Earth in their natural forms. At the Third Scientific Conference in Houston, the Argonne National Laboratory reported that they had found Uranium 236 and Neptunium 237 in Lunar samples brought back by Apollo 12 and 14--elements never previously found in nature."

(OMSM)--Page 99

"When the Lunar Module ascent stage of Apollo 12 was sent crashing into the Moon, the seismological equipment recorded the shock waves. The results staggered NASA scientists. The artificially created Moonquake lasted 55 minutes!"

"Furthermore, the KIND of signals recorded by the seismometers shocked scientists. Seismologists were puzzled that the signals started with small waves, gained in size to a peak, and lasted for unbelievably long periods of time. 'The records are utterly different from any obtainable observations on the Earth,' relates one scientist in the highly regarded publication 'Science' (November 12, 1971.)"

"The seismic records of Apollo 12 proved not to be unique. When the spent 3rd stage of the ill-fated Saturn rocket booster of Apollo 13 was propelled out of Earth orbit into a Moon trajectory, and by radio command crashed into the Moon, it hit with an impact equal to 11 tons of TNT, about 87 miles from the site where the Apollo 12 astronauts set up seismometers."

"The entire Moon vibrated for more than 3 hours, 20 minutes; the vibrations traveling to a depth of 22-25 miles."

"The Apollo 14's S-IVB was also boosted into a Moon course and, by remote control, crashed into the lunar surface. A NASA science publication ('Apollo 14: Science at Fra Mauro, p.17') said: 'The Moon reacted like a gong. For about 3 hours it vibrated and these vibrations traveled to a depth of 22-25 miles.' The instruments, by the way, picked up the vibrations even though they were 108 miles away from the Apollo 14 impact site."

(OMSM)--Page 101-102[--pagebreak--]

"There is also the question of the mystifying speed with which vibrations travel through the Moon's hard, interior layer. As Werner von Braun tells us: 'The velocity (of seismic waves seems to gradually increase down to a depth of about 15 miles--then there is a sharp increase. This increase can only be accounted for by a change to a denser material...At a depth of 40 miles, the velocity is estimated to be about 6 miles per second...No rocks examined thus far would, under the actual pressures expected to be at a lunar depth of 40 miles, transmit seismic impulses at speeds as high as 6 miles per second.' ('Popular Science' January, 1972--pp. 67-68)."

"What kind of material would carry sounds at that speed? Strange that a check of the speed of sound through the probable intermixture of metals (Iron, Titanium, Beryllium, Molybdenum, and Yttrium) that exists in the outer maria averages out to be about 6 miles per second...Here is impressive proof that the inner layer inside the Moon is indeed metallic, and that the spaceship Moon does have an artificial inner hull!"

(OMSM)--Page 105-106

"...Lunar scientists received upsetting news from instruments left on the Moon by Apollo expeditions. Great

eruptions of water vapor clouds have been detected which spread over an area of some 100 SQUARE MILES on the Moon's surface! The eruptions lasted 14 hours!"

"Apollo 16 astronauts had brought back rocks that appeared to be rusty, and it turned out that the rocks contained rusted iron! How could the iron in these rocks be rusted without the presence of water on the Moon, scientists wondered, for to have rust one must have Oxygen and free Hydrogen, as well as iron and water."

(OMSM)--Page 135-136

"We do know from Apollo astronauts-Mission Control conversations that our astronauts did come across strange hard-to-explain structures on the surface of this strange alien world. Consider this conversation, for instance, which took place during the Apollo 16 mission between Ground Control and the Apollo 16 astronauts:

DUKE: These devices are unbelievable. I'm not taking a GNOMON up there.

YOUNG: O.K., but man, that's going to be a steep bridge to climb.

DUKE You got--YOWEE! Man--John, I tell you this is some sight up here. Tony, the blocks in Buster are covered--the bottom is covered with blocks, five meters across. Besides the blocks seem to be in a preferred orientation, northeast to southwest. They go all the way up the wall on those two sides and on the other side you can barely see the outcropping at about 5%. 90% of the bottom is covered with blocks that are 50cm and larger. CAPCOM: Good show. Sounds like a secondary... DUKE: Right out there...the blue one that I described from the lunar module window is colored because it is glass-coated, but underneath the glass it is crystalline...the same texture as the Genesis Rock...Dead on my mark. YOUNG: Mark. It's open. DUKE: I can't believe it! YOUNG: And I put that beauty in dry! CAPCOM: Dover. Dover. We'll start EVA-2 immediately. DUKE: You'd better send a couple more guys up here. They'll have to try (garble). CAPCOM: Sounds familiar. DUKE: Boy, I tell you, these EMUs and PLSSs are really superfantastic!

(OMSM)--Page 145

Apollo 17

SCHMITT: I see tracks--running right up the wall of the crater.

MISSION CONTROL (Gene Cernan): Your photopath runs directly between Pierce and Pease. Pierce Brava, go to Bravo, Whiskey, Whiskey, Romeo.

"If this is not code what is it? And why switch to the use of strange meaningless code words if NASA was not trying to cover up something startling; something that needed to be hidden from the public? In fact, science writer Joseph Goodavage maintains that 'whenever something was discovered, the astronauts and CAPCOM apparently switched to a prearranged code, sometimes even on an alternate PUBLICLY UNMONITORABLE channel.' ('SAGA'-March, 1974-p.36)."

Research Data on the Moon

"Secrets of our Spaceship Moon" (SOSM) --Page 18-19

"On the edge of the Sea of Storms is a strange opening that leads down into the Moon. Dr. H.P. Wilkins, one of the world's leading lunar experts before his untimely death a few years ago, was convinced that extensive hollow areas did exist inside the Moon, perhaps in the form of caverns, and that these were connected to the surface by huge holes or pits. He discovered such an opening himself--a huge round hole inside the crater Cassini A. This crater is one and a half miles across, and the opening leading down into the Moon is over 600 feet across--more than two football fields laid end to end. Wilkins writes in his definitive work, 'Our Moon': 'Its

inside is as smooth as glass with a deep pit or plughole, about 200 yards across at the centre.' "

"...hundreds, in fact, thousands, of UFOs have been seen on or around the surface of the Moon, and a concentration of them has been spotted in the Sea of Storms. Could they be coming and going through this huge opening or one like it?"

(SOSM)--Page 52

"It should be noted that the Apollo flights, about which there have been rumors concerning UFOs, employ a different approach to communications between the astronauts and the ground. The radio signals are sent directly back to Houston and then rebroadcast with Houston having the option of deleting whatever they choose to delete...During the earlier Gemini and Mercury flights the talk was 'in the open'--readily monitored by Ham equipment." NOTE: The method now used by NASA (as mentioned above) keeps the HAM OPERATORS from monitoring the astronauts-to-ground transmissions, but people with their own VHF/UHF transmitters/receivers (such as privately owned radio and television stations) could (and reportedly DID) monitor these conversations uncensored.

(SOSM)--Page 53[--pagebreak--]

"...Mission Control from time to time gave orders to the astronauts in some unusual terms, seemingly whenever an unusual sighting was taking place, directing them to 'Go to Whiskey Whiskey' or 'Barbara Barbara' or 'Bravo Bravo' or 'Kilo Kilo.' "

"Interestingly, there is an ICBM base in Montana by the name of KILO KILO. Could NASA have used this base's radio equipment to filter out through this prearranged private channel anything NASA did not want the public to know? Shockingly, WHISKEY WHISKEY, BARBARA BARBARA, and BRAVO BRAVE are also bases in the West."

(SOSM)--Page 86-87

"The disks of the Sun and the Moon appear to be just about equal as viewed from Earth...The Moon is only 2,160 miles in diameter, while the Sun is 864,000 miles. That makes the Sun's diameter approximately 400 times greater. To put it another way, the ratio of our Moon's disk to the Sun's is 1:400."

"However, our Sun is 93,000 miles away and the Moon is only about a quarter of a million miles away. Strangely enough, this works out to about the same ratio--approximately 1:400. So the distance just about cancels out the size, and this is why the tiny Moon appears to the viewer on the Earth to be about the same size as our gigantic Sun."

"This is shown remarkably during a total eclipse. Isaac Asimov makes an observation about this truly amazing situation, which he calls 'coincidence'."

"In his book 'Space, Time and Other Things' (Doubleday, 1965) he notes: 'What makes a total eclipse so remarkable is the sheer astronomical reason why the Moon and the Sun should fit so well. It is the sheerest of coincidences, and only the Earth among all the planets is blessed in this fashion.' "

(SOSM)--Page 92-93

"In his authoritative study 'Our Moon', H.P. Wilkins explains his astounding conclusion: 'Long ago it was calculated that if the Moon had contracted on cooling at the same rate as granite, a drop of only 180 degrees would create hollows in the interior amounting to no less than 14 millions of cubic miles.' " NOTE: Would not the same apply to the cooling of the Earth? This could have applications to the Hollow Earth Theory, which proposes that, not only the EARTH, but ALL planets are formed with interiors that are essentially HOLLOW.

"The associated Press wire carried this brief but startling Soviet announcement:"[--pagebreak--]

" 'Emphasizing the importance of lunar soil samples, and article in 'Pravda' revealed that the first successful automatic mission in 1970 brought back particles of iron that 'DOES NOT RUST.' Pure iron that does not rust is unknown on Earth.* In fact, it cannot yet be even manufactured. Physicists and scientific experts claim they cannot understand how this is at all possible without some kind of manufacturing process being involved.

They also point out that it is beyond our present Earth technology.' " (Detroit Free Press, August 24th, 1976.)

*NOTE: There is a large obelisk in New Delhi, India that is VERY ancient, and is composed of iron that does not rust. See Erich von Daniken's books for reference.

" 'The Sea of Tranquility is covered with material that is considerably more dense than the average density of the Moon...This is the reverse of what one would expect. On Earth the lava that flows upwards and out onto the surface is the lighter component--not the heavier fraction.' " (New York Times--November 9th, 1969.)

"...Perhaps the most striking phenomenon of all regarding our strange Moon is that the seismic recordings each month conform to nearly the same identical pattern. The sequence of events, as Earth's gravity tugs at the Moon, seems to be the same each month, rendering the same 'seismic signature.' "

"Lunar seismic disturbances are assumed to be generated by stresses building up and sliding or other movements of rock faces. In the case of the Moon, lunar expert Gary Latham (NASA) explains, probably the tidal pull (of the Earth on the Moon) builds up until the 'friction can no longer hold these surfaces together and they just pop; they slide...' But of course they would not slide each and every time in the same way at the same time. And yet they appear to be doing just that!"

"Moonquakes occur at monthly intervals like clockwork. When the Moon is closest (Perigee) the first popping noises come. Actually, the very first occur five days before the Moon reaches Perigee in its orbit, and then again another event indicates something stirring in the Moon three days before Perigee. The amazing thing is the clockwork precision with which this all happens. Scientists find it absolutely astonishing. 'You can set your watch by it,' confesses Latham." (NASA Science Briefing, Houston, May 26th, 1971.)

"Even before man journeyed to Luna, scientists like Isaac Asimov had pointed out that the Moon is really a freak of celestial nature, for by all cosmic laws SHE SHOULD NOT BE CIRCLING THE EARTH."

"The Moon is a whopping one-fourth of Earth's size. The next largest satellite circling a planet that is anywhere NEAR that ratio is whirling around Jupiter, and it is only one-EIGHTIETH the size of its master. Because of the Moon's proportionally great size some scientists have even labeled the Earth-Moon combination an actual double planetary system."

"Discussing the problems of 'having the Moon where it is,' Dr. Asimov asks:[--pagebreak--]

" '...Small planets, such as Earth, with weak gravitational fields, might well lack satellites. Pluto has no known satellites, neither have Mercury and Venus...Yet Earth, quite surprisingly, does have a satellite--the Moon.' "

" '...It's not just having satellites. It's primarily the SIZE of those satellites...In general, then, when a planet does have satellites, there would be every reason to suspect...that at best it would be a tiny world, perhaps

30 miles in diameter.' "

" 'But that is not so. Earth not only has a satellite, but it is a giant satellite, 2,160 miles in diameter. Amazing.'
" (Isaac Asimov--'Intelligent Man's Guide to Science', p.108.)

(OMSM)--Page 74

"The Moon's orbit is too nearly circular and synchronized. Such a gravitational capture should have produced a rather elongated, elliptical orbit, instead of the nearly circular path the Moon now follows around the Earth."

(OMSM)--Page 64

"The Moon is a celestial freak in several other respects. Almost all other satellites in the solar system circle their respective planets in the same plane of the orb's equator. But not our Moon. Its orbit instead lies strangely closer to the Earth's orbit around the Sun. Puzzled scientists wonder: Why is our Moon circling the Earth outside this usual equatorial planetary orbit? They do not know. NOTE: The more scientists look at the evidence brought back from the Moon, the more they are convinced that it was formed at some remote corner of the Galaxy, and was captured by the Earth several thousand years ago. The problem with the capture theory is that, for one, the Moon is too BIG. Secondly, its orbit is too perfectly circular, and too far out from the Earth. (If it HAD been captured by the Earth, it would have an ELIPTICAL orbit, not a perfectly circular one.) These facts, combined with the HOLLOW and seemingly ARTIFICIAL nature of the Moon, not to mention the 'coincidental' positioning of the Moon--the positioning that makes Earth the only planet in the solar system to experience total eclipses--all of these discrepancies and coincidences are just too much to accept. As outlandish as it may seem, the theory of 'Spaceship Moon' having been 'altered' and steered into Earth orbit by god-knows-who several thousand years ago seems to be the only one that fits all of the evidence.

"Secrets of our Spaceship Moon" (SOSM)--Page 191

" 'A new moon rose,' Richard Lewis told us at the Fifth Lunar Conference in 1974. 'It was a planet in its own right...Such a planet had to be captured to become the satellite of the Earth.' " NOTE: The fact that the Moon was once, of necessity, a planet in its own right, along with fact that evidence points to the Moon being hollow, could be an interesting piece of evidence in favor of the Hollow Earth Theory. (This theory holds that, not only our Earth, but ALL planets are formed hollow.) Therefore, the fact that the Moon is hollow does not necessarily mean that it is a spaceship fashioned by Aliens. It could simply mean that the Hollow Earth Theory is, indeed, correct, and that all planets are, in fact, formed hollow; the Moon having once been its own planet, until its relatively recent capture by the Earth. (Interestingly enough, the impossible celestial mechanics required for the Moon to be in its present orbit become much more probable if one considers it to be a hollow body. If, indeed, it was 'steered' into our orbit by 'aliens' however long ago, this would certainly make their job a lot easier!). Unfortunately, orthodox scientists have as much (if not MORE) trouble accepting the Hollow Earth

Theory as they do the Spaceship Moon theory.

(SOSM)--Page 261

"Originally 10 flights to the Moon had been scheduled...In fact, Apollo 18 and 19 rockets were ALREADY PAID FOR and the astronauts TRAINED and raring to go. Yet these last two scheduled Moon missions were cut. Why were they slashed when, as one science reporter tells us, 'the hardware had already been purchased?' "

"Even CRITICS of manned space flights like Dr. Thomas Gold of Cornell University screamed out against these nonsensical cuts: 'It's like buying a Rolls-Royce, and then not driving it because you want to save a few

bucks on the gas.' "

Research Data on the Moon

"Somebody Else is on The Moon" (SEOM) --Page 42

"If you look at a complex thing long enough, you begin to understand it, or at least its superficial aspects. The mind cannot assimilate everything in a complex picture at once, so you see very little at first. Gradually you master a detail, and then the mind can forget that detail and go on to something else. The more details you master, the more you can see."

(SEOM)--Page 49

"On august 26, 1966, NASA's Lunar Orbiter I spacecraft took a picture of a crater on the hidden side of the Moon. (NASA photo #66-H-1293)...It shows a 31 mile wide crater which HAS IMPINGED ON THE WALLS OF A SMALLER CRATER. Both craters are clearly distinguishable as OCTAGONS. Is there a natural way in which an octagon can be formed on the Moon--an octagon 31 miles in diameter?"

(SEOM)--Page 95

"34 tracks in the Apollo 17 landing area were measured and investigated. Length of the tracks ranges from .1 kilometer to 2.5 kilometers, with an average length of about .75 kilometer. Track widths ranged up to 16 meters (about 38 feet), with an average width of over 18 feet."

"20 men or more with long crowbars would be needed to dislodge even the smallest of the boulders...When the boulders were dislodged, a fantastic

ADDITIONAL FORCE would have been required to KEEP them moving on a 25 degree slope."

(SEOM)--Page 96[--pagebreak--]

"NASA photo 67-H-1135 shows two long trails, 900 feet and 1200 feet long. The objects obviously making the trails are light-splashed by the sun; no real detail can be gleaned from studying them, but they do not look like boulders."

"Do you know how much force it would take to set in motion a rock 75 feet across? Volvanic action might do it, but we have NASA's word for the fact that the Moon (on the SURFACE, at least) is seismically quiet."

"The smaller object in the photo--the one making the longer trail--came up

OUT OF THE CRATER before it continued down the hill. Repeat: it came up OUT

OF A CRATER."

"There is a fascinating TREAD MARK on the trail of one of the 'boulders.' There is also a symmetrical design on the 'boulder' itself." (Again, see NASA photo #67-H-1135.)

NOTE on the Moon's "RAYS": The so-called "rays" that extend from and between many craters on the Moon were found by Apollo astronauts to be composed of a fine, powdery chalk-like substance. (Much like the chalk-lines laid down on sports fields.) What could be the cause of these rays? It is interesting to note that the craters with the largest ray patterns are the ones in which the most ACTIVITY has been noted. (Bright lights, 'artificial constructions', and spraying.) The theory that these trails of dust are caused by meteor impacts is ruled out immediately, because most craters having rays have only one or two extending from them. (Only

the 'busy' craters have many of them.) A meteor impact causes derbis to be thrown in ALL directions. Even meteors hitting at an oblique angle would throw derbis in a complete arc along its forward direction. So what causes the rays? It seems a strange coincidence that the bottoms of the "rayed" craters are heavily coated with the same white, powdery substance of which the rays are composed. The "rays" are beginning to look like they were made by something "tracking" the powder up out of the crater, and in a straight line to other craters. It was found by the Apollo astronauts that this powder clings to EVERYTHING, and was, in fact, a great nuisance to them, as it clung to their suits, faceplates, camera lenses, cables, etc., and even found its way into the Lunar Module, posing a bit of a housekeeping problem, as the powder lost its adhesive quality upon entering the atmosphere of the Lunar Module.

Is it possible that spacecraft (UFOs?) landing on the bottom of the craters, thereby having their undersides covered by this powder, could be responsible for the tracking of this powder across the lunar surface? It would take a great number of repetitions of these trips to track a line of powder pronounced enough to be seen from many miles up. But, after all, don't planes on Earth always follow certain flight patterns? Talk to an air traffic controller, or anyone involved or interested in flying; they will tell you that there are, in fact, 'invisible highways' in the sky that pilots MUST follow. (Not only is this the law of the FAA, it is common sense: the shortest distance between 2 points IS a straight line, and is thus the quickest path to get where you're going.)

So it is entirely possible (and quite likely) that these "rays" are caused by spacecraft on the Moon. (Scientists have been UNABLE to come up with a NATURAL explanation, after all!) Now, whether these spacecraft belong to the U.S., the Soviets, or Aliens is purely a matter of speculation. I'm sure there are strong arguments in favor of each of these possibilities. The facts are there; you are free to interpret them in any way you see fit.

(SEOM)--Page 191

Lagrangian Points: "All the planets revolving around the sun have them. So does our Moon. You can stick something in one of these Lagrangian Points and it might stay there forever--or as long as the planets do."

"...asteroids, all kinds of space junk and dust can collect in the Lagrangian Points and not get swept up by the gravitational attraction of bigger bodies." NOTE: Could a permanent space-station (such as the ill-fated SkyLab) be placed into one of these Lagrangian Points? It would be much safer than placing one in ORBIT, where there exists a chance that its orbit will decay, and cause it to come crashing down to Earth.

(SEOM)--Page 195-196 Isaac Asimov: " 'It is a shame that one small thing remains unaccounted for; one trifling thing I have ignored so far, but WHAT

IN BLAZES IS OUR MOON DOING WAY OUT THERE? It's too far out to be a true satellite of Earth...It's too BIG to have been CAPTURED by the Earth. The chances of such a capture having been effected and the Moon then having taken up a nearly circular orbit about the Earth are too small to make such an eventuality credible.' "

" 'But, then, if the Moon is neither a true satellite of the Earth nor a captured one, what is it?' " ('Asimov on Astronomy'--Mercury Press, 1963.)

(SEOM)--Page 215

"...after the successful RANGER and SURVEYOR and ORBITER and APOLLO flights, we dropped manned lunar exploration like a hot potato. Less than 20% of the data resulting from these probes has been studied. Less than 2% has been reported on."

(SEOM)--Page 221

To order NASA Moon Photos: SPACE PHOTOGRAPHS
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20710

The NASA number should be given in full. The cost for a single 8x10 B&W photo is \$1.75 (check current price); for color, \$5.00 (check current price). Postage & Handling fees are 15% of the total order (\$2.00 minimum).

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration Room 6035
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20546

"Moongate" (MGTE)--Page 24-25

"The funding of top-secret military projects can be easily camouflaged by other unclassified projects. Components and parts needed for secret projects can be ordered one at a time from different manufacturers and charged to a dummy or decoy project. The parts can be assembled in secret and the manufacturers never know what the end product is. An expensive decoy project can be used to generate the funds and to develop the technology for highly sophisticated secret projects at the same time. The NASA space program to put men on the Moon provided the military with such a decoy project."

(MGTE)--Page 32

"The point where a spacecraft enters the predominant attractive zone of the Moon's gravity is called the neutral point. It is the region in space where the Earth's force of attraction equals the Moon's force of attraction. Since the Moon is smaller and SUPPOSEDLY has a smaller surface gravity, the neutral point should be quite close to the Moon. In fact, if it is assumed that the Moon has one-sixth of the Earth's surface gravity (which is what we are all taught in school), the neutral point is calculated to be about nine-tenths of the distance between the Earth and the Moon. The average distance to the Moon is about 239,000 miles, hence this places the neutral point approximately 23,900 miles from the Moon's center."

(MGTE)--Page 45

"At a point 43,495 miles from the Moon, lunar gravity exerted a force equal to the gravity of the Earth, then some 200,000 miles distant." ('Time' magazine, July 25, 1969.)

(MGTE)--Page 45-46

"At a distance of 43,495 miles from the Moon, Apollo 11 passed the so-called 'neutral' point, beyond which the lunar gravitational field dominated that of Earth." ('History of Rocketry & Space'--1969.)

(MGTE)--Page 48-49

"...since the Earth's pull equals the Moon's at the neutral point, the inverse-square law enables the pull of gravity at the Moon's surface to be determined...The result is that the Moon's surface gravity is 64% of the Earth's surface gravity, not the one-sixth (or 16.7%) value predicted by Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation!"

(MGTE)--Page 61

"In one-sixth gravity everything would weigh one-sixth, or 16.7%, of its Earth weight. A 180lb. man would weigh a mere 30lbs. Writers were speculating on the athletic abilities of men on the Moon long before the space program and Apollo. They based their calculations on one-sixth gravity. The public was anticipating some of these spectacular athletic feats when astronauts explored the Moon, but none were ever performed."

(MGTE)--Page 63[--pagebreak--]

"...even with the astronaut gear, (spacesuit, etc.)...(Apollo astronaut John Young)...should have been able to jump over six feet off the ground if the Moon had one-sixth of the Earth's gravity. In actuality, his efforts lifted him at most 18" off the ground. ...observations (of the NASA video tapes, and television broadcasts) indicated that Young made several attempts to jump as high as he could but with no success in achieving a height of more than 18 inches."

(MGTE)--Page 67

"A photo appeared in the December 12, 1969 issue of 'Life' magazine showing Apollo astronaut Alan Bean carrying a barbell-shaped package of instruments which allegedly weighed 190 Earth pounds. The accompanying statement that it had a Moon weight of only 30 pounds does not seem consistent with the photo which shows a noticeable bow in the approximately 1-inch bar. (NASA photo

69-HC1341)."

"The movie film of this event is even more revealing. As Bean carried the instrument package across the lunar surface, the bar bent up and down, strained by the heavy burden on each end. It was also apparent that the instrument package was quite heavy from Bean's efforts and movements."

(MGTE)--Page 68

"Astronauts were sent to the Bend, Oregon area to get their 'Moon Legs.' Walter Cunningham was the first to try out the Moon suit, backpack life support system, and certain tools to be used by Armstrong and Aldrin on the Moon excursion."

"That the astronauts were able to maneuver around at all in the Bend, Oregon area with their gear on suggests that the gear weighed far less than 185 pounds. (The weight that we were all given.)"

(MGTE)--Page 72-73

"When Apollo 14 astronauts were in view of the south flank of Cone Crater, Shephard went down on one knee to pick up a rock and required the aid of Mitchell to stand up. About 2/3 of the way to their destination, their heart rates were up to 120 beats per minute as they moved uphill."

"As they climbed, Shephard's rate reached 150 per minute and Mitchell's went to 128."

"The astronauts never reached Cone Crater. They went back down hill toward Weir Crater to collect rock samples, then on to triplet to dig trenches."

(MGTE)--Page 74

"The author observed one of the Apollo 14 astronauts in a movie film of the mission. The astronaut was running in semislow-motion in an otherwise perfectly normal manner. The discrepancy arises when it is considered that the astronaut went no higher off the surface and went no farther with each step than he would have on Earth. The slow-motion effects could not cover up this fact. This suggests that the film speed was adjusted to slow down the action to give the impression that the astronauts were lighter than they

actually were. With the slow-motion effects, objects would appear to fall more slowly and the public would be convinced of the Moon's weak gravity."[--pagebreak--]

(MGTE)--Page 75

"The Rover was supposedly designed for the Moon's one-sixth gravity, but close examination indicates that it resembled a vehicle more suitable for near-Earth gravity. It was approximately 10 feet long and 4 feet high, with a 7.5 foot wheelbase and 6 foot tread width. The wheels were 32" in diameter with chevron-shaped treads of Titanium, not much different looking than an Earth tire."

(MGTE)--Page 76-77

"...a minimum-size vehicle (for use on the Moon) would need a wheelbase of 20 feet to give it speed capability over rough terrain...To keep the center of gravity to within 6 feet of the surface, it would need a tread width of 20 feet"

(MGTE)--Page 77

"The Rover encountered mostly loose dust and rocks on the Moon. This type of surface would have less traction than ordinary pavement. The Rover had a loaded Earth weight of 1,540 lbs. Under one-sixth gravity, only 128 lbs. of force would be required to make the vehicle slide. Therefore, in going the maximum speed of 10.2 MPH, the vehicle would begin to slide if the wheels were turned enough to make a radius of curvature of less than 84 feet. Even at 5 MPH, the minimum curvature would be 20 feet. The operator would have to be extremely careful not to make any abrupt changes in direction since a sharp turn could tip it over." (See the tracks of the Rover in NASA photo #71-HC-277--it shows the tracks of the Rover while being driven by one of the astronauts. The driver was doing some 'sand-dune'-type reckless driving, with wild swerves and curves all over the place. Doesn't sound like he had much trouble with flipping over, does it? And considering that the Rover was too SMALL for effective operation at one-sixth gravity, even at LOW speeds and using EXTREME caution, something just doesn't fit here. All observations indicate that the Moon has a much higher gravity than was previously believed.)

(MGTE)--Page 79-80

"Charles Duke (Apollo 16) evidently had a difficult time on the Moon. He fell a number of times and a series of photos appeared in many newspapers which showed him stumbling and falling...Since objects would take nearly 2-1/2 times longer to fall in one-sixth gravity, Duke should have had plenty of time to catch himself. It is even more surprising that Duke fell as OFTEN as he did considering that he was wearing the most advanced, updated Moon suit which supposedly provided him more flexibility than any astronaut before him."

(MGTE)--Page 93-94[--pagebreak--]

"The author acquired the movie showing the Apollo 14 flag ceremony. Close analysis of this film shows that the flag billowed and waved when the astronauts were not touching it or even close to it. At the end of the flag ceremony, as one of the astronauts moved away from the flag, it began to wave back and forth. In an apparent attempt to mask any further display of an atmospheric wind, both astronauts blocked the movie camera's view of the flag. The astronaut nearest the flag began running toward and in front of the camera while the other astronaut put his arm in front of the lens."

"The Apollo 14 film (above) was ordered (by the author) in 1980 from 'Movie Newsreels', a company located in Hollywood, California."

(MGTE)--Page 104-105

"The most probable cause of a planet's magnetic field seems to be the roatation of charges which are present in its atmosphere and on its surface. These charges rotate with the planet; therefore, the instensity of the magnetic field generated would be directly proportional to the planet's rotational velocity. Since the Moon's rotational velocity is less than 1% of Earth's, is also follows that the Moon's field is less than 1% of Earth's." NOTE: The Apollo program DID discover that the Moon has a very feeble magnetic field.

"A rotating planet can be compared to an electrical solenoid, which is a coil of wire...When a current is sent through the coil, a magnetic field is generated at right angles to the direction of the wire (the direction of the current flow). Planets carry charges with them in their atmosphere and surface and this generates electrical currents in the direction of rotation, or east-west. The magnetic field is generated at right angles to this, or the noth-south direction. Even though the charges are not necessarily moving east-west relative to the surface which is traveling with them, the magnetic field is still created beacuse the planet itself is rotating." NOTE: This is very important when applied to the Hollow Earth Theory. One of the strongest arguments of orthodox scientists against the Hollow Earth Theory has always been that magnetic fields around planets are created by a rotating mass of liquid iron, thus making the Hollow Earth Theory an impossibility. (Heaven forbid they should consider an alternate theory as to the cause of the Earth's magnetic field. After all, man has penetrated the crust of this planet no deeper than 5 miles (and that's if you count SONAR...actual PHYSICAL penetration is much less than this), so how do we know for certain what is at the center?) In light of the new findings (above) concerning the cause of planetary magnetic fields, the scientists' main objection to the Hollow Earth Theory is removed, and the theory becomes possible; indeed, very

PROBABLE. (See the Hollow Earth papers for further reference.)

NASA photo 89-HC-431 shows the atmosphere around the Moon. (It is shown as plate #11 in 'MOONGATE'.)

(MGTE)--Page 125[--pagebreak--]

"It is probable that only a limited thickness of the Earth's crust contributes to the majority of the Earth's surface gravity die to the scattering of gravity radiation originating from masses below a certain depth. (Much the same as a stack of magnets gets stronger as you add more magnets, but only to a certain point, where the bottom magnet is not strong enough to reach all the way through to the upper layers--Galt). This implies that the Earth's mass cannot be accurately predicted using the conventional method. If the planets had empty or hollow centers, the surface gravity might not be much different than if they had iron cores, or even lead cores. This seems to explain why the Moon has such a high gravity for its size. Because of this effect, the conclusion is that Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation overstated the mass of the Earth in the first place." NOTE: While this argument is aimed at explaining the reason for the high gravity on the Moon, one can immediately see its importance as applied to the Hollow Earth Theory.

(MGTE)--Page 126-127

"It is not commonly known that the Earth displays the same bell-like ringing or reverberation as the Moon...(Such a) ringing effect was recorded recorded during the May 22, 1960 Chilean earthquake...The ringing continues for a considerable length of time in a regular series of slow impulses which were recorded at various independent seismic stations...The planet rang again as a result of the Anchorage, Alaska earthquake of March 27, 1964." NOTE:: This points out, as I stated earlier, that the Moon is not necessarily a 'spaceship' just because of this ringing. It does seem to point to the fact that ALL planets are, indeed, HOLLOW.

(MGTE)--Page 129

"A photograph of the Earth taken by the DODGE (Deaprtment Of Defense Gravity Experiment) satellite. 18,100 miles above the equator, appeared in the November 10, 1967 issue of 'Life' magazine...The author was not able to obtain permission to reproduce this photo; however, it is available for inspection at most

libraries."

"The DODGE photo is interesting, but a view at a better angle is needed to show more details. Such a picture, taken in 1967 by the Applications Technology Satellite 111 (ATS-111) from its stationary position over the equator above Brazil, is shown in NASA photo 67-HC723." NOTE: This last photo also appeared in 'Secret of the Ages', by brinsley Le Poer Trench. (This book was taken off the market by the U.S. Government shortly after its release in 1977.)

Both of the above mentioned photos depict the Earth, and show the 'hole' at the North Pole from different angles, giving depth to the phenomenon, and allowing researchers to make quite accurate estimates as to the hole's width and angle of descent into the Earth's interior.

These photos belong with the Hollow Earth research materials, but seeing as how I ran across them amongst the MOONGATE research data, I decided to include them here. After all, the more one researches ONE of these two theories, the more light is shed on the other.

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