

Moon Mystery

The Moon Landing - Reality or Hoax?



By Josef Kemény 21/12/2011



Eric v. Däniken



Daniel Fry

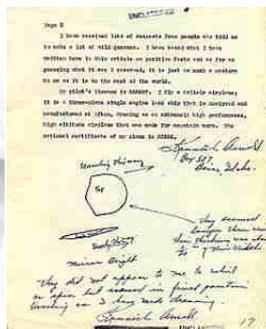
George Adamiski

The Moon Mystery – did the moon landing take place or is it a hoax? **This is still a hot issue.** Is it really possible to go from almost nothing in such short time (1961-1969) and land on the Moon? The Moon has no atmosphere, a fluttering flag is scientifically out of the question. But flags were fluttering on the Moon.

Did NASA land on the Moon or did they not? According to science there is no atmosphere on the Moon, a fluttering flag is out of the question. When Apollo 11, the Eagle, landed on the Moon in 1969, the American flag was raised outside the lunar module. Watched by the whole world it started to flutter and the conspiracy theory was born. It was said that NASA had not landed on the Moon, that the whole project had been pre-recorded in a studio. The television images were blurred and there was no starry sky to be seen during the walks on the Moon. Later on NASA admitted that the original recording had been lost, there is only a copy left.

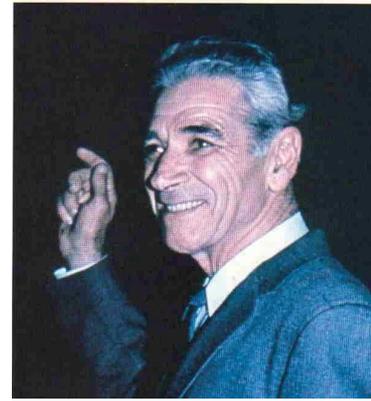
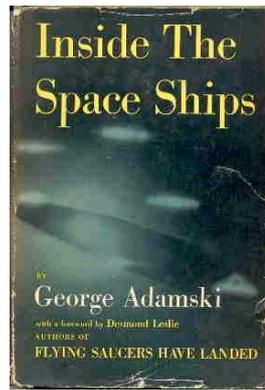
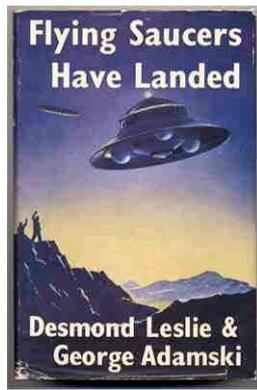
Which is the truth? Did the Moon landing take place or not? Is the conspiracy theory true? According to science there was no landing, it is not possible for a flag to flutter on the Moon.

With this theme I try to achieve clarity about the landing on the Moon. Note that I use accessible material and I interpret it according to my knowledge.



Kenneth A. Arnold (born March, 1915 in Sebeka, Minnesota, died January, 1984 in Bellevue, Washington) was an American businessman and a pilot. By the public he is mostly known for having made the first acknowledged observation of unidentified flying objects in the US. He claimed to have seen nine unusual objects flying in formation near Mount Rainier, Washington on June 24, 1947. Arnold described the objects as similar to a flat saucer or a disc and their a-rhythmical movements reminded him of a "saucer bouncing across water." This quickly made the press coin the term "flying saucer" or "flying disc" in stories about similar objects. **That was in 1947** and the window to space was officially opened despite the fact that authorities around the world had denied the existence of UFOs during at least 30 years. Today, millions of people have seen UFOs around the world, some of them have even met them. The UN has appointed a contact person for aliens with an office in Switzerland. UFOs are monitors of the men and women in power and they also monitor our space programmes.

George Adamski



George Adamski (born April 17, 1891, died April 23, 1965) was an American born in Poland, world famous within ufology. After Kenneth Arnold's introduction of UFO/flying saucers in 1947, Adamski developed the aliens issue further. Adamski was a ufology pioneer. In 1948 he took his first picture of a flying saucer at Palomar Gardens, Mt. Palomar. On November 20, 1952, he boarded a space ship. In his books, he describes in detail his activities with the aliens. In his case it is about a human group from space, in our solar system. In his book *Inside the Space Ships* he describes a very interesting issue: with the crew he has seen an object similar to a TV-set where he saw pictures, moving as well as still and a number of graphs. Today we know that what he actually saw were computers. Today there are around two billion computer users around the world. I will return to Adamski below the rubric the *Moon Landing with the Apollo project*.

Daniel Fry



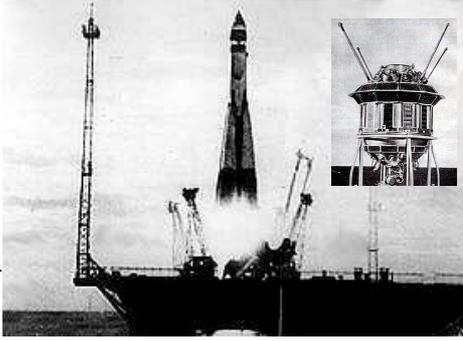
Daniel William Fry (Verdon Township, Minnesota, July 19, 1908 - Alamogordo, New Mexico, December 20, 1992). In his book *The White Sands Incident*, 1954, he describes his encounter with UFO and other issues. He also goes a long way back in ufology. Since then many people have reported similar experiences.

The great race between the Soviet Union mellan and the US

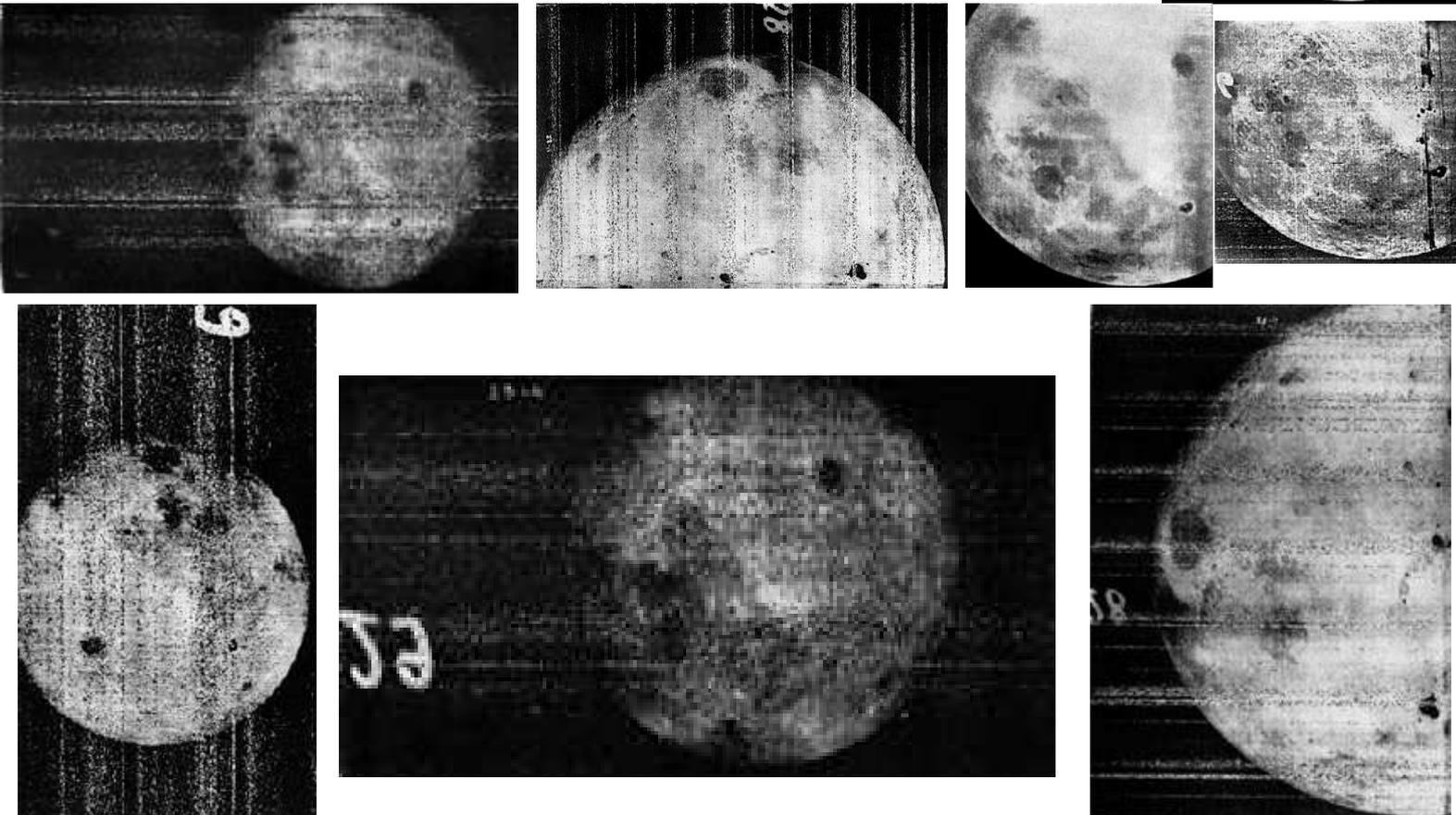


I have followed the competition between the USSR and the US from 1957, when the Soviets launched Sputnik I. I was a child, but my space interest was already in my blood. In my home town Baja there was a small observatory belonging to family with four brothers who built the little window to space. As a child I was allowed to use the small telescope and saw the Moon! It is an experience I will never forget.

But now, after about 55 years and some answers wiser; I can clearly see the mystery of the Moon connected to the landings on the Moon in the late '60s and early '70s. The reason for why I briefly tell the story from the beginning is that it makes it easier to understand also the events which took place in secrecy. Moreover, many who are too young have no knowledge at all about the landings on the Moon.



Luna 3
Start 1959, October 4



On October 4, 1959, the Soviet Union launched a space ship called "Luna 3" to the Moon to take close photos of the Moon and send the pictures back to Earth. The pictures above are of the far side of the Moon. You can see the Moon as it is and its black background. There is darkness round the Moon, we cannot see any stars. The Soviet Union had taken a big step forward.

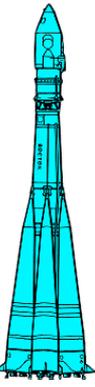
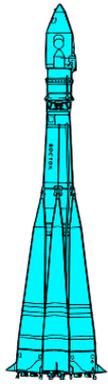
Project Mercury, USA 1959



In 1959 NASA introduced its Project Mercury. At the same time the USSR carried out unmanned voyages and took photos of the Moon, also of the far side.

The Official Vostok (East) programme

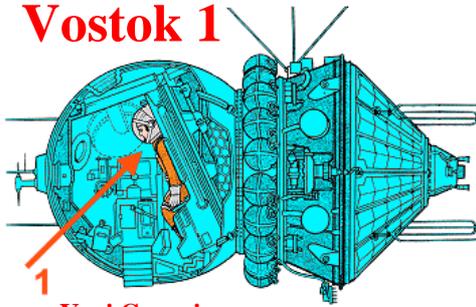
1961-1963



Yuri Gagarin, 12/04/61



Vostok 1



Yuri Gagarin



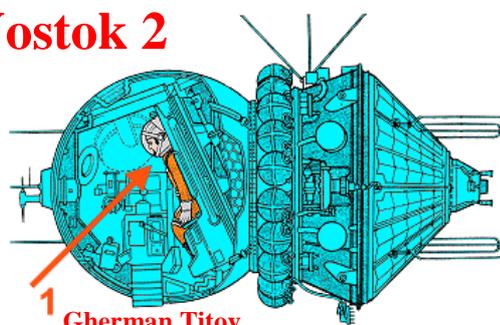
On April 12, 1961 the cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin on board "Vostok 1" was the first man to complete one orbit of the Earth and land unharmed. It was a world-wide sensation. Gagarin became a world celebrity directly upon his successful return. Note that there is neither name nor year on Gagarin's emblem, only Vostok and СССР.



Gherman Titov, 06/08/61



Vostok 2



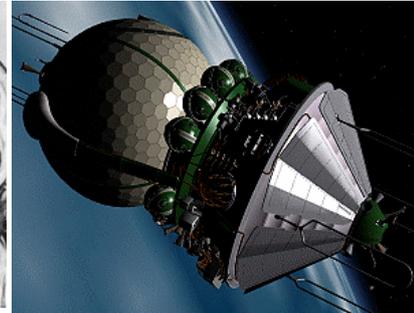
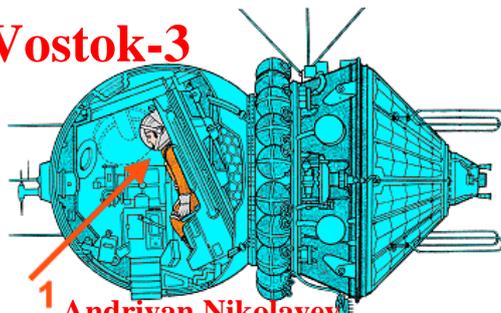
Gherman Titov,



The next cosmonaut in order was Gherman Titov who managed to complete a space journey from start to landing. With **Vostok 2** he orbited the Earth 17 times. His emblem only states **Vostok-2**.



Vostok-3



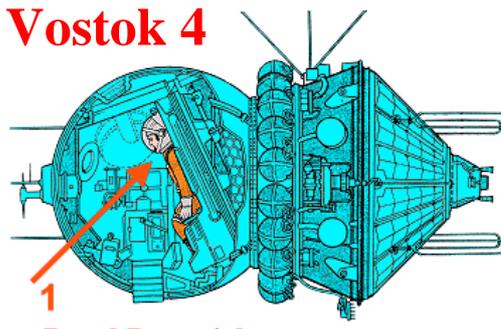
Andriyan Nikolayev, 11/08/62



On board the **Vostok 3** was the cosmonaut Andrian Nikolayev. He orbited Earth 64 times. He was number three to complete the whole mission, with some problems. No year, no name on his emblem either.



Vostok 4



Popovich Pavel, 12/08/62

Pavel Popovich



On board the **Vostok 4** was the cosmonaut Pavel Popovich. The **Vostok 3** and **Vostok 4** mission is clearly visible on the emblem above, a rendez-vous was planned. It is said that the two capsules were around 5 kilometres apart. Popovich orbited Earth 48 times. About the emblem: we can clearly, for the first time, see the names of the two space craft Vostok 3 and Vostok 4, the year 1962 and even the month, August. We cannot, however, see the names of the cosmonauts.





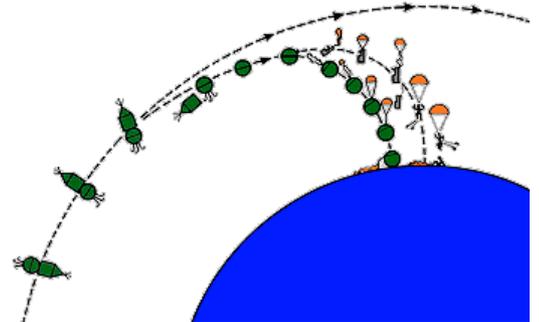
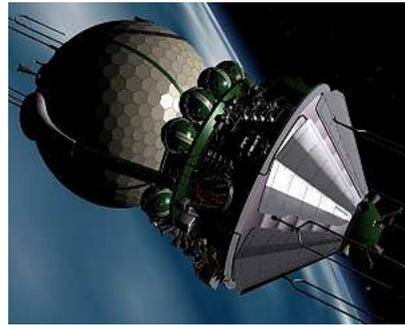
When a manned Russian space mission was successful, the world knew that the SSSR had struck again.



Valery Bykovsky, 14/06/63



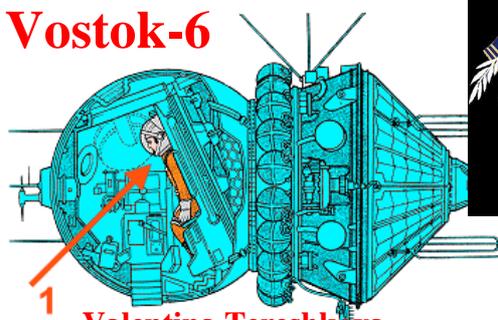
Valery Bykovsky,



A little more than a year after the successful rendez-vous in space between Vostok 3 and Vostok 4, it was time again. The cosmonaut was Valery Bykovsky on board the **Vostok 5** which took off on June 14, 1963. From its emblem it is clear that Vostok 5 will be accompanied by Vostok 6. Still no year, no name on the emblem. Bykovsky orbited 81 times and after 5 days in space he accomplished a successful landing.



Valentina Tereshkova, 16/06/63



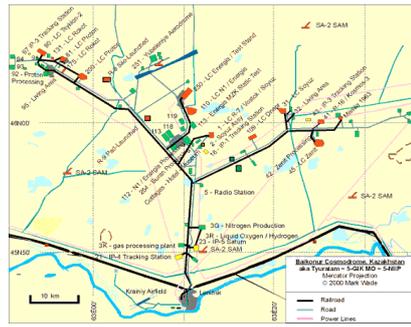
Valentina Tereshkova,



On June 16, 1963, **Vostok 6** took off from Baikonur with the cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova. On her emblem we can see the programme which tells us that Vostok 6 will meet with Vostok 5. They saw each other's capsule, in that way the programme was a success. Valentina in her Vostok 6 orbited the Earth 48 times and landed after having been in space for 3 days. This was the last project in the Vostok programme. Note that the cosmonauts wore neither an emblem nor a nametag on their spacesuits.

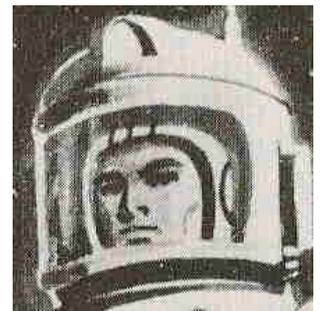
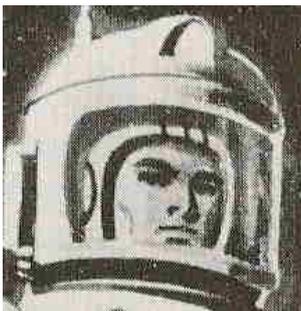


After the successful Vostok 5 – Vostok 6 project, the cosmonauts became world famous. Valentina was the first woman in space and became a role model for many women. The world got to know about the Vostok programme with six spaceflights through Soviet media. Here I must add that UFO closely monitored the Vostok programme. But things happened in secrecy and the world was never told. Now I will try to clarify facts about the full Vostok programme. Here is the list of secret Vostok spaceflight failures between the years 1957 and 1962.

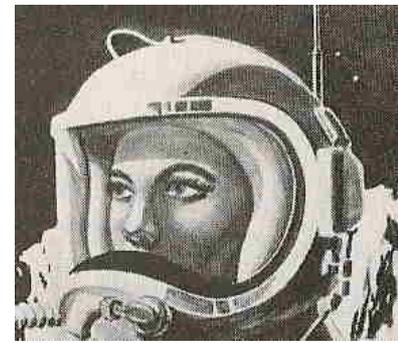
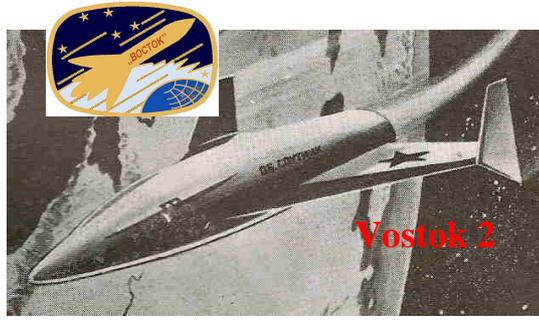
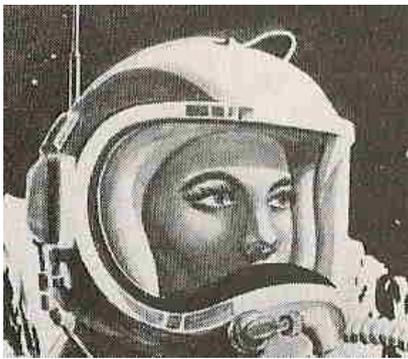


Kapustin Yar Cosmodrome, 1946-

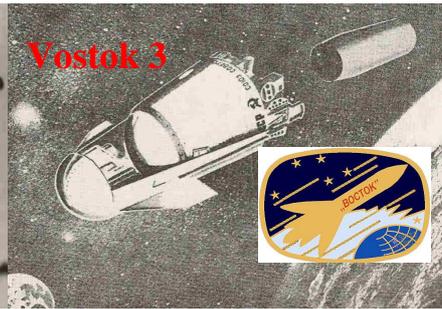
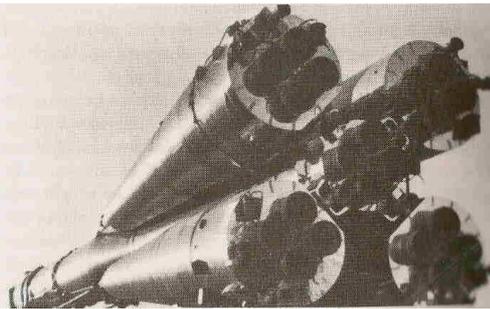
Baikonur Cosmodrome, Soviet launch pad LC-1, 1957-



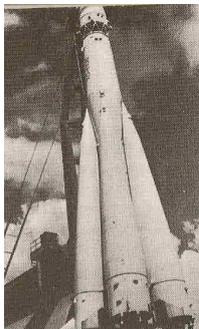
Aleksei Ledovskiy, Vostok 1 1957. Aleksei Ledovskiy was the first cosmonaut to be launched into space from Kapustin Yar in 1957. He was around 200 kilometres from the Earth but something happened and the signal disappeared, there was silence and his voice was not heard again. He reached a height of close to 200 kilometres. Source: influential top-level Czechoslovakian military.



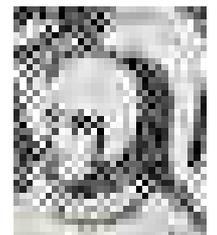
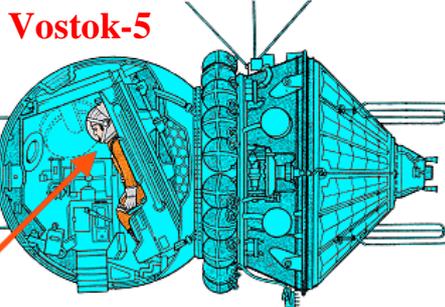
Sergey Shiborin, Vostok 2, February 1958. Sergey Shiborin was according to the secret list the second cosmonaut to be launched from Kapustin Yar. He met the same destiny as did Ledovski. After 28 minutes there was no contact between ground control and the capsule. Shiborin orbited the Earth and was left in space.
Source: influential top-level Czechoslovakian military.



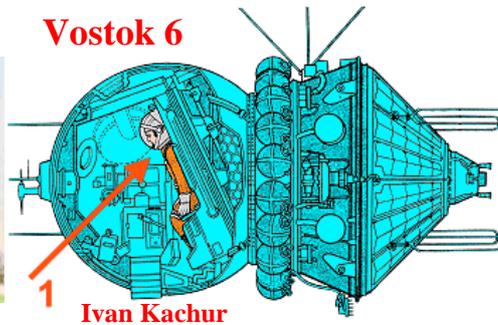
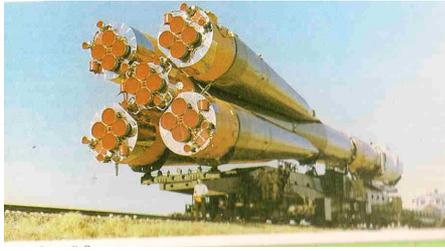
Andrei Mitkov, Vostok 3 January, 1959. The launch rocket exploded at takeoff from Baikonur, launch pad LC 1, with cosmonaut Andrei Mitkov on board. A catastrophe at the beginning of the year for the Soviet Union; cosmonaut number three died at takeoff.
Source: influential top-level Czechoslovakian military.



Marya Gromova, Vostok 4 December, 1959. Marya Gromova was the first woman in space. Her spaceflight took place in December, 1959. She disappeared without a trace and her whole programme is still top secret. There are rumours she also flew a so-called rocket-powered aircraft, like the American X 15, she seems to have been a test pilot. She was a popular and capable professional, maybe with secrets in her baggage. Her case may have been very sensitive and therefore the USSR kept quiet. One secret could have been about "ETV". Source: influential top-level Czechoslovakian military.
(ETV = Extra-Terrestrial Vehicle)



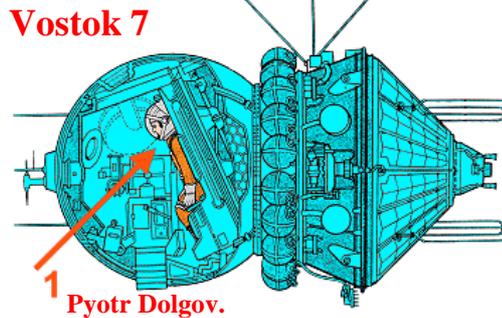
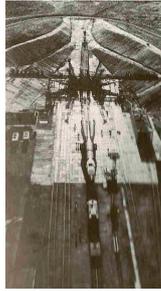
Vostok 5 15/05/60, anonymous cosmonaut. He started his spaceflight from Baikonur on May 15, 1960. There were rumours that the USSR was about to launch a cosmonaut into space, but they were quickly silenced. This anonymous cosmonaut disappeared without a trace as did Marya Gromova in Vostok 4. Did something connected to an ETV happen? ETV was a very secret issue in the USSR as well.



Vostok 6

Ivan Kachur

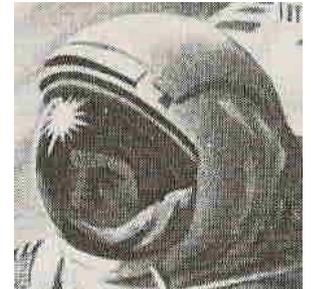
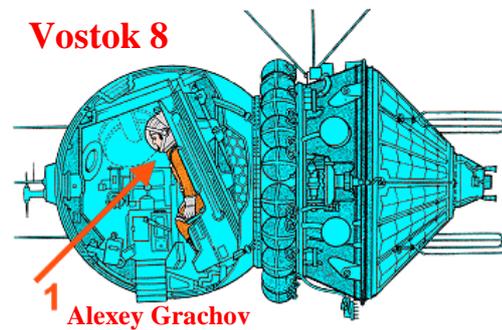
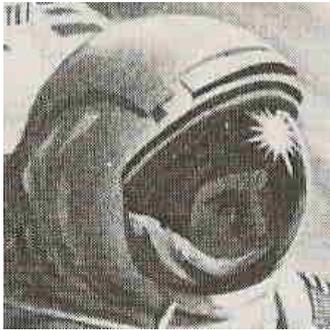
Ivan Kachur, Vostok-6 1960-09-27. Ivan Kachur's Vostok 6 took off from Baikonur on December 27, 1960. The destiny of cosmonaut Ivan Kachur is a mystery as are those of Marya Gromova in Vostok 4 and the anonymous cosmonaut in Vostok 5. There is information indicating that his name was struck off the list of cosmonauts. He also disappeared without a trace. Was an ETV involved again?



Vostok 7

Pyotr Dolgov.

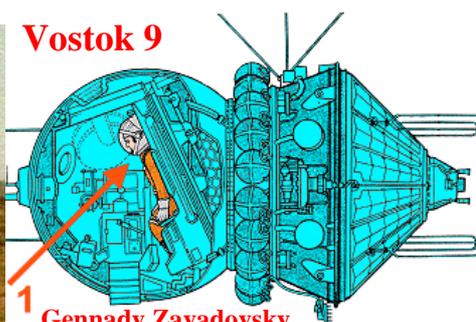
Pyotr Dolgov Vostok-7, 11/10/60. He is said to have made his spaceflight on October 11, 1960. The flight was a total failure. There are different versions of his destiny: he is said to have died in 1962, to have been a parachute jumper, that he was not on the list of cosmonauts. But it also quite natural that contradictory information is rich from a source when you for some reason do not want to discuss reality.



Vostok 8

Alexey Grachov

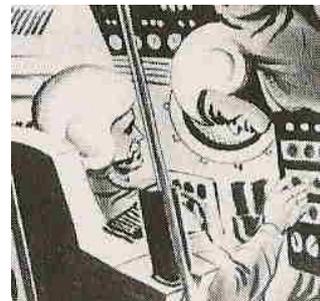
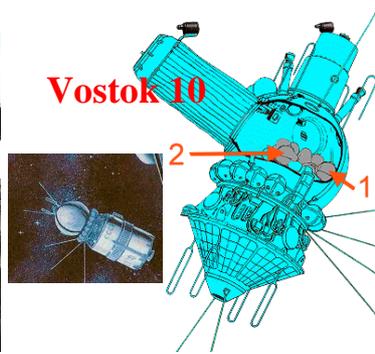
Alexey Grachov Vostok 8, December 1960. Alexey Grachov's spaceflight took place in December, 1960. His flight was also a failure, therefore the Soviet Union chose to remain silent also about him. It may be the case that the Soviets had enormous technology and communication problems despite the fact they had already carried out several successful flight to the Moon, e.g. photos of the far side of the Moon. It is possible that also in this case the retrorockets did not work and he was stuck in space. According to another source he was also a parachute jumper, just like Dolgov. His destiny was the same and he died from a failed parachute jump from a considerable altitude.



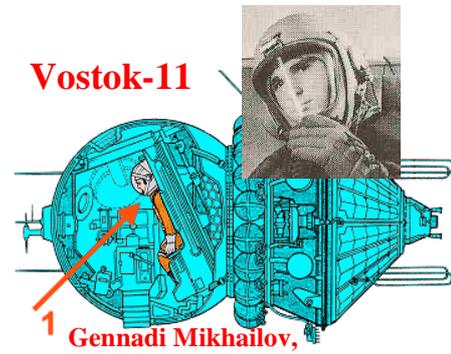
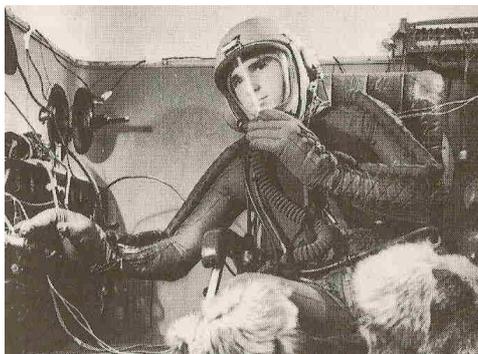
Vostok 9

Gennady Zavadovsky,

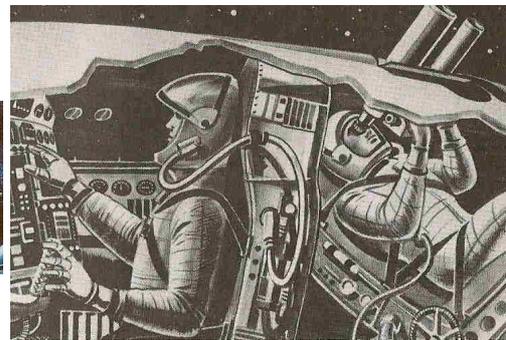
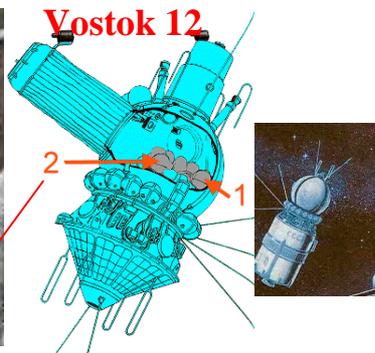
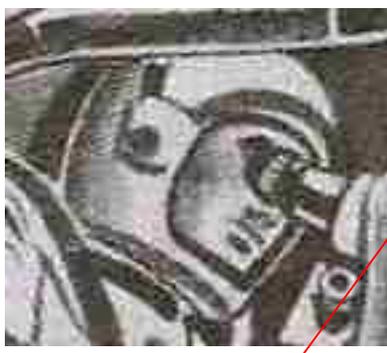
Gennady Zavadovsky, Vostok 9, end of December, 1960. According to the secret list, Gennady Zavadovsky finished the Vostok spaceflights at the end of December, 1960. Not even his flight went well, another catastrophe for the Soviets. We should remember that the Soviet space programme had military aims and all cosmonauts were defense employees. Zavadovsky also remained in space.



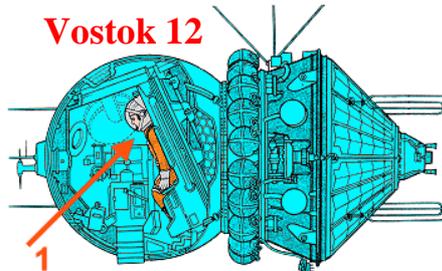
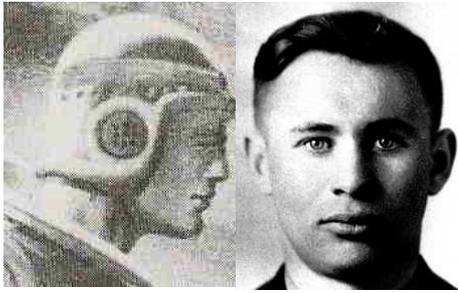
Nikolay A Tokov (1) Ludmila Tokov (2) Vostok-10 10/01/61. Their space capsule took off from Bainokur on January 10, 1961. It said to have been a perfect start and the capsule entered the planned orbit. On board was a married couple, the Tokovs. The Italian brothers from **Torre Bert** (radio amateurs) caught signals from the cosmonauts and could follow the conversation between the capsule and the ground control. According to the brothers something terrible happened out there since the voice of the confused female cosmonaut was clearly audible. The problem was that it was not possible to return to Earth. Her name was Ludmila and she always spoke Russian with the ground control. Did the retro rockets not work or was there some kind of object which stopped the return flight? The Tokovs also remained in space.



Gennadi Mikhailov, Vostok-11 02/02/61. Cosmonaut Gennadi Mikhailov in training. The picture was sent from Moscow across the world. He was introduced as a possible first man in space. An American radio correspondent in Moscow, Martin Kalb, reported to New York that the Soviet Union had sent a man into space. The correspondent reported that an official statement about the Russian spaceflight had been expected at 15.00 the day before, but had been delayed, no reason given. Just like the reporter stated, Vostok 11 took off from Bainokur on February 3, 1961. The take-off was perfect and the capsule entered its orbit round the Earth. On board the spacecraft Vostok 11 was Gennadi Mikhailov. The Italian brothers from Torre Bert can tell us about Mikhailov's destiny in space. They managed to localize the spacecraft and established contact with it. According to them, Mikhailov suffered a lethal heart attack. They received signals registering the cosmonaut's breathing and heart frequency. Did he panic? Was he frightened by something he saw? No answers. Also Mikhailov remained out there. The Soviet Union could only stay quiet again about the new death connected to spaceflights.

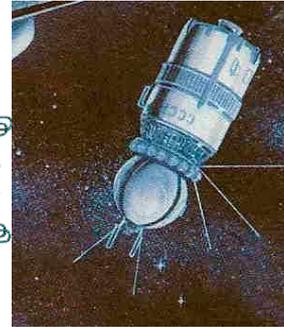
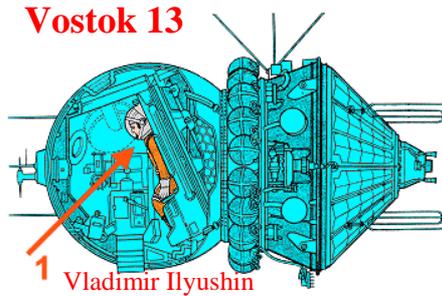
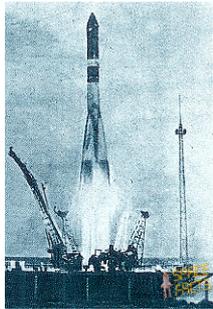


Anonymous cosmonaut (1), anonymous cosmonaut, woman (2), probably a married couple. On 23/02/61 **Vostok 12** left Baikonur according to plans. On board Vostok 12 was probably an anonymous married couple. Again, the take-off went smoothly and the spacecraft entered its orbit around Earth. On February 24 the crew an object and there were discussions about it between the capsule and ground control. The crew described the object for the ground control, according to the Torre Bert brothers who also noticed that the SOS signals grew weaker until they disappeared. The man reported electrical disturbances – it was impossible to read the instruments and the radio signals from Earth were barely audible. Suddenly, the voice of a woman: "I have got it and I hold it in my right hand. Look out through the porthole! I have it..." Male voice: "Here...here is something. If we cannot get out, the world will never know anything about it. It's difficult to..." The transmission was cut. A Russian studio reporter announced that it was eight o'clock p.m. Moscow time. UFO enthusiasts are convinced that the Russian couple made direct contacts with an extra-terrestrial vehicle. The Torre Bert brothers had recorded the transmission and asked linguists and psychologists to listen to the voices. Their conclusion was that the cosmonauts had encountered something strange at close range, something that had surprised and scared them. It is said that by cutting the transmission, the Russians lost a spectacular sensation. It may be the case that an ETV took care of Vostok 12. Anyway, Vostok 12 disappeared for ever with Russian cosmonauts on board, as did Vostok 10 and 12.



Valentin Bondarenko. He died during training on March 23, 1961. **Valentin Bondarenko**

He was a talented and promising cosmonaut, member of the Vostok group of cosmonauts.



Vladimir Ilyushin, Vostok-13 07/04/61, waiting for take-off. The next cosmonaut in turn was Vladimir Ilyushin. He was a “celebrity” in the Soviet Union – an experienced test pilot and son of the famous airplane constructor Sergej Ilyushin, who has signed a large number of airplanes with his signature “IL”. His rocket took off from Baikonur according to plans on April 7, 1961. There were no problems at take-off and the spacecraft Vostok- 13 entered its orbit. He orbited the earth three times. The problem in his assignment was that contacts between him and the ground control did not work, Ilyushin was left alone in space. During his third lap he managed to switch on the retro rockets and started his return journey. He landed somewhere in the USSR but the impact was hard. He was the first cosmonaut to come back alive. He was shocked and mentally disturbed after unexpected duress during that last part of the flight. He was immediately transported to a military hospital for treatment.

On Monday, April 10, 1961 there were rumours from Moscow that a Russian man already in space. The first, short telegram read: “Moscow 10 April (TT-AFP) A well-informed source stated on Monday evening that the USSR have successfully launched a man into space. No official confirmation has been issued.”

On Tuesday morning, April 11, the Russian capital was a turmoil of rumours about the anonymous man in space. Russian radio- and TV-crews were constantly on call to monitor the expected world sensation.

MAN IN SPACE TO TELL HIS OWN STORY!

Moscow were late in confirming the information that the first man had been sent into space. Neither did they deny the persistent rumours about the space flight. Why? A telegram explained: “All preparations have been made in order to officially confirm that the flight and the difficult landing have been successful. It is however likely that the cosmonaut will be examined first and thereafter, in his own words, relate his fantastic experience.”

Moscow statement: MAN IN SPACE HAS COME BACK SAFE AND SOUND

”A Russian cosmonaut has already accomplished a flight in space and has safely returned. Scientists are currently investigating the results, well-informed sources in Moscow announced this morning. Any official statement concerning the spaceflight has not yet been issued as of Tuesday morning.”

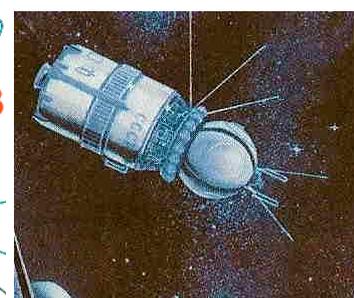
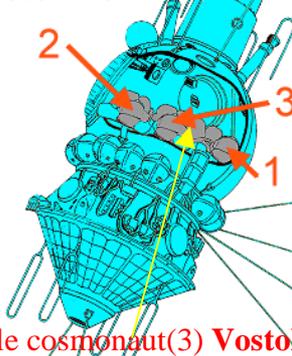
At the military hospital doctors and top staff from the Soviet space organisation gathered and formed the opinion that Ilyushin’s mental damage was so serious that he could not be allowed to meet the world press. They hoped that doctors would be able to treat Ilyushin so well that he would be able to do it later. But this did not happen and there was no official statement concerning this flight either.

Between April 8 and 9 a decision was taken to launch a new spacecraft on April 12. Next cosmonaut in turn was Ilyushin’s replacement, the substitute Gagarin. His flight was short, only once round the Earth and then landing at a predetermined location. Then it was possible to confirm that the first Russian citizen has accomplished a successful spaceflight from start to landing. For the first time the USSR managed to carry out a successful program after many failures. Therefore they gave this flight the name **Vostok 1** instead of Vostok 14.

Gagarin's space flight was so sudden that not even his family and closest friends knew about it. When his father for the first time heard that a man had been launched into space, he had no idea that it was his own son. He is supposed to have said: "It must be an idiot who tries something like that!" After the fatherly opinion, a cosmonaut at last appeared before the world press and introduced himself: Yuri Gagarin. But one question remains: How did Ilyushin's family and relatives feel? A common son of a worker/farmer suddenly became a world celebrity instead of son of a wealthy family.



Vostok 18

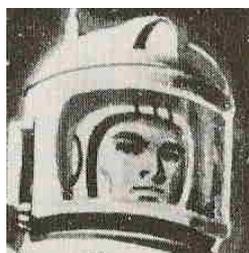


Alexey Belokonev (1) Anonymous cosmonaut (2) Anonymous female cosmonaut(3) Vostok 18, November, 1962.

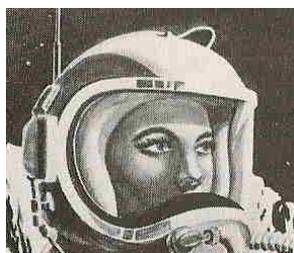
After the successful spaceflights of Andriyan Nikolayev, 11/08/62, (Vostok 3) and Pavel Popovich, 12/08/62 (Vostok 4) the next spaceflight took place in November, 1962. Alexey Belokonev was the commander, with him were two namless cosmonauts, one of them a woman. In November, 1962, Vostok 18 was launched from Baikonur. The take-off went well and the spacecraft entered its orbit. The Italian brothers established contact with the crew but according to the brothers the communication between the space capsule and the ground control was cut. In other words: they still were in touch, but ground control did not respond to calls from the crew. The situation worsened gradually and they were worried that the world would never know about their spaceflight. Eventually, this crew also disappeared into space on board Vostok 18. A question to ask in retrospect is why ground control cut the contacts with the crew. There is only one single answer: retro rockets did never ignite. It was impossible for ground control as well as for the crew to ignite them. There was nothing else to do than to cut contacts and leave the crew alone in space.

After Vostok 18's total failure, we can take stock of almost the full Vostok programme 1957-1963.

Note that some pictures of the cosmonauts are symbolic. (Vostok=East).



**Aleksei Ledovsky,
Vostok 1 (1957)**



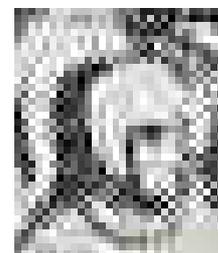
**Sergey Shiborin,
Vostok 2 (1958)**



**Andrei Mitkov,
Vostok 3 (1959)**



**Marya Gromova,
Vostok 4 (1959)**



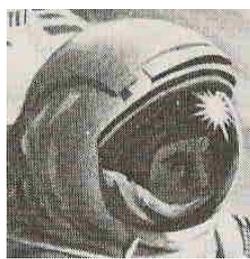
**Anonymous cosmonaut
Vostok 5 (1960)**



**Ivan Kachur,
Vostok 6 (1960)**



**Pyotr Dolgov,
Vostok 7 (1960)**



**Alexey Grachov,
Vostok 8 (1960)**



**Gennady Zavadvosky,
Vostok 9 (1960)**



**Nikolay A. Tokov
Vostok 10, (1961)**



**Ludmila Tokov
Vostok 10, (1961)**



**Gennady Mikhailov,
Vostok 11 (1961)**



**Anon. cosmonaut
Vostok 12, (1961)**



**Anon. female cosmonaut
Vostok 12, (1961)**



**Vladimir Ilyushin,
Vostok 13 (1961)**



**Yuri Gagarin,
Vostok 14 (1961)**



**, German Titov
Vostok 15 (1961)**



**Andriyan Nikolayev,
Vostok 16 (1962)**



**Pavel Popovich,
Vostok 17 (1962)**



Alexey Belokonev



**Anon. cosmonaut
Vostok 18, (1962)**

The world will never forget....



Anon. female cosmonaut



**Valery Bykovsky,
Vostok 19 (1963)**



**Valentina Tereshkova,
Vostok 20 (1963)**

Now I have tried to compile the Vostok programme according to both the secret and the official lists published on the Internet. If we analyse the full programme the conclusion is that the USSR had terrible technical problems with retro rockets as well with landing issues. The telecommunication system was also technically fairly weak and unreliable during the short spaceflights. A total of 20 spaceflights only brought back seven cosmonauts alive and one of those remained seriously ill for the rest of his life. 13 spacecraft disappeared for various reasons and 17 cosmonauts died. In the visible world the Soviet Union achieved an almost untouchable advantage over the US/NASA but in the secret, dark world, the Soviet Vostok programme was a death machine.

As I have already mentioned, we should remember that the Soviet space organisation only had military aims. The '50s and '60s were characterized by preparations to produce atom bombs, nuclear power stations and various weapons combined with different atomic and biological weapons. UFOs were and still are against all these dangerous weapons. There are UFO books all over the world in hundreds of languages where we can read their messages against, for example, nuclear bombs. Today there are many nuclear bombs ready to strike and annihilate the population on this planet.

We do not know what the cosmonauts were doing out there, which assignments they carried out in space. One thing is clear: ETV monitored every task accomplished by the cosmonauts. ETV could influence the complete Soviet space programme, they could cut contacts between Vostok spacecraft and ground control, they could disable the ignition of the retro rockets. They could do much more, for instance take care of abandoned crew. It is not clear what happened in space at that time. Strange things happened to Vostok 10, 12 and 18. The crew on board all three spacecraft were abandoned by ground control and they were, according to the Italian brothers, all alive when contacts were disconnected between the spacecraft and ground control.

Anyhow, whatever happened to these cosmonauts, my view is that they paid with their lives for the success of the superpower the Soviet Union. What kind of medals did they receive? Their names were deleted by their employer. That was their value in the Soviet dark system of death. Now, after about 55 years, the time has come for the Russians to open the archive and at least introduce all these cosmonauts with their names and photos to the world before the end arrives, the Soviet space organisation was, after all, official. Their cosmonauts are worth it.



**Marya Gromova,
Vostok 4 (1959)**



**Ludmila Tokov
Vostok 10 (1961)**



**Anon. female cosmonaut
Vostok 12 (1961)**



**Anon. female cosmonaut
Vostok 18 (1963)**

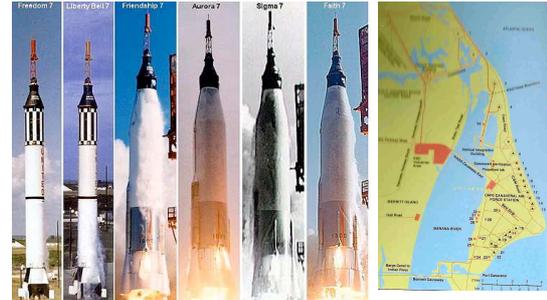


**Valentina Tereshkova,
Vostok 20 (1963)**

Project Mercury, 1959-1962

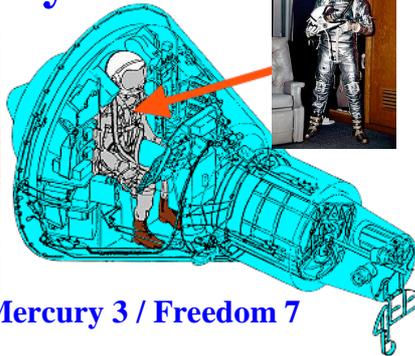


In 1959 NASA introduced its Mercury program. Simultaneously the USSR accomplished unmanned moon flights and photographed the Moon, also its far side. They also secretly started their manned Vostok program. The American President John F. Kennedy announced on May 25, 1961, that the USA would put a man on the Moon before 1970. "I Believe We Should Go to the Moon".



Cape Canaveral (1961-1963), Kennedy Space Center, Florida

Mercury 3

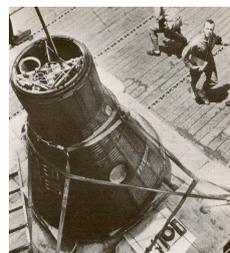


Alan Shepard, 05/05/61
Mercury 3

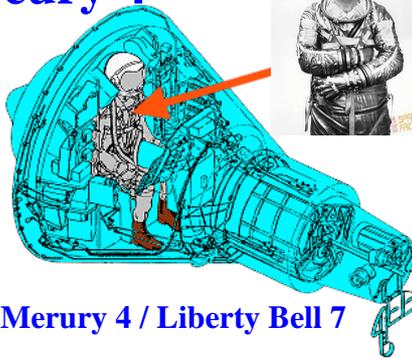
A. Shepard before his spaceflight



Cape Canaveral, Florida. On May 5 1961 **Mercury 3** took off from launch pad LC-5 and the 37-year-old Alan Shepard leaped into space. He reached an altitude of 190 kilometres, then he returned down. Through a periscope, his only window to the environment, Shepard took some photos of the surface of the Earth, which was like an arch below him. The short "leap" took little more than 15 minutes. The first and open short American spaceflight was a success. President Kennedy congratulated via phone, 45 million people had followed the drama on TV. Everyone in the US rejoiced – the Russian challenge had an answer even if the spaceflight was short. At that point in time, Soviet had secretly carried out 13 failed Vostok spaceflights.



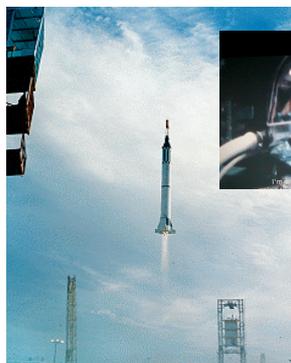
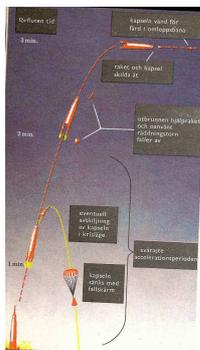
Mercury 4



Virgil Grissom, 21/07/61
Mercury-4

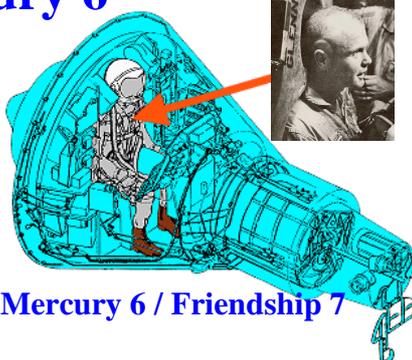
Mercury 4 / Liberty Bell 7

Grissom before his flight



Cape Canaveral, Florida. Mercury 4. On July 21, 1961, the second US spaceflight, Mercury 4, was launched from launch pad LC-5 with the astronaut Gus Grissom on board to perform a "high jump" similar to the earlier one. He reached an altitude of 190 kilometres. The flight went according to plans but for the splashdown. The capsule **Liberty Bell 7** capsized and sank. Grissom got out just in time.

Mercury 6



John Glenn, 20/02/62
Mercury 6

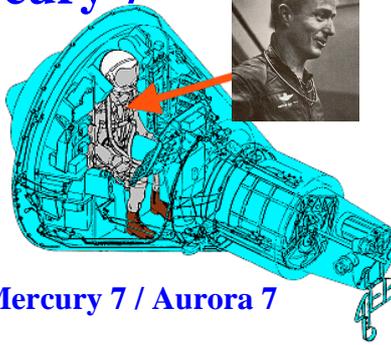
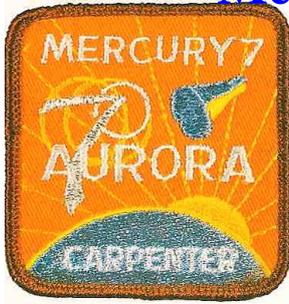
Mercury 6 / Friendship 7

Glenn before his flight



Cape Canaveral, Florida. Mercury 6. On February 20, 1962, Mercury 6 takes off from launch pad LC 14 with John Glenn on board. The US has its first astronaut in orbit above the Earth and the reports read "All systems are GO!" The Mercury capsule has windows and the view is fantastic. Glenn describes how the sun sets and rises. He steers the vehicle: turns from side to side, rolls, lifts and lowers the front. He sees he is surrounded by "fireflies" (snow particles formed on the capsule's exterior). He is filmed by a camera in cockpit. During the second orbit ground control is worried – a warning light indicates that the capsule's landing bag (an accordion-like shock absorber) was no longer locked in position which means that the heat shield must have come loose! Panic looms. Will the capsule burn on its way down through the atmosphere? Glenn is advised not to get rid of the retro package, its straps may retain the heat shield in its proper position. But this also reduces the effect of the heat shield. When Glenn finally splashes down into the sea – after three orbits – still in his capsule, he is pulled up onto the destroyer. The upper hatch is too hot to open, and Glenn decides to blow the side hatch instead. He hits the detonator with the back of his hand and finally comes out, unharmed.

Mercury 7



Scott Carpenter, 25/04/62
Mercury 7

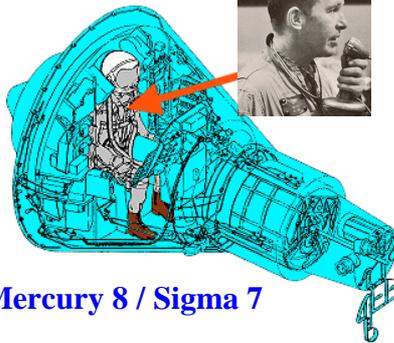
Mercury 7 / Aurora 7

Carpenter before his flight



Cape Canaveral, Florida. Mercury 7. On May 24, 1962, Mercury 7 took off from launch pad LC 14 at Cape Canaveral. On board was astronaut Scott Carpenter. The start was perfect and the capsule entered its orbit according to plans. Scott Carpenter was very comfortable out there, he steered his space vehicle, the Aurora 7, himself. He did not care much about what ground control told him to do. He used almost all fuel for the retro rockets. He enjoyed the diversity of nature, the moon and the environments. Suddenly he saw Universe from a totally different perspective. He did not miss the ground control, neither did he miss company on Earth. He orbited the Earth three times. Ground control almost panicked since they could not ignite the retro rockets. Carpenter was unmoved, he laughed and ignited them himself. He landed 300 kilometres beyond the designated target. Everybody was nervous because communication was cut and ground control did not know where he had landed. After the flight he laughed and found the journey wonderful. He was self confident and born to be an astronaut. Had I been out there instead of Carpenter, I would certainly have done what he did. Carpenter remained my favourite astronaut. He eventually changed his professional career Scott Carpenter to become an aquanaut – diving ocean researcher.

Mercury 8



Walter Schirra, 03/10/62
Mercury 8

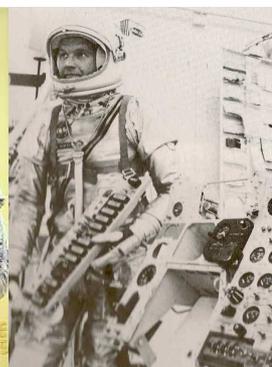
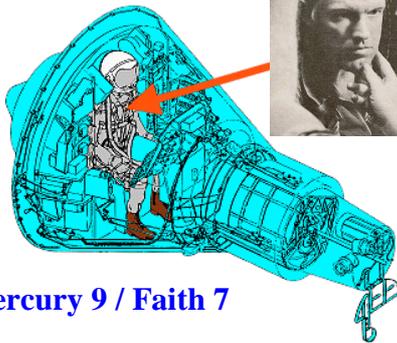
Mercury 8 / Sigma 7

Schirra before his flight



Cape Canaveral, Florida. Mercury 8. 03/10/63. The last spaceflight but one was Mercury 8. It took off according to plans from launch pad 14. On board the spacecraft Mercury 8/Sigma 7 was Walter Schirra. The capsule entered its correct orbit. Mercury 8 was the first project to accomplish its mission without any big problems – from start to landing. The astronaut W. Schirra orbited the Earth six times, the flight took 9 hours and 13 minutes. He landed at sea at a pre-determined landing site.

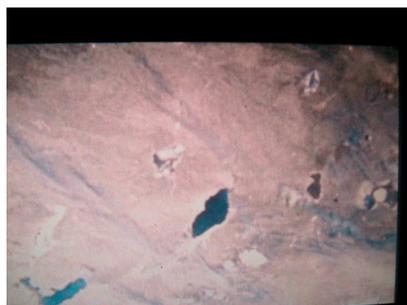
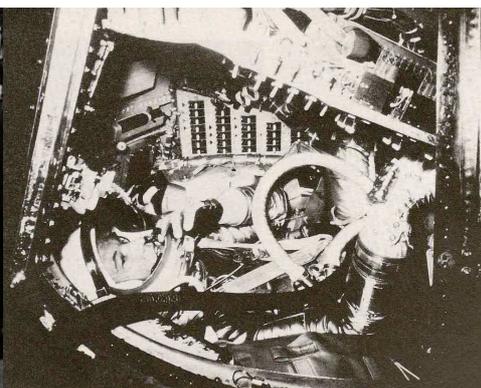
Mercury 9



Gordon Cooper, 15/05/63
Mercury-9

Mercury 9 / Faith 7

Cooper before his flight



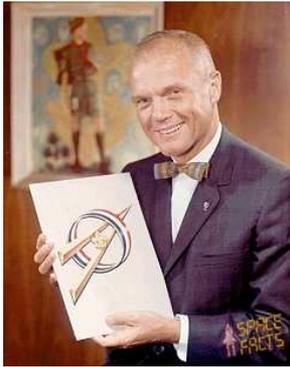
Cape Canaveral, Florida. Mercury 9. On May 15, 1963, the last Mercury spacecraft, Mercury 9, took off and terminated the Mercury programme. The liftoff from LC 14 was excellent and the astronaut Gordon Cooper entered the orbit without any problems. He accomplished 22 orbits in 34 hours and 20 minutes, thereby exceeding the 24-hour space day. He turned the capsule's window towards Earth and took many colour photos. He turned Faith 7, regarded the stars and said he enjoyed the calmness and silence in space. On his 18th orbit he started to sing. Did ground control sing, too? He was certainly inspired by his friend in space, Carpenter. But problems turned up. A short circuit left the automatic stabilization and control system without power. Cooper steered manually and without difficulty found the correct angle for re-entering the atmosphere. Splashdown took place according to plans, this was the end of the last Mercury spaceflights.

If we summarize the whole Mercury programme we can see that also NASA had problems with technology and communication. But NASA mastered these and could take the next step towards the Moon, the Gemini Project. NASA was seen as an open and human civilian space organisation.

Last but not least: UFO monitored the full Mercury programme. More below.

UFO/ETV and the Mercury project 1961-1963

UFO and ETV. UFO = unidentified flying object and ETV = extra-terrestrial vehicle. The difference between unidentified flying objects and extra-terrestrial vehicles is huge. Within science, NASA and the Russian space organization they willingly talk about UFO and this concept can be explained in many ways since UFO is not an extra-terrestrial spacecraft. Now it is time for the rest of the world to learn how to keep UFO and ETV apart.



John Glenn, 26/02/62

Mercury 6



John H. Glenn, the first American astronaut to orbit Earth was also the first one to spot a "cigar-shaped" ETV during his short spaceflight on February 26, 1962. He took the opportunity to take a photo of it. It seems to be fairly big.



Scott Carpenter, 24/05/62

Mercury 7



Mercury 7, Sigma 7 and UFO-ETV. Scott Carpenter was the second to see and photograph several UFOs or ETVs in space. He was probably happy and proud of his company out there. Several UFOs or ETVs monitored his flight and Scott was probably content.



Walter Shirra, 1961-10-03

Mercury 8

During his flight the code "Santa Claus" was used for UFO and ETV. He saw UFO or ETV above India and reported at once to ground control using the code Santa Claus.



Donald Slayton

Mercury

The Mercury astronaut Donald Slayton never took part in a spaceflight, but even he had ETV experiences. He was a test pilot in 1951 and flying a P 51 fighter at an altitude of 10,000 metres he saw a UFO or ETV above Minneapolis. There is a detailed report on this.



Gordon Cooper, 15/05/61

Mercury 9



On this photo we can also see several UFOs/ETVs.

Gordon Cooper orbited the Earth 22 times. During his flight, above Perth, Australia, he spotted an ETV. It was quite a big extra-terrestrial flying vehicle and he was totally sure. Down at the ground, almost simultaneously, around 100 people saw the same flying spacecraft. In 1951, flying above West Germany in an F 86 fighter, he saw an ETV. At that time, several ETVs were sighted in Germany. More about ETV and Cooper in the *Gemini Project*.

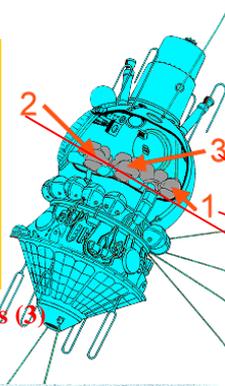


The Voskhod programme 1964-1967

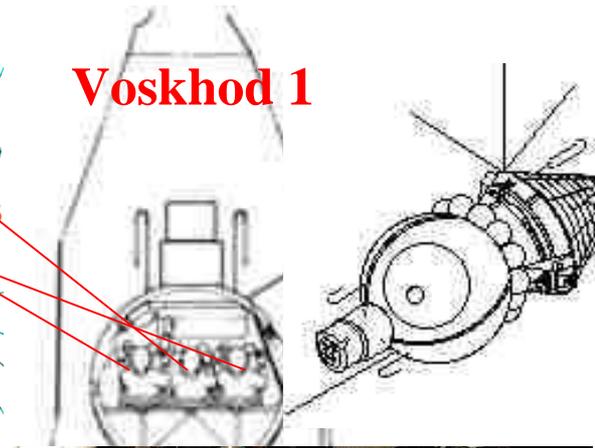
Sunrise



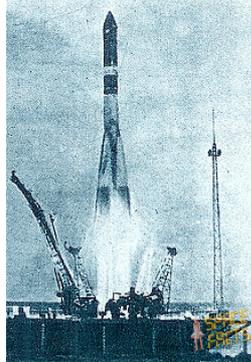
The Voskhod programme was supposed to correspond to the American Gemini Project. Six spacecraft were planned in the Voskhod programme. The two-crewed and three-crewed vehicle was called Voskhod. Three persons were squeezed into a Vostok capsule, originally built for a crew of one. Three small couches were built into the capsule, two at the back and one at the front, somewhat above those at the back. There were no ejection seats previously used by cosmonauts to leave the capsule before landing. They were not even allowed to wear space suits, there was not enough room. Anyway, with no space suits they could not eject themselves at an altitude of 7,000 metres as they did during the Vostok flights. A security issue: the sphere-shaped capsule was said to reach a dangerous high speed with its parachute. The three men were supposed sit inside the steel sphere during touch-down, the capsule equipped with a bigger parachute. The Soviets only had three vehicles of the same type used by Ledovsky. I will now try to summarize the short Voskhod programme.



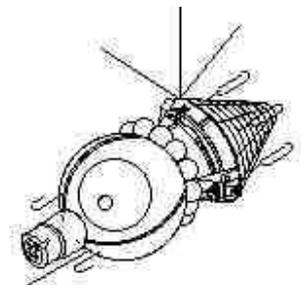
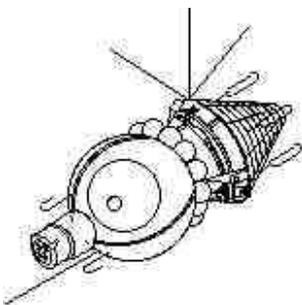
Voskhod 1

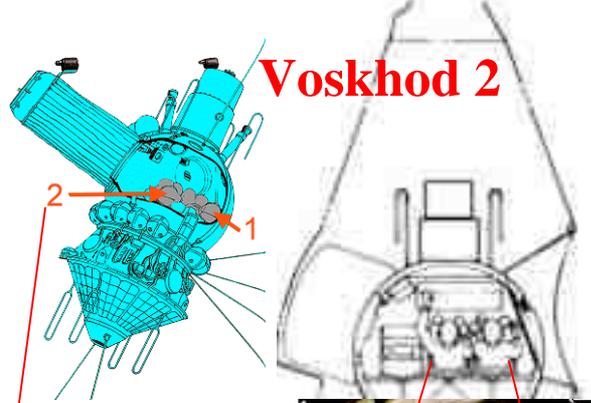


Komarov Vladimir (1) , Feoktistov Konstantin (2) , Yegorov Boris (3)
Voskhod 1, 12/10/64



On October 1, 1964, Voskhod 1 left the launch complex in Baikonur. On board were commander Komarov, space engineer Feoktistov and physician Yegorov. The vehicle entered its planned orbit. People were surprised by Radio Moscow's reports that this vehicle was so safe that its crew did not wear spacesuits – they travelled in ordinary training outfits which made it easier for them to move around. Announcements claimed that Voskhod 1 had been launched by an "overwhelmingly powerful" launch vehicle. This was not untrue even if the vehicle was the same as before. Reports also claimed that commander Komarov was the only trained cosmonaut on board. Feoktistov and Yegorov had got a "concentrated fast-track training" which tells us a lot about how eager they were to beat the US to the Moon. There was very little room, there was no space for floating – they were literally sitting in each others' laps. (Imagine how the Vostok 18 crew felt in space after a flight lasting several days).The TV images only showed the faces of Komarov and Feoktistov, there was not room enough in the picture for Yegorov. It was believed that it would be a long flight with several medical experiments since a physician was on board. But Voskhod 1 landed after only 24 hours due to technical problems inside the spacecraft. When Voskhod 1 was launched Khrushchev headed the Soviet government and he was waving at the Baikonur launch. After about 24 hours Brezhnev welcomed the crew to Moscow.





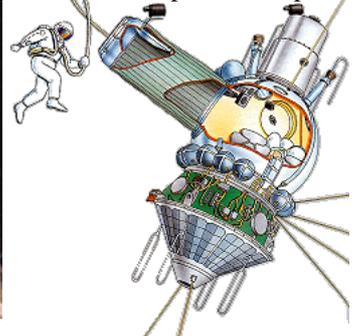
Voskhod 2

**Belyayev Pavel (1), Leonov Aleksey (2), 18/03/65
Voskhod 2 18/03/65**



Belyayev and Leonov on their way to the launch complex, the capsule in Baikonur.

On board the Voskhod 2

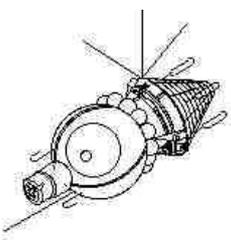
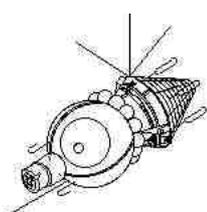


Aleksey Leonov, maybe the first man to do a spacewalk in 12 minutes and 24 metres.

Landing on March 19, 1965

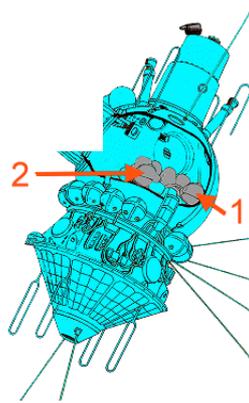
On March 18 it was time to launch the next Voskhod. It seems to be the case that the Russians returned to old routines with spacesuits and more room in the capsule with two cosmonauts. Voskhod 2 took off from Baikonur according to plans. The start went well and the vehicle entered its orbit around the Earth. Rumours flourished: Russians were back in space! Two men orbited the Earth and one of them had exited the spacecraft. Russian telephotos poured across the world, showing a blurred form in an inflated spacesuit floating beside the vehicle. The floating cosmonaut was Leonov, he was outside the capsule for twelve minutes. He had exited by using a bellows-like airlock while his colleague Belyayev remained seated. The vehicle was still a re-built Vostok with the two cosmonauts almost sitting on top of each other. The rest of the capsule was occupied by the airlock folded during take-off. Later it was revealed that it was difficult for Leonov to return to the capsule, the spacesuit had expanded more than was estimated in empty space. Initially, Leonov could not squeeze himself into the narrow "bellows". He struggled for eight minutes and ground control listened to his almost frightened microphone voice: "I'll try again...No, I can't! I can't get inside! Once again...No, it can't be done!" Finally his happy bawl: "Hurrah!" Leonov was inside the capsule, the hatch was closed, the airlock was blown off before the descent during the seventeenth orbit. But there was a new problem: the braking rockets did not ignite when triggered by a radio signal from ground control. The crew had to do the eighteenth orbit and Belyayev ignited the rockets manually after a countdown from ground control.

The extra orbit sent Voskhod 2 far from the designated landing area (the Earth had turned during the 90 minutes of the extra orbit). The vehicle landed in a snowstorm in the Ural Mountains. When the search party finally found the cosmonauts, they had pitched a tent and warmed themselves by a fire. That was a wonderful end after an exciting Voskhod 2 spaceflight, wasn't it?





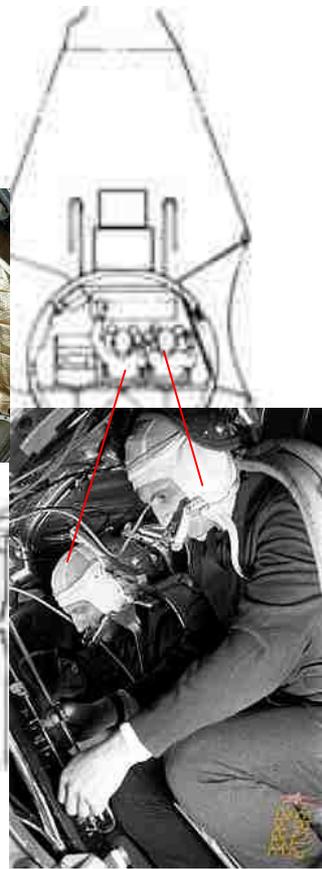
**Shonin, Georgi (1) Volynov, Boris (2), 01/06/66
Voskhod-3, May/June 1966**



Voskhod 3



The inside of Voskhod 3



Voskhod 3 on their way to the launch complex.

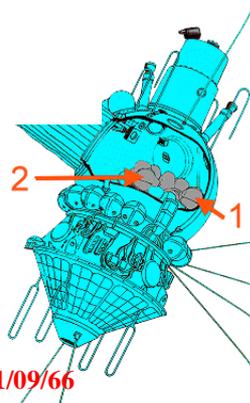


The crew in training

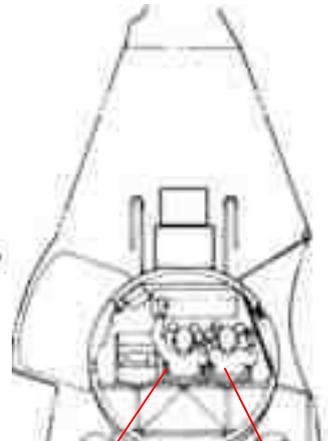
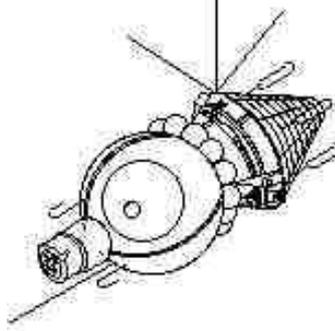
Voskhod 3 and the cosmonauts were supposed to start their 18-day spaceflight on June 1, 1966. Fifteen days before take-off everything was put on hold and the flight was cancelled. The planned assignments included gravitation, weightlessness and military missions.



**Beregovoy, Georgiy (1) Katys, Georgiy (2) 01/09/66
Voskhod 4 01/09/66**



Voskhod 4

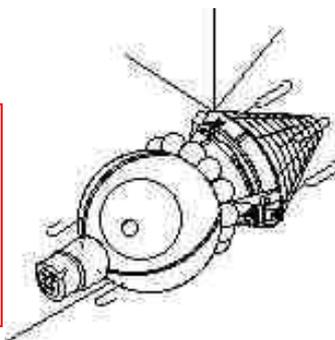


Katys and Beregovoy

The Baikonur take-off for Voskhod 4 was planned to take place on September 1, 1966, but this 20-day flight was also cancelled. Its missions were almost the same as those of Voskhod 3. The crew was elected: commander Bergovoy and pilot Katys.



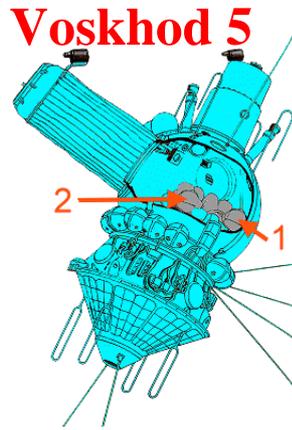
Voskhod 3



Voskhod 4



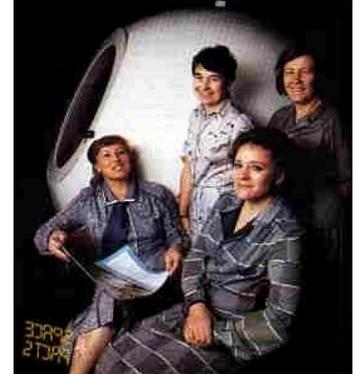
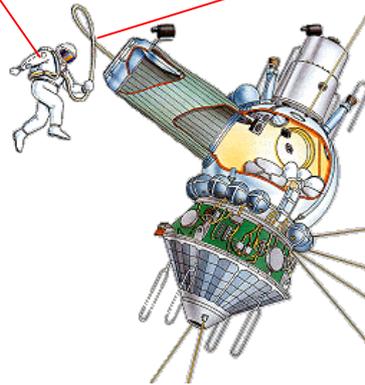
**Ponomaryova Valentina (1), Soloviyova Irina (2)
Voskhod 5, 01/12/66**



**Kaznetsova Tatiyana (1), Yorkina Zhanna (2)
Backup crew**



The Voskhod 5 crew



Complete Voskhod 5 crew

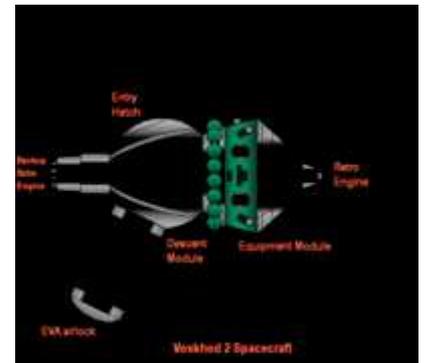
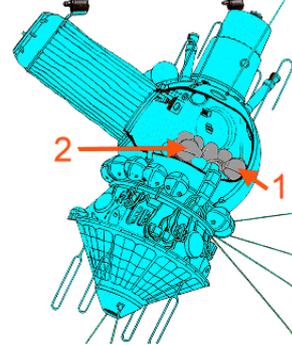
The first female crew, Valentina Ponomaryova and Irina Soloviyova on board Voskhod 5 were supposed to be launched from Baikonur on December 1, 1966. A 10-day flight was planned with a long spacewalk by Irina, much longer than that of Leonov in 1965. The mission included studies of weightlessness in space. The whole crew were in intensive training when the decision to cancel the flight was made.

All these four female cosmonauts were already selected for the Vostok programme in 1962. Irina Soloviyova and Valentina Ponomaryova were backups for Valentina Tereshkova, Vostok 6 (Vostok 20).

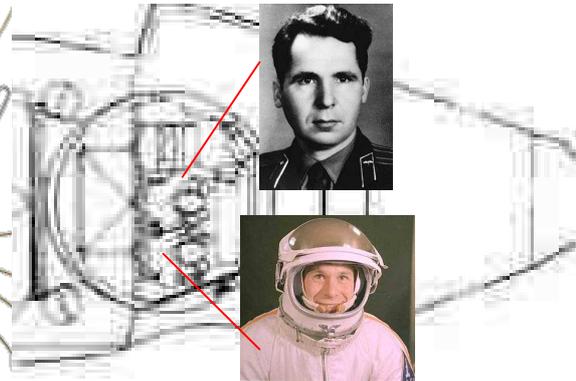
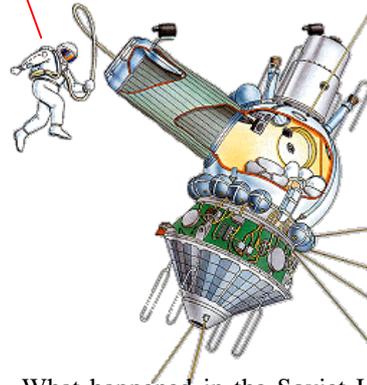


**Khrunov, Yevgeni (1) Voronov, Anatoli (2)
Voskhod 6, 01/01/67**

Voskhod 6



Voskhod 6 was supposed to be the last Voskhod programme spaceflight from Baikonur, on January 1, 1967 with cosmonauts Khrunov and Voronov. A 15-day spaceflight during which Voronov was supposed to carry out several long spacewalks, but also military assignments were part of the mission. Finally, the two cosmonauts were also informed that their spaceflight was cancelled.



ETV and Voskhod. Sightings of ETV from Voskhod 1 have been leaked. It has afterwards been reported that the crew saw an ETV and were so frightened that they dared not continue their flight. It may be possible. This was certainly neither the first nor the last time it happened.

What happened in the Soviet Union at the time? The Soviet chief designer and leader of the space programme **Sergei Korolev** (1907-1966) suddenly dies after Voskhod 2's spaceflight. After his death all spaceflights in the Voskhod programme were cancelled. The Voskhod programme was a total failure and cost the Soviets a lot of time and money. Instead they initiated "Project Soyuz". The production of the new spacecraft had already started.



Project Gemini 1965-1966

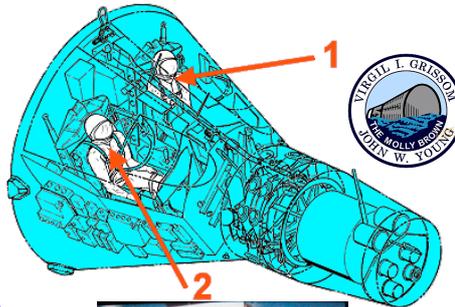
Projekt Gemini and UFO/ETV

The next American space programme was Project Gemini, one step closer to the Moon.

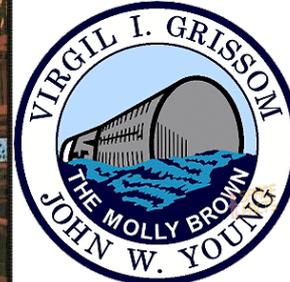


Young John (2), Grissom Virgil "Gus" (1)
Gemini 3, 23/03/65

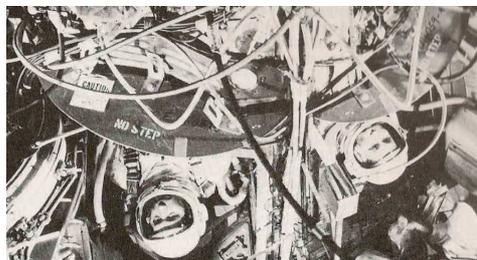
Gemini 3



Grissom Virgil "Gus" (1), Young John (2)
Gemini 3, 23/03/65



The Gemini 3 crew on their way to the launch pad at Kennedy Space Center.



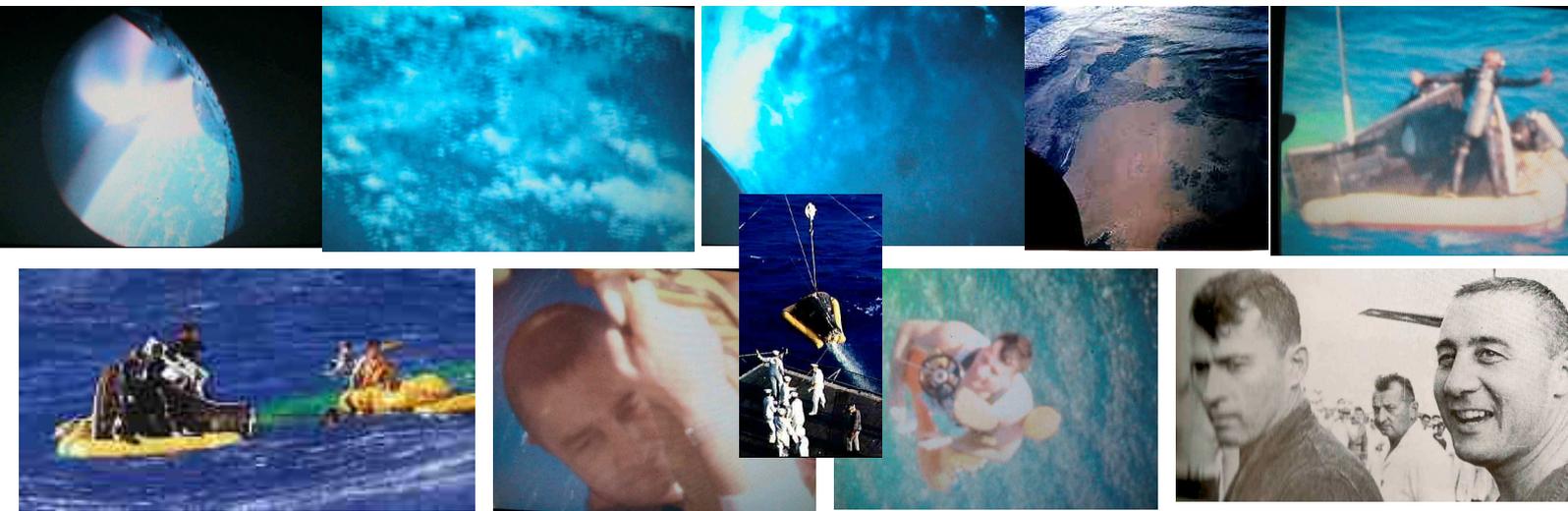
Grissom and Young occupying their couches in the Gemini capsule "Molly Brown".



Countdown on launch pad "LC 19".



Gemini 3 lift-off from LC 19 on March 23, 1965



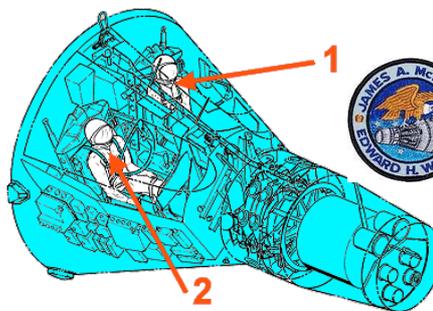
Gemini 3 Molly Brown, with Grissom and Young: splashdown without problems

On March 23, 1965, Gemini 3 took off from **Kennedy Space Center**, launch pad LC 19. The lift-off was perfect and Molly Brown entered its orbit and carried out what was really only a three-orbit test flight, enough to test its excellent operational ability. "It was like driving a sports car", Grissom said at the press conference a day later. Asked the question "What do the Russians have that we have not?" he answered "Bigger spacecraft – but as far as we know they can't operate them. Buses without steering wheels..." There were some problems, splashdown was operated manually and fairly far from the predetermined area in the Atlantic Ocean.

Gemini 4



McDivitt James (1) White Edward (2)
Gemini-4, 03/06/65



White Edward (2) McDivitt James (1)
Gemini 4, 03/06/65



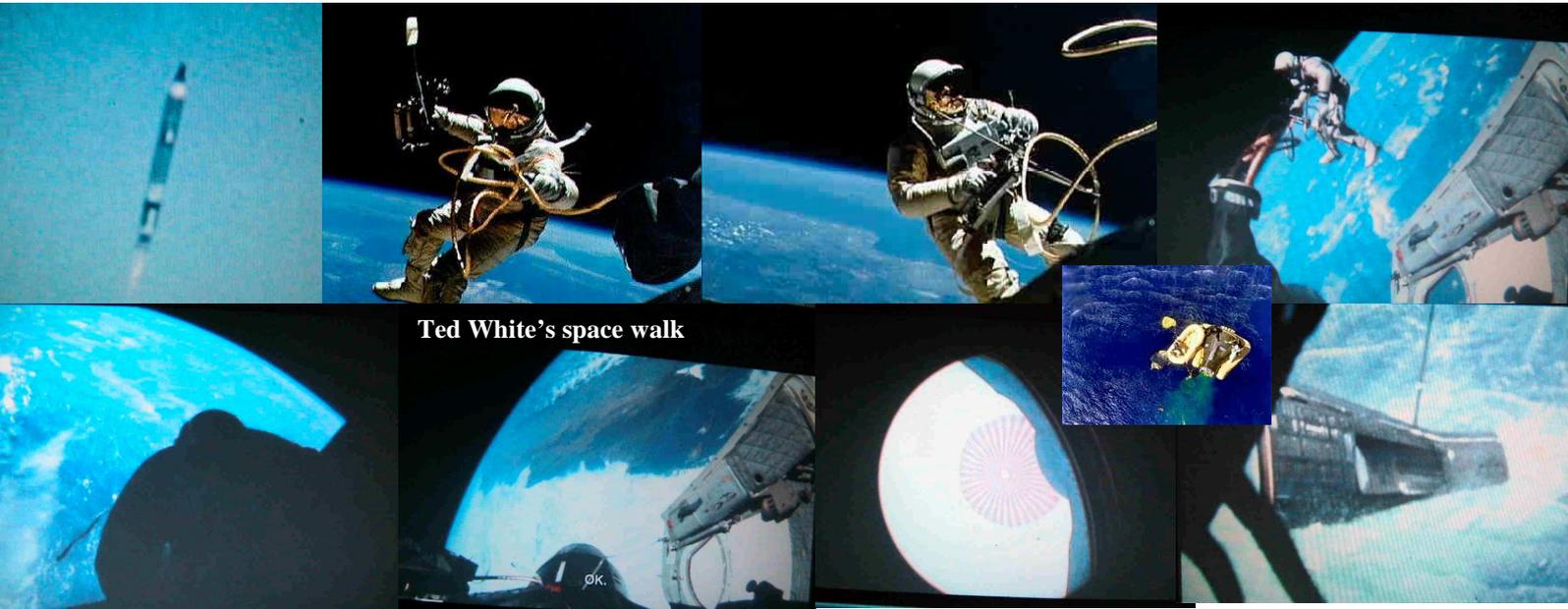
The Gemini 4 crew on their way to the Kennedy Space Center launch complex.



Countdown started, launch pad LC-19.



Gemini 4 lift-off from LC-19 on June 3, 1965



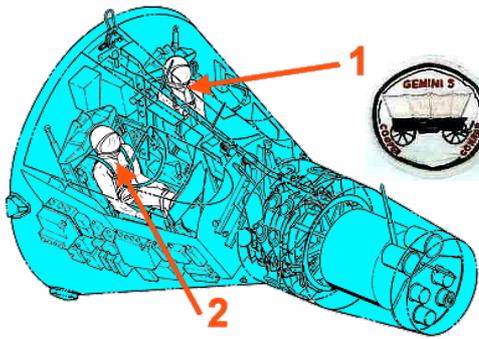
Ted White's space walk



Gemini 4 splashes down according to plans

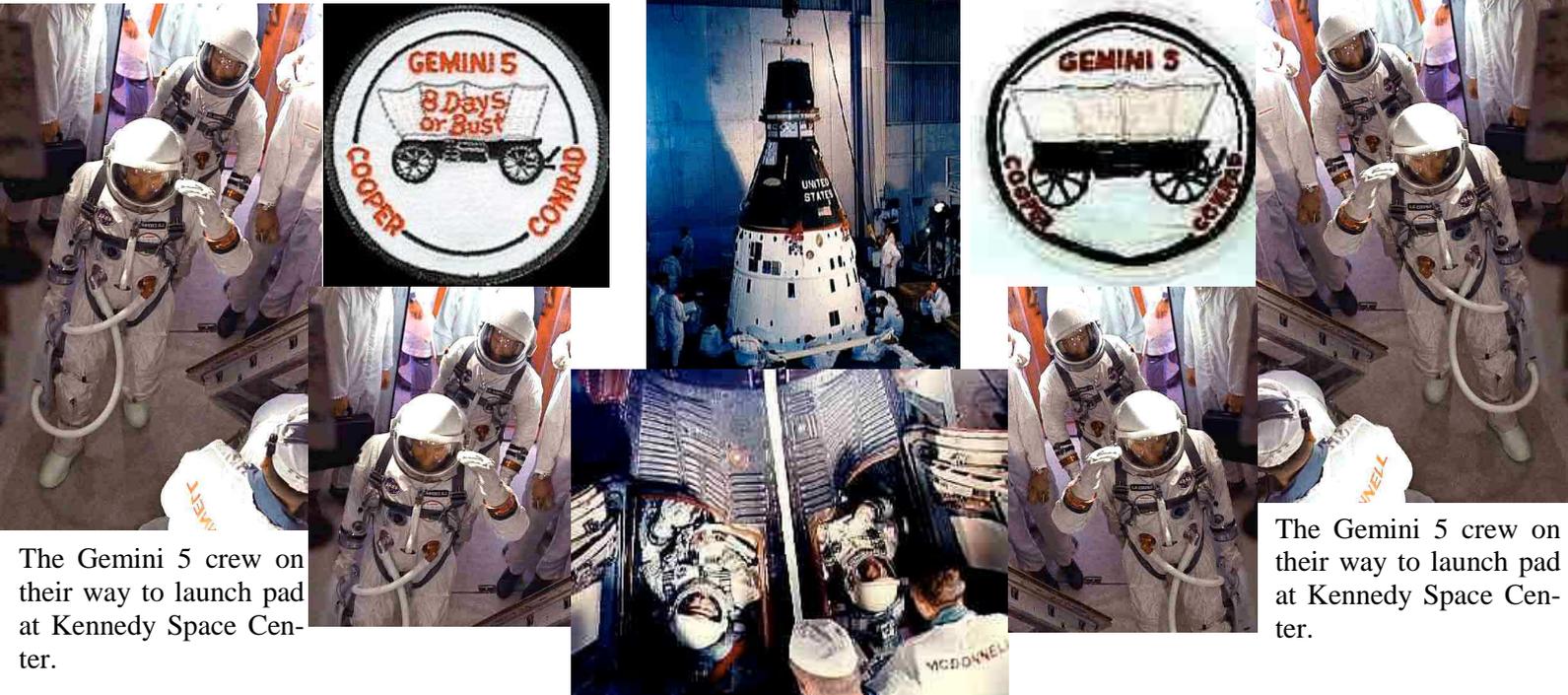
On June 3, 1965, Gemini 4 took off as scheduled from **Kennedy Space Center**. On board were McDivitt and White, they entered their orbit in space. Thereafter the astronaut Ted White exited the Gemini 4 capsule for a 24-minute space walk while his colleague, James McDivitt filmed his gymnastics in weightlessness. Leonov's time in space was surpassed, but he remained number one in space. The crew carried out some experiments during Gemini 4's 62 orbits. After four days in space the crew splashed down in the Atlantic Ocean.

Gemini 5



Conrad Charles (2), Cooper Leroy Gordon, Jr. (1)
Gemini 5, 21/08/65

Cooper Leroy Gordon, Jr. (1) Conrad Charles (2),
Gemini 5, 21/08/65



The Gemini 5 crew on their way to launch pad at Kennedy Space Center.

The Gemini 5 crew on their way to launch pad at Kennedy Space Center.



Gemini 5 lifts off from LC 19 on August 8, 1965



Gemini 5 meets with satellite "Evaluation Pod"

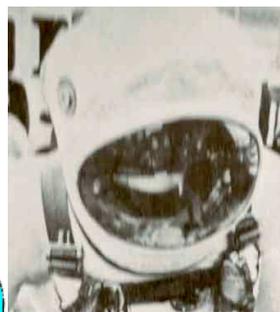
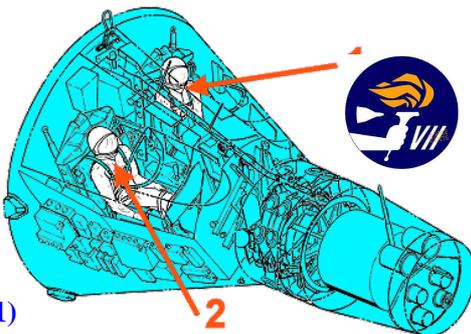
Gemini 5 at the scheduled splash-down in the Atlantic Ocean

Kennedy Space Center: On August 8, Gemini 5 started its eight-day space flight from Florida. The crew on board were Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad. They accomplished a perfect spaceflight with Gemini 5. The Russian five-day record was beaten! The crew also carried out some experiments. The spacecraft orbited 120 times and then splashed down in the Atlantic Ocean as scheduled.

Gemini 7



Lovell James (2) Borman Frank (1)
Gemini 7, 04/12/65



Borman Frank (1) Lovell James (2)
Gemini 7, 04/12/65



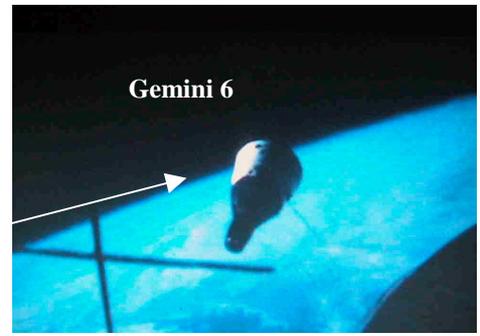
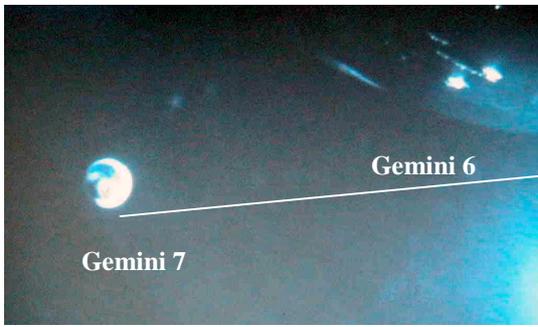
The Gemini 7 crew on their way to launch pad at Kennedy Space Center



Gemini 7 lift-off from LC19 on December 4, 1965



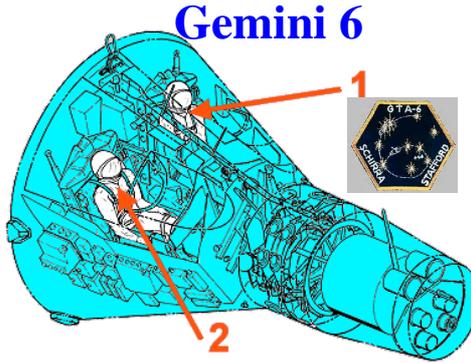
Gemini 7 entered its planned orbit and met with Gemini 6 on December 15, 1965



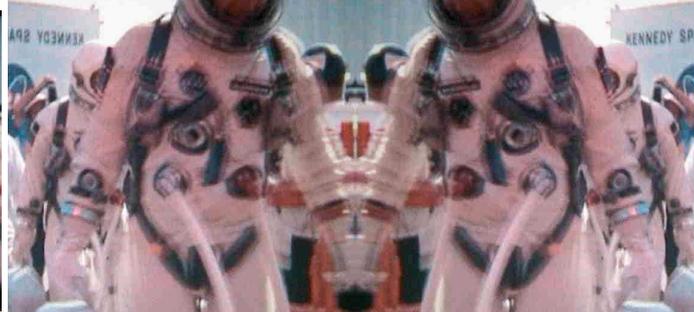
Kennedy Space Center: On December 4, 1965, Gemini 7 took off from launch pad LC 19 without problems and entered its orbit. On December 15, the crew on board Gemini 7, Frank Borman and James Lovell, met Gemini-6.



Stafford Thomas (2) Schirra Walter (1)
Gemini 6, 15/12/65



Schirra Walter (1) Stafford Thomas (2)
Gemini 6, 15/12/65



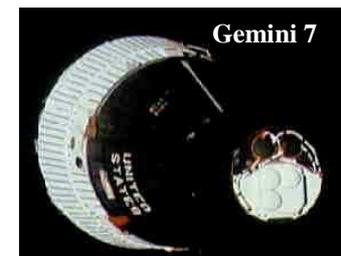
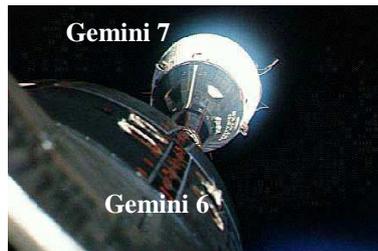
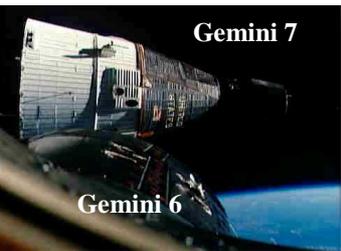
The Gemini 6 crew entering the launch pad at Kennedy Space Center



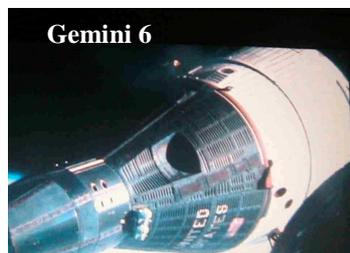
Ongoing countdown, launch pad LC 19.



Kennedy Space Center: The delayed launch of Gemini 6 was caused by a number of technical problems. The launch was supposed to take place before that of Gemini 7. On December 15 Gemini 7 finally took off from launch pad LC 19, a perfect start, the spacecraft entered its orbit. On board Gemini 6 were Walter Schirra and Tom Stafford. In space, they met the crew of Gemini 7.



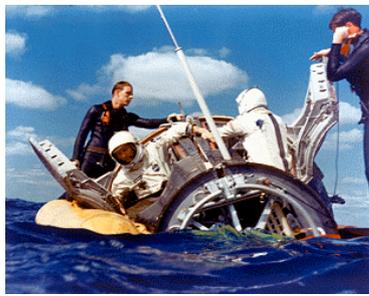
The rendez-vous between Gemini 6 and Gemini 7 on December 15, 1965



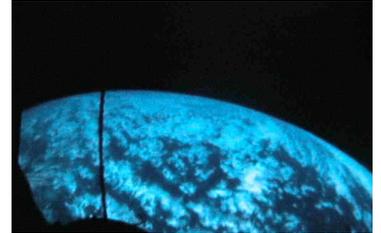
Gemini 6 leaves Gemini 7 to prepare for landing



It turned out that the new computers on board made possible operations which were more exact than anybody could hope for. On one occasion the Gemini capsules were face to face, only three decimetres apart. The astronauts saw each other's faces in the windows, they waved and horsed around. Schirra radioed Lovell (who had been in space eleven days more) to tell him he needed a shave. They were actually close enough to spot the stubble.



Gemini 6 splashed down according to schedule after a one-day flight with no problems on December 16, 1965. The spacecraft completed 16 orbits, Gemini 7 remained in space.



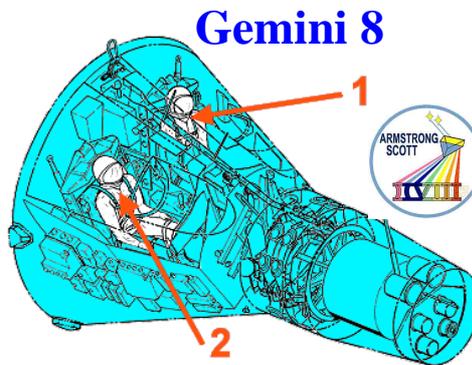
Gemini 7 remained in space until December 18 to complete some experiments



Gemini 7 has splashed down. After an 18-day successful spaceflight Gemini 7 splashed down according to plans, carrying the astronauts Borman and Lovell on December 18, 1965. The spacecraft had orbited the Earth 205 times and thereby NASA finished their 1965 efforts to come closer to the Moon.



Armstrong Neil (1) Scott David (2)
Gemini-8, 16/03/66



Gemini 8



Armstrong Neil (1) Scott David (2)
Gemini-8, 16/03/66

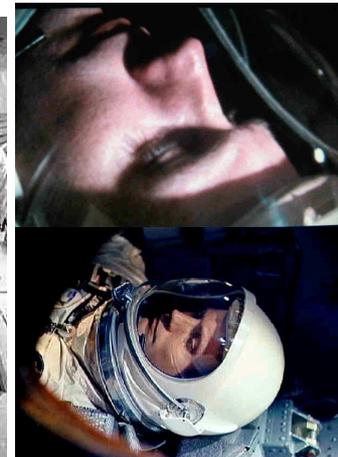
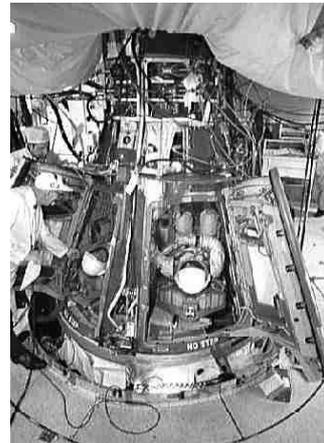


The Gemini 8 crew on their way to the launch pad at Kennedy Space Center, while Agena G8 was launched



LC 14

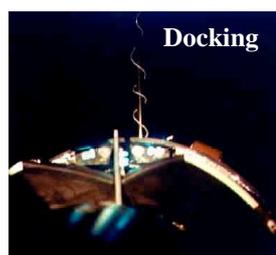
On March 16, 1966, Agna G8 took off from launch pad LC 14 at Kennedy Space Center, Florida. The Gemini 8 crew were to accomplish the first docking with this Agna vehicle in space.



Ongoing countdown, launch pad LC 19.



Kennedy Space Center: Time had come for the spacecraft Gemini 8 to leave the Earth and enter its orbit, where Agna G8 was already waiting. On March 16, 1966 Gemini 8 took off from LC 19. On board were Neil Armstrong and David Scott. On that day the first docking in space took place between Gemini 8 and the Agna vehicle, launched in advance.



Docking



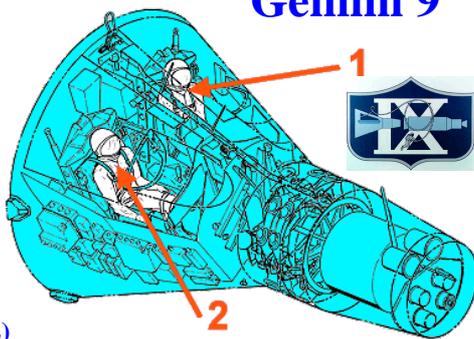
Gemini 8 and Agna meet. The Gemini 8 crew have problems: while the vehicles are connected one of Gemini 8's thrusters for rolling causes a rotation which quickly increases. The strain threatens to break the front part of Gemini 8. Armstrong undocks and finally manages to stop the spin.



The astronauts Armstrong and Scott splash down in the Pacific instead of the Atlantic Ocean after a little less than 11 hours and 6.5 orbits. But approaching ships pick them up and everything is good except for the failure of Gemini 8's assignments. They were not carried out.

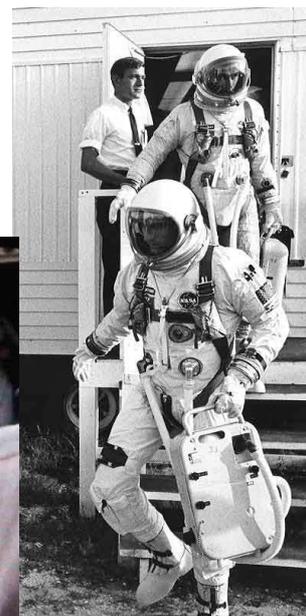
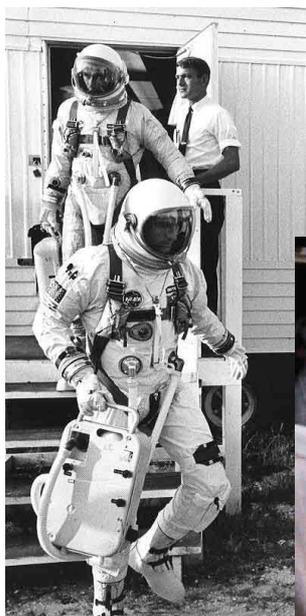


Gemini 9



Stafford Thomas (1) Cernan Eugene (2)
Gemini 9, 03/06/66

Cernan Eugene (2) Stafford Thomas (1)
Gemini 9, 03/06/66



Gemini 9 crew on their way to launch pad LC 19 at Kennedy Space Center.





Agena G9
17/05/66, LC 14



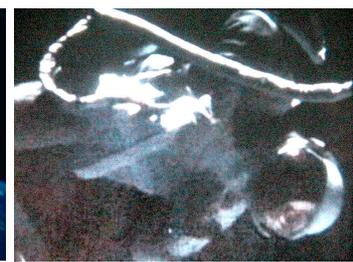
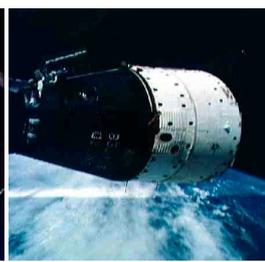
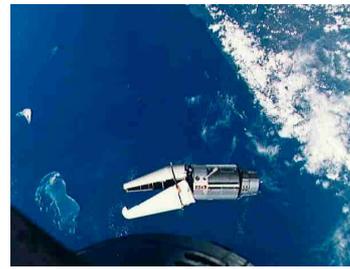
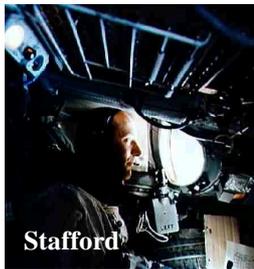
Gemini 9. Lift-off on June 3, 1966, from launch pad LC 19, Kennedy Space Center, Florida.



Kennedy Space Center: Space vehicle Agena was launched on May 17, 1966, to accomplish a docking with Gemini 9 which took off from launch pad LC 19 with astronauts Stafford and Cernan. Eventually the craft entered its correct orbit to meet Agena G9.



Gemini 9 meets Agena-Alligator. We can clearly see that Agena's ATDA shroud is still attached which makes a docking impossible. A hungry alligator which meets the crew and becomes world famous. Parts of Gemini 9's program fail.



Cernan on a spacewalk which takes more than two hours – he is the first person in a space suit to float around the Earth (and even longer). He has certain assignments during the spacewalk and the physical strain becomes more serious than was expected. Cernan's breathing becomes heavy and his faceplate fogs up of. Finally and not without difficulties he finds his way back to the capsule hatch. Gemini 9's mission is partial success.



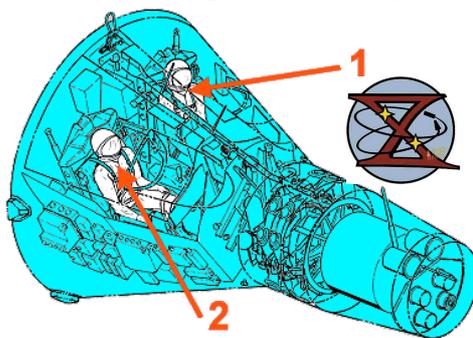


Gemini 9 splashed down in the Atlantic Ocean after three days in space and 45 orbits. The programme was a partial success, but the crew will never forget the alligator in space.



Collins Michael (2) Young John (1)
Gemini 10, 18/07/66

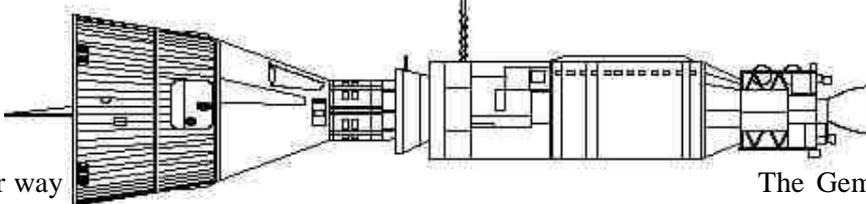
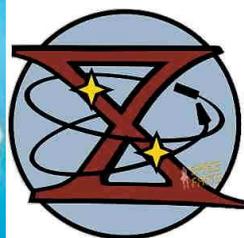
Gemini 10



Young John (1) Collins Michael (2)
Gemini 10, 18/07/66



Young John (1) Collins Michael (2)
Gemini 10, 18/07/66



The Gemini 10 crew on their way to launch pad LC 19 at Kennedy Space Center.

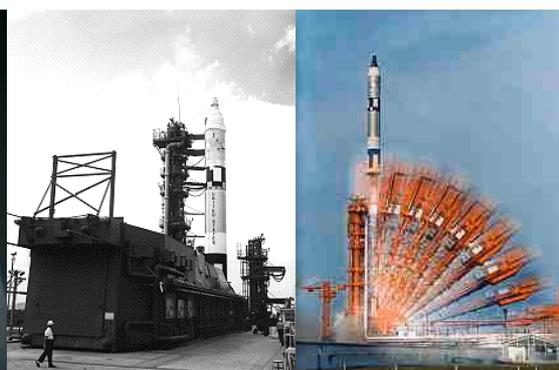
The Gemini 10 crew on their way to launch pad LC 19 at Kennedy Space Center.

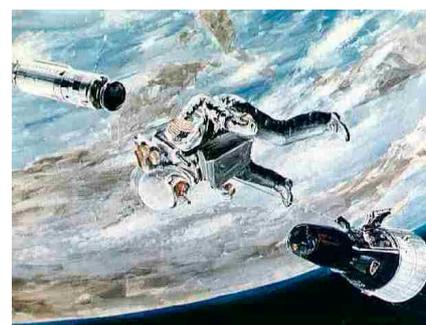
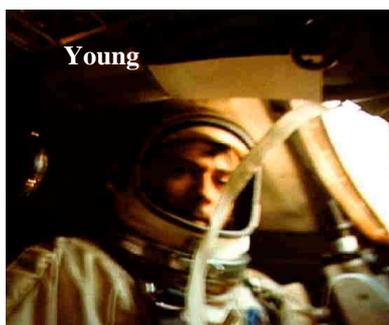
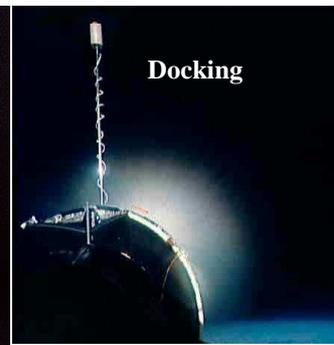


Agena G10, LC 14
18/07/66
Agena lifts off from LC 14 prior to the take-off of Gemini 10.

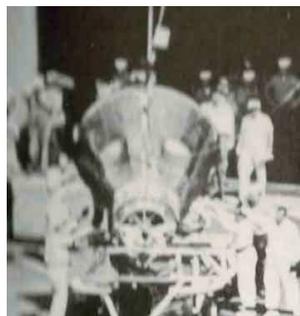


Kennedy Space Center, Florida. On July 18, 1966, Gemini 10 with astronauts Young and Collins on board took off from launch pad LC 19. It was a perfect start and the capsule entered its pre-determined orbit where Agena G10 was waiting for the crew for a docking between the vehicles.

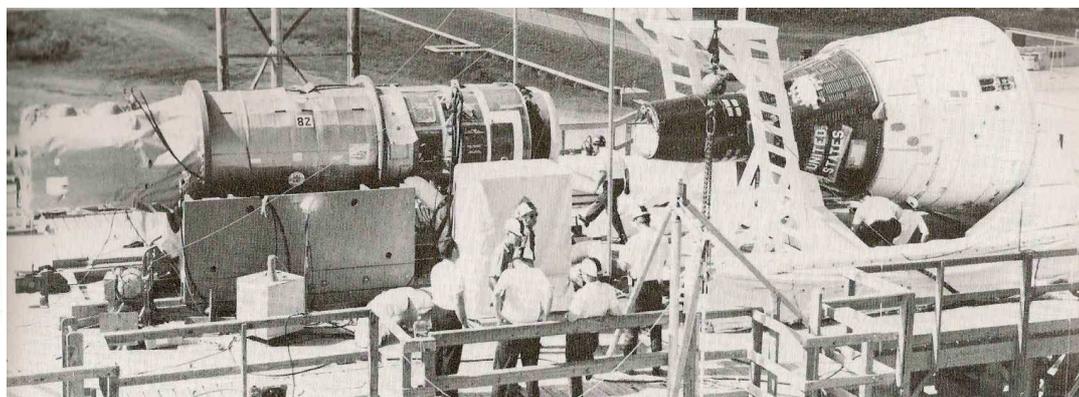




Gemini 10 and Agena G10, close to each other. NASA has no problems with making them find each other in space. The crew dock with Agena G10 and for the first time they test advanced operations with two connected vehicles. The electrical systems are connected – the astronauts change directions by burns from the Agena engine. Collins carries out two spacewalks, on one he floats over to Agena to collect a micrometeorite collector. This is the first step to another space vehicle.



After ten days in space and 43 orbits, Gemini 10 has splashed down in the Atlantic without any problems. Gemini 10 accomplished a perfect spaceflight according to plans.

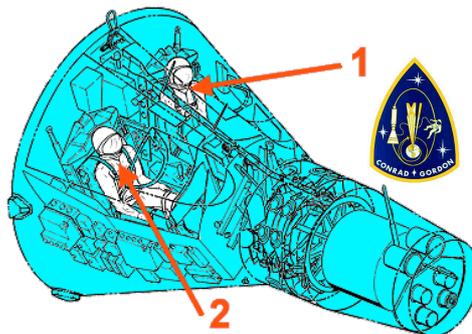


Gemini 11 preparations

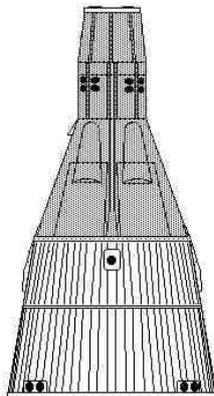
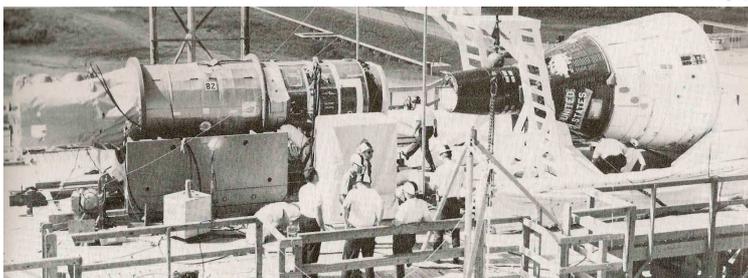
Gemini 11



Gordon Richard (2) Conrad Charles, (1)
Gemini 11, 12/09/66



Gordon Richard (2) Conrad Charles, (1)
Gemini 11, 12/09/66



The Gemini 11 crew on their way to the launch pad at Kennedy Space Center, LC 19



Agena G11 lifts off from LC 14
12/09/66

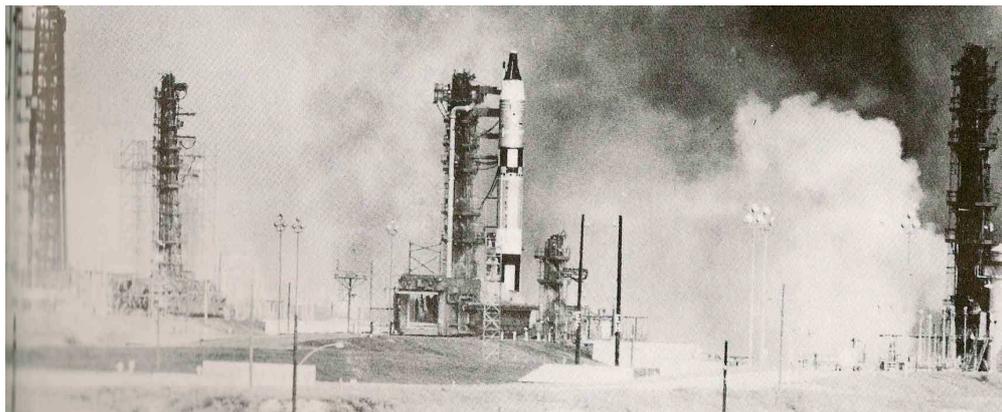


Launch Complex LC 19

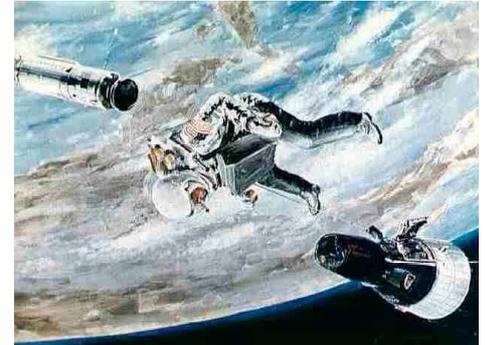
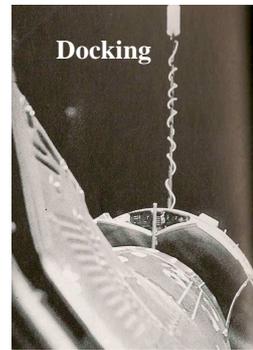


Kennedy Space Center, Florida

Gemini 11 takes off from LC 19 on September 12, 1966, and directly enters its orbit. On board the Gemini 11 are Conrad and Gordon. In space Agena G11 is waiting for Gemini 11.



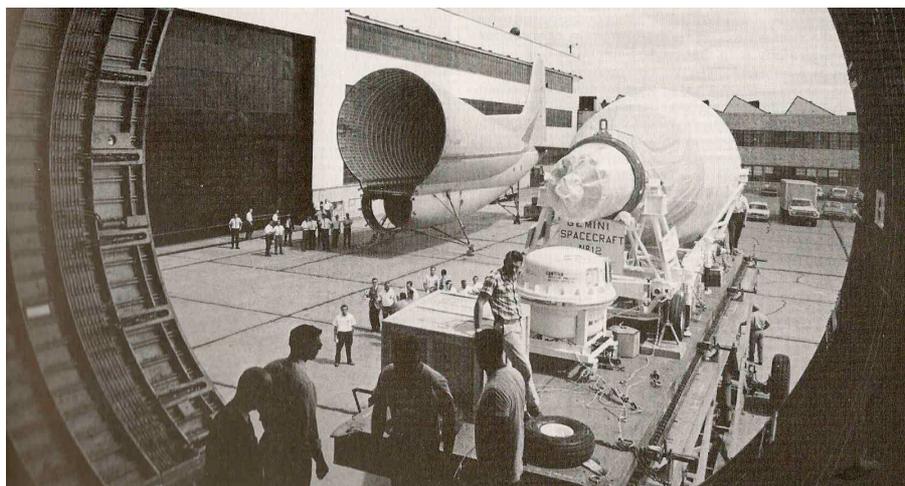
Launch Complex LC 19



Conrad's and Gordon's mission is to adjust details of the docking procedure – they connect and disconnect Agena five times. Then they start the Agena rockets to propel Gemini 10 into an elliptical orbit and an altitude of 360 kilometres – five times higher than any human had been before. By using the Agena rockets again, they return to their original orbit. Gordon accomplishes two EVAs. During number one he fastens a long tether between the two separated vehicles. The experiment is done to see if it is possible to create artificial gravity to be used in future spaceflights. The cooling system in Gordon's spacesuit does not function properly and he is drenched in perspiration when he returns to the capsule.



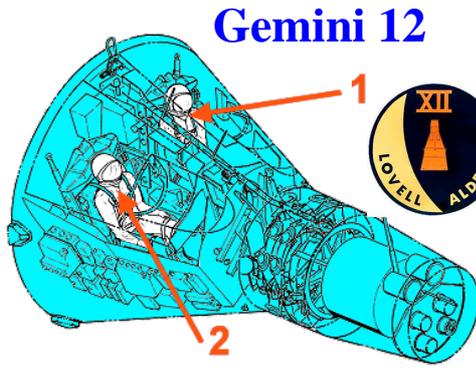
After three days in space the crew splashed down in the Atlantic Ocean. The programme was perfectly completed and NASA starts with the plans for the last Gemini spaceflight with Gemini 12.



Gemini 12 preparations



Aldrin Edwin (2) Lovell James (1)
Gemini 12, 11/11/66



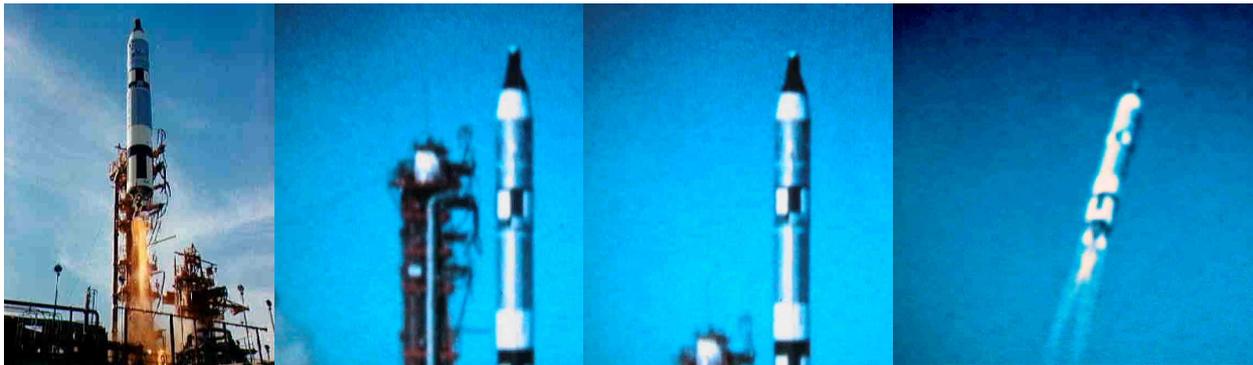
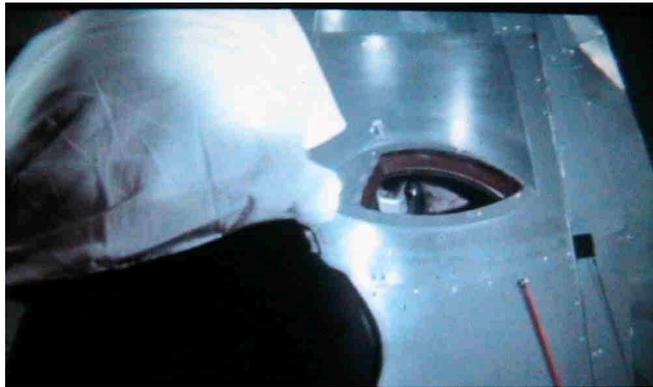
Lovell James (1) Aldrin Edwin (2)
Gemini 12, 11/11/66



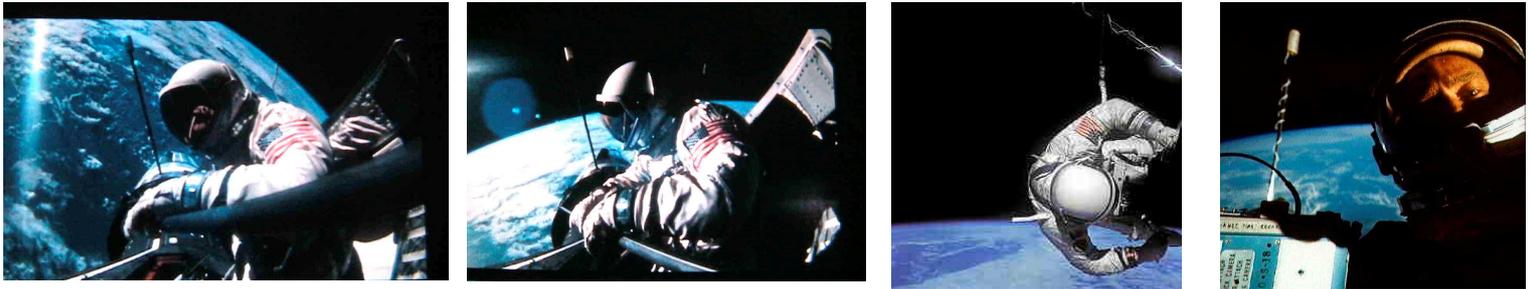
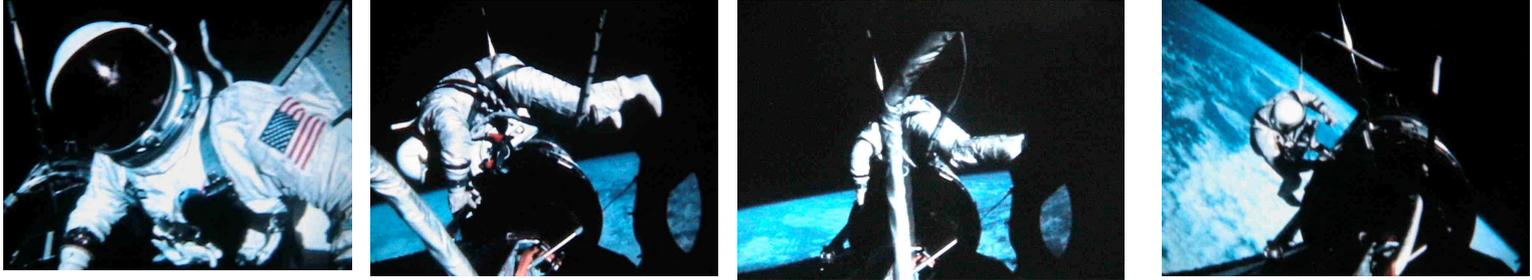
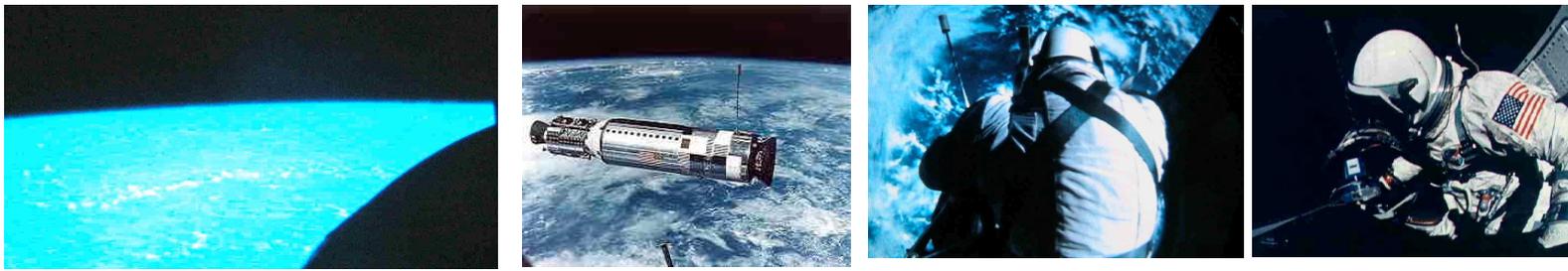
The Gemini 11 crew on their way to launch pad LC 19 at Kennedy Space Center.



Agena G12 lifts off from
LC 14, 11/11/66



Kennedy Space Center: Gemini 12 takes off from LC 19 on November 11, 1966, and enters its orbit. On board are Lovell and Aldrin. Agena 12 is waiting for Gemini 12 in space. This is the last Gemini space flight.



The Gemini 12 crew carries out repeated dockings with Agena – a technology which is crucial concerning the future flight to the Moon. Aldrin breaks the old spacewalk record by being outside the capsule for two hours and nine minutes.



When Gemini 12 splashes down into the Atlantic Ocean after four days in space and 59 orbits an important era is terminated: we know how humans and vehicles work in space – we have learnt how to live in a different environment, outside the natural laws of the Earth.

During the full twenty-month Gemini Project with ten spacecraft and twenty astronauts orbiting the Earth, not one single manned vehicle took off from the USSR. The feeling was that the Russians hardly did nothing, that extensive projects were prepared in the east.

Deceased Gemini astronauts



Theodore Freeman
1930-1964



Elliot See and Charles Bassett
Original Gemini 9 crew

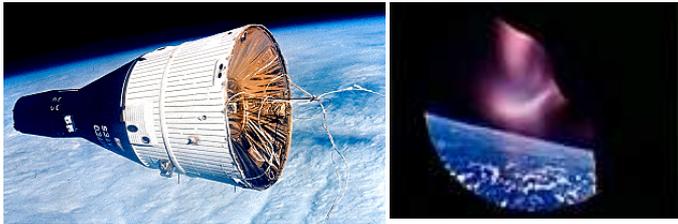


The two astronauts were killed in an accident in 1966 during training in a T 38 jet. Members of the Gemini group since 1963 and selected for Gemini 9.

Freeman was part of the Gemini group in 1963. Died while training in 1964 (T 38 jet). Not selected for a flight.

UFO/ETV and the Gemini Projektet 1965-1966

UFO= unidentified flying objects; ETV= extra-terrestrial vehicle



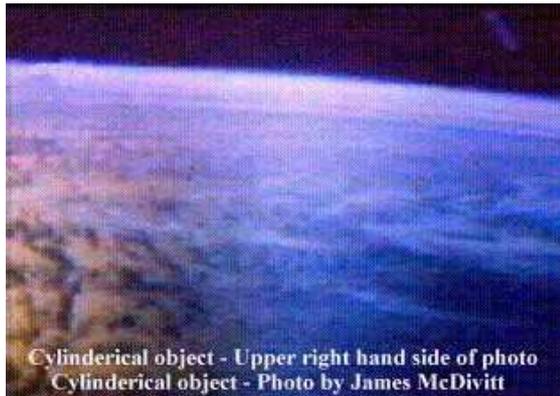
Gemini 1, April 1964, unmanned

During the Gemini vehicle's first orbit, ground control observed two objects/UFOs, one below and above Gemini 1. During the next orbit both objects disappeared.

Two UFOs or two ETVs?



Gemini 4, McDivitt and White
04/06/65



In June, 1965, the astronauts Ed White and James McDivitt were above Hawaii in Gemini 4 when they spotted a strange cylindrical object. The object had long, protruding arms. McDivitt filmed the object but the film has never been made public. One frame from the film was released by mistake, see above. McDivitt filmed another UFO or ETV looking like a flying saucer.



Gemini-5, Conrad and Cooper
21/08/65



During the Gemini 5 flight the astronaut Conrad took a photo of this UFO. The object looks fairly strange, at least in the picture.

The crew photographed UFO/ETV above "Area 51", but the film and the pictures were taken from the astronauts after splashdown.



Gemini 7, Lovell and Borman
04/12/65



In December, 1965, the two Gemini astronauts James Lovell and Frank Borman also spotted a UFO during their second orbit in Gemini 7. Borman reported that he saw an unidentified spacecraft, a "bogey", at some distance from their capsule. Ground control at Cape Kennedy told him that what he saw was their own support rocket. Borman verified that he could see the rocket, but he could also see something completely different: several UFOs or ETVs, so-called bogeys, the air force term for unidentified vehicles.



Gemini 9 (Stafford, Cernan)
03/06/66

Reports claim that the Gemini 9 crew saw several UFO/ETV from their craft during their spaceflight in June, 1966.



Michael Collins John Young
Gemini 10, 19/07/66

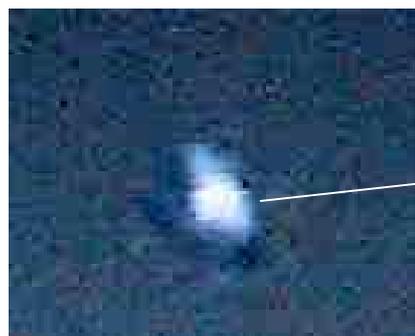
The Gemini 10 crew, during their flight in July, 1966, claimed that they saw five UFO or ETV in the same orbit around the Earth.

**FIGURE 3A Gemini 11 Photo 2
NASA S55-54660 (cropped)**



Gemini-11 Richard Gordon, Charles Conrad
1966-09-12

UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT



**FIGURE 3B GEMINI 11
NASA S66-54661 (CROPPED)**

UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT



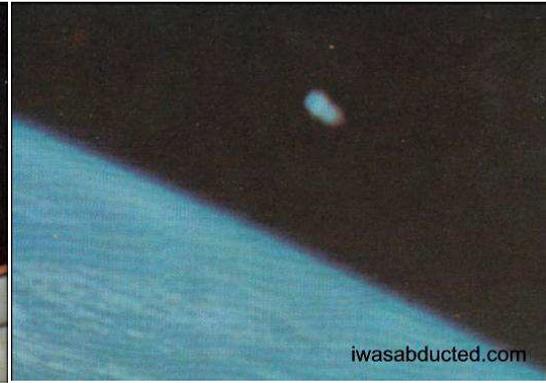
The Gemini 11 crew took these photos of UFOs on September 12, 1966.



Gemini 12, Edwin Aldrin, James Lovell
12/11/66

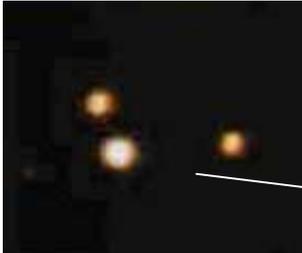


iwasabducted.com



iwasabducted.com

The Gemini 12 spaceflight on November 12, 1966. These photos were taken from the windows of Gemini 12. (NASA Photo #S66-62871)
(NASA Gemini XII UFO - 12 November 1966)



More UFO/ETV photos from Gemini 12

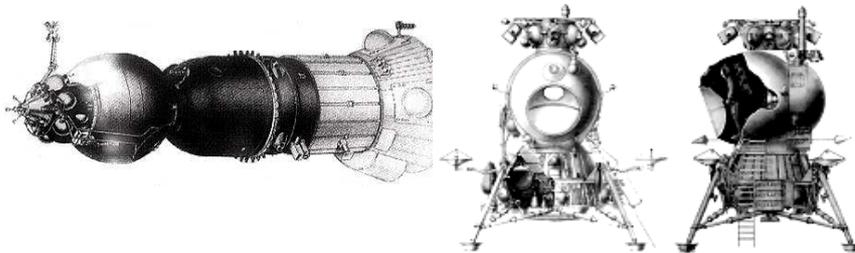
We can summarize and state that UFO or ETV have followed and monitored the full Gemini programme, from Gemini 1 to Gemini 12, from the beginning to the end. The Gemini astronauts documented UFO and ETV as best they could.



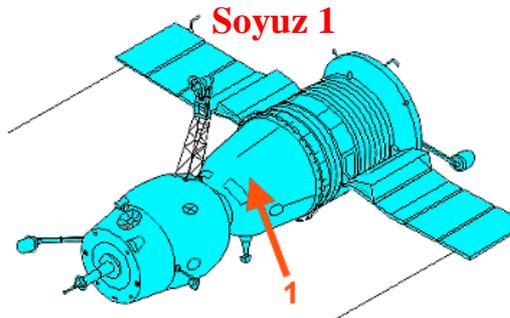
1967 Soyuz Programme 1981

(Moon Programme)

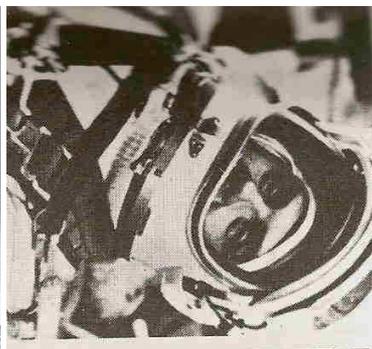
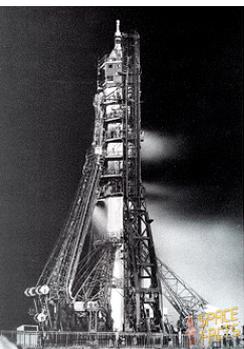
(Initially the Soyuz Programme corresponded to the American Apollo Programme)



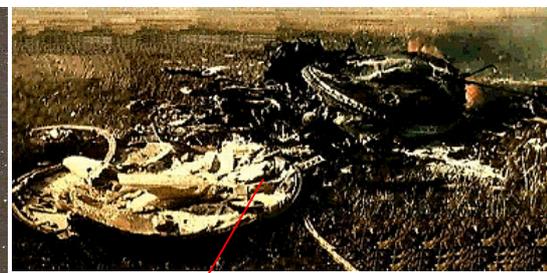
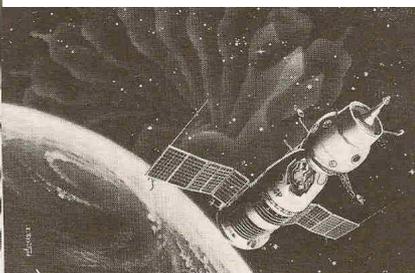
Komarov Vladimir, Soyuz 1, 23/04/67



Gagarin and Komarov, Komarov's funeral



Lift-off from Baikonur

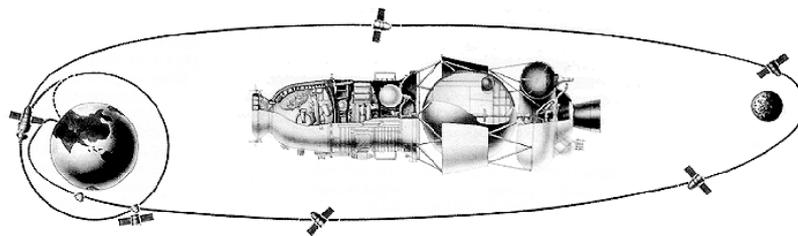


Soyuz 1 started rolling and the end was a catastrophe

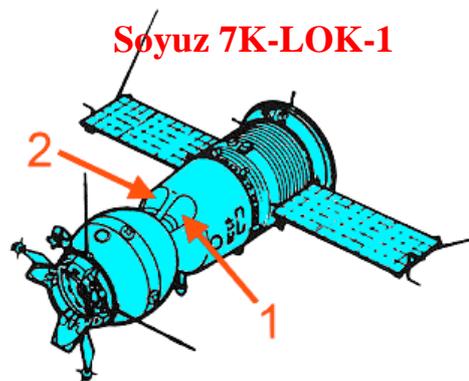
On April 27, 1967, Soyuz 1 (Union 1) took off from Baikonur. It was a brand new spacecraft with Vladimir Komarov, commander on Voskhod 1 as the only cosmonaut on board. The 24-hour flight ended with the death of Komarov. He must have known from the start that his chances of survival were very small, from the time the last launch rocket had placed him in orbit at an altitude of 180 kilometres and the protective shield had been blown away. Then Soyuz 1 started rolling, tumbling around its own centre of gravity as an object without control does in weightlessness. The cosmonaut tried to stabilize the spacecraft, but it did not obey the stabilization system. The rolling increased, a roundabout running riot which could not be stopped. During five hours American radio amateurs at a listening facility in Turkey heard how space technicians from the Russian ground control deployed all possibilities to control the wild rolls of the vehicle. The technicians also gave Komarov one piece of advice after the other how to control the craft. "I'm doing it...I really am!" the cosmonaut shouted back. "But it doesn't work!" And time after another he asked. "How long time to re-entry?" They responded with hours and minutes. His anxiety was almost palpable. He knew that these hours and minutes also implied the time he had left to live. The failing stabilization system also catastrophically reduced the possibility to direct the capsule into a proper angle for the re-entry through the atmosphere, an angle where one or two degrees mean life or death. If it is too steep, the heat will melt the capsule, if it is too flat, the capsule will bounce back into space.

The Soyuz capsule was not sphere-shaped as were Vostok and Voskhod. It was sooner shaped like a bottle, short and blunt with a heat shield at the bottom. The risk for it to enter the atmosphere crossways was considerable, the shock wave would then hit the unprotected metal side rather than the heat shield. But there was no choice, they had to try to bring the capsule down. After 24 hours when the Earth had turned once round its axis, then Soyuz would enter towards the landing area in Kazakhstan. While waiting, Komarov tumbled over foreign countries and seas. The rolls caused centrifugal forces which partly broke the vehicle's brittle solar cell panels. The power supply decreased, navigation instruments did not work, the cosmonaut's sense of balance was chaotic. He was severely seasick, space-sick. It was hell's roundabout...

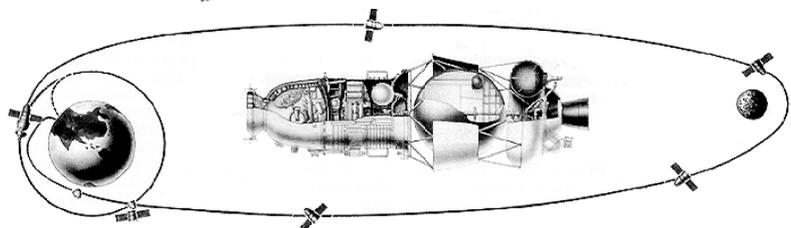
The hours passed by and the nightmare became even worse. The Russian ground control seemed to have abandoned all hope. Komarov's wife was brought to the control room. She spoke to him, tried to encourage him. Now and then her voice was interrupted by technicians' terminology. The cosmonaut was encouraged to try one maneuver after the other. Komarov was crying. Then he started to plan his will from space, instruct his wife how to care for their nine-year-old daughter and her future. The daughter was also in the control room. She was speaking to her father, but it was not possible to discern what she said. Komarov asked them both to go home. It was difficult for him to speak, his voice cracked. Ground control interrupted and announced that he was being connected to Prime Minister Kosygin's telephone in Moscow. "You are one of the greatest heroes of the Soviet Union, we are all very proud of you", Kosygin said to the condemned man in space. "You and men like you have accomplished the most important progress in the history of Russia. We will never forget you..." Even Kosygin seemed to be crying. The technicians contacted Komarov again, but there was nothing more to do, only minutes remained to the end. Komarov screamed, in agony of death: "You have to do something. I don't want to die!" He screamed some more, then silence. The capsule had raced into the atmosphere, the antennas had melted away and the radio contact was broken. Within seconds the whole capsule was glowing. The metal melted, was crumpled into a formless mass, gasified by heat. The last thing to be heard was a Russian voice: "It's over now..."



**Yuri Gagarin and (1) Vladimir Seryogin (2) 02/03/68
Soyuz 7K-LOK-1, 1968-03-02**

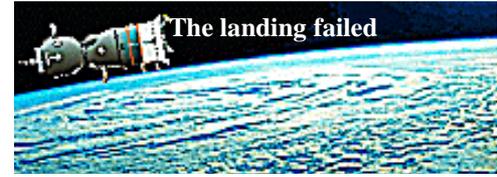


The first manned lunar flight





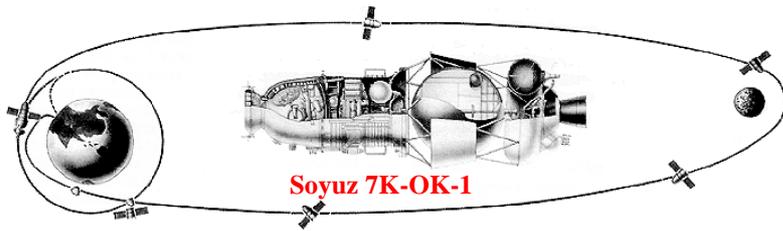
Soyuz 7K-LOK-1 circles the Moon in utmost secrecy at the beginning of March, 1968.



The landing failed

The first manned flight to the Moon took place in March, 1968. On March 2 **Soyuz 7K-LOK-1** was launched from **Tiuratam**, on board were cosmonauts Gagarin and Seryogin. The launch rocket was a gigantic N 1 with terrible power. According to the secret list Soyuz 7K-LOK-1 was sent directly to the Moon. The flight was coded as "Zond 4".

According to available information the flight followed schedule and the Soyuz capsule orbited the Moon. It seems to be Gagarin and Seryogin who were the first humans to orbit the Moon. The aim was to get there first, before Apollo 8 did the same thing. The flight back also went well. On March 7, 1968, when the crew prepared to land, there were problems. The spacecraft entered the atmosphere at a wrong angle, whereupon it burnt. The crew instantly died, clearly a repeat of the deadly re-entry of Soyuz 1.



Soyuz 7K-OK-1

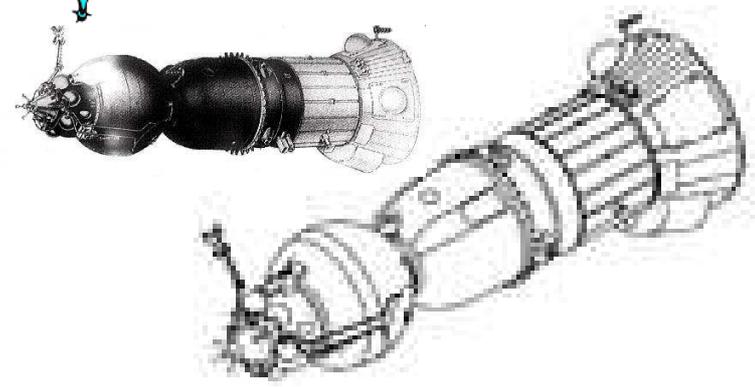
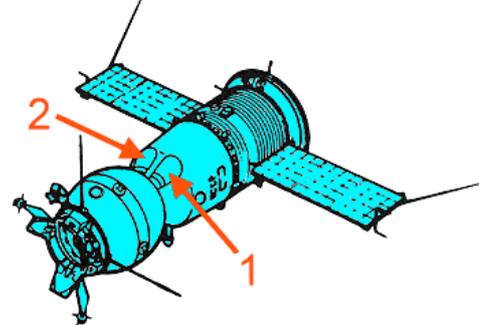
On March 27, Moscow announced that Gagarin and Seryogin had been killed in a training accident.



Andrei Mikoyan (1)

Anonymous (2) 03/07/69

Soyuz 7K-L1-1



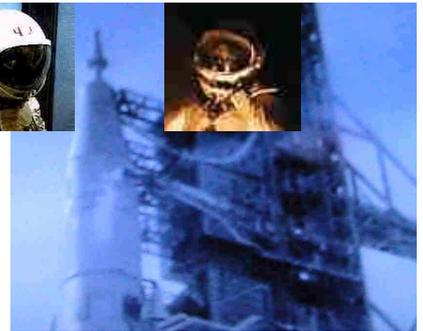
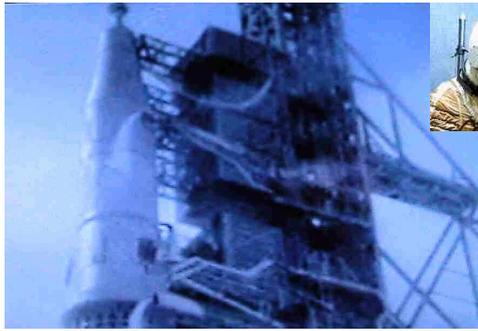
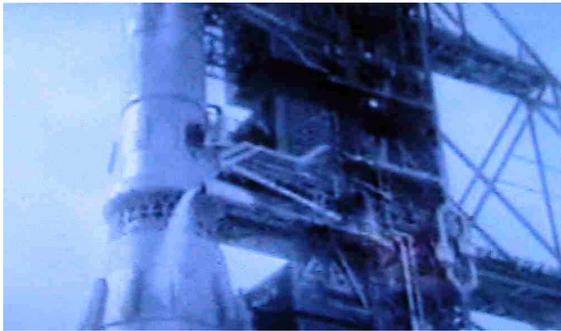
Tiuratam: On July 3, 1969 Soyuz 7K-L1-1 was scheduled to lift off for the Moon to achieve the first moon landing. It was supposed to be a direct flight to the Moon (without a separate landing capsule) with a large vehicle to be launched by a rocket called N 1, considerably stronger than the American launch rocket Saturn 5. On board Soyuz 7K-L1-1 was Mikoyan and an anonymous cosmonaut. At lift-off the Soyuz spacecraft exploded and the crew died immediately. Photos of extensive damage to the cosmodrome were taken by American spy satellites. Experts claimed the exploding rocket must have been a giant. "The Russian Moon Vehicle?" Here, the Soviets lost the race to the Moon against the US. This was the end of manned flights to the Moon also for the Soviet Union.

Now, when the race had been won by the US, it was meaningless to continue the Soviet Soyuz programme. It started with a catastrophe and did not improve. Regarding UFO/ETV: It is clear that extra-terrestrials also monitored the Russian Soyuz programme. About Soyuz 1: "Well-informed sources still claim that it was an unidentified alien vehicle which in some way damaged Komarov's spacecraft and caused his death." Extra-terrestrials can certainly influence an earthly programme, but it needs to be dangerous and be directed also at them (the cosmonauts had some military assignments for the defence).

Tiuratam Cosmodrome: 03/07/69



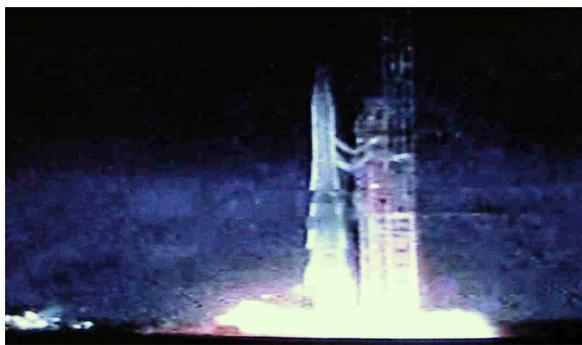
Tiuratam, the launch of Soyuz 7K-L1-1, at 23.18 Moscow time



On board Soyuz 7K-L1-1 were commander Andrei Mikoyan and an anonymous cosmonaut. Mikoyan was supposed to become the first cosmonaut on the Moon, before the American Neil Armstrong. In the pictures we clearly see the Moon Vehicle Soyuz.



N 1, a gigantic launch rocket. Kuznetsov's 30 rocket engines had to work together to achieve lift-off. This rocket was much bigger and more powerful than the American Saturn 5



Soyuz 7K-L1-1 took off on July 3, 1969, at 23.18 Moscow time, on board were Mikoyan and an anonymous cosmonaut.



A few seconds after lift-off the gigantic rocket exploded and the impact looked like nuclear explosion. This is what the launch complex looked like after the explosion. It is the most powerful explosion in rocket history, caused by a defective bolt in a fuel pump. This stopped the Soviets' plans to beat the US to the Moon.



The Soviet race to the Moon finished with a violent explosion at Tiuratam Cosmodrome, here after the explosion



Tiuratam was a secret launch complex in the Soviet Union, primarily used for their Moon programme.



Tiuratam in a film about Werner von Braun from 1972, shown on TV in April, 2011. It is a Soviet documentary film recorded on July 3, 1969, at the Soyuz 7K-L1-1 lift-off to the Moon, three weeks before Apollo 11's moon landing. This was the last chance for the Soviets to beat the US to the Moon. When Soyuz 7K-LOK-1 took off on March 2, 1968 the first seconds were perfect. The failure remained a state secret for 20 years. This was probably the very last effort for the Soviets to land on the Moon.

Debris was found at a distance of 10 km.

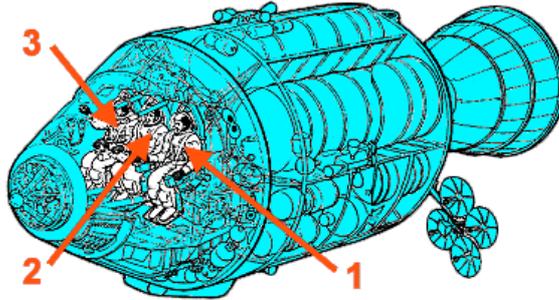


The Apollo Programme, 1967-1975

The Apollo programme was the American Moon effort which the whole world could follow



Apollo 1



Edward White (2), Virgil Grissom (1) Roger Chaffee (3)

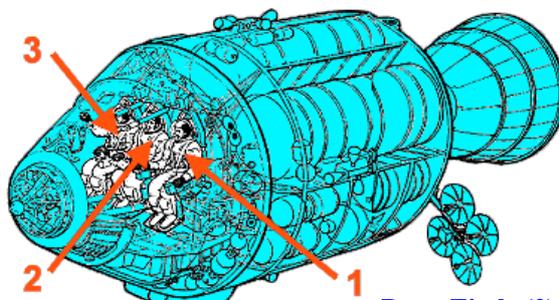


The Apollo 1 crew on their way to daily training.

Training ending in catastrophe

Apollo 1 was to start its spaceflight in February, 1967. Due to serious technical problems, the astronauts were burnt to death in their capsule. The Apollo programme started with a lethal catastrophe which made NASA reconstruct the Apollo spacecraft. This took some time.

Apollo 7



Donn Eisele (2), Walter Schirra (1) Walter Cunningham (3)

Apollo 7, 11/10/68





Schirra

Eisele

Cunningham

Apollo 7 crew

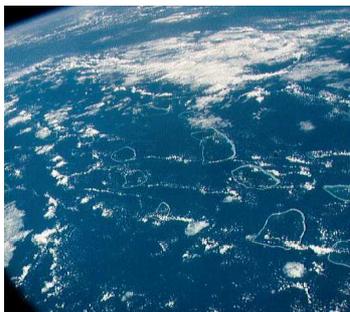


The crew on their way to launch complex LC 34



Launch pad LC 34

Lift-off from LC 34, October 11, 1968



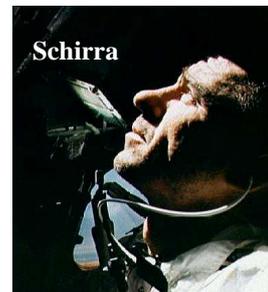
Schirra



Eisele

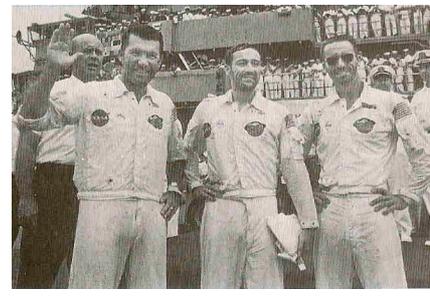
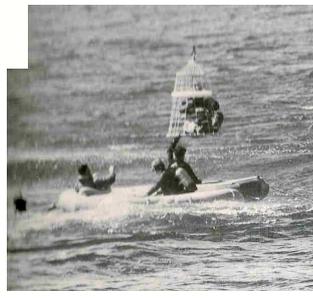
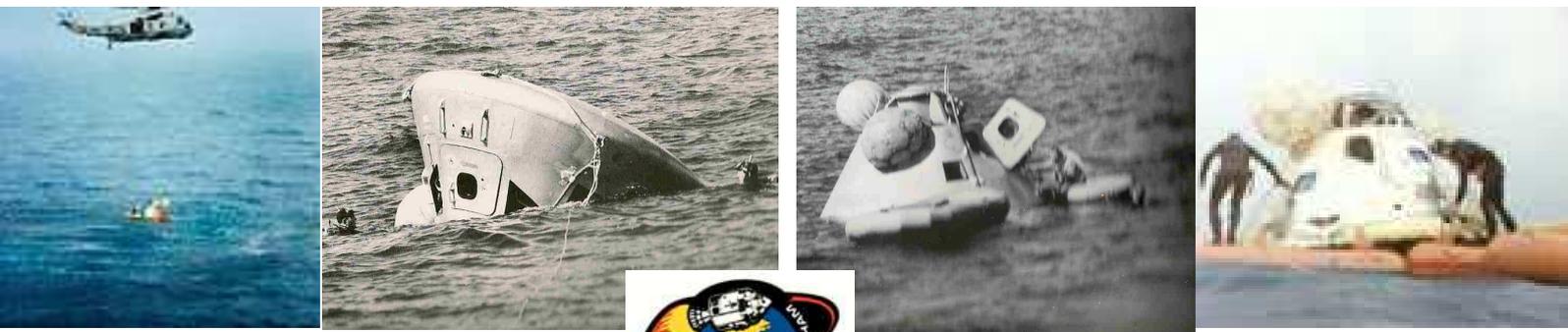


Cunningham



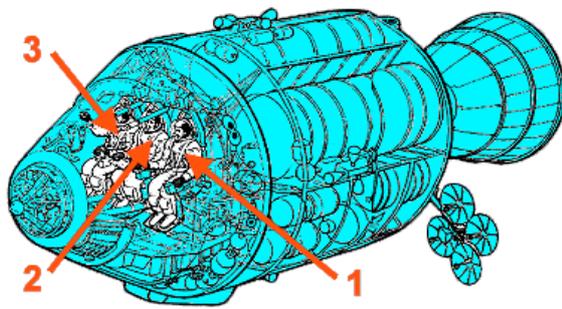
Schirra





Kennedy Space Center: On October 11, 1968, Apollo 7 took off from Cape Kennedy LC 34, the first Apollo craft in space with a three-man crew: Walter Schirra, Doon Eisele and Walter Cunningham. It was a problem-free (with the exception of running noses) nine-day flight. Sneezes echoed during radio conversations with ground control in Houston. After 163 orbits Apollo 7 splashed down in the Atlantic Ocean according to schedule on October 20, 1968. At splashdown the capsule was turned upside down in the waves. Divers corrected this by using float balloons. Afterwards, Schirra said: "Apollo is like a dream in space, but like a nightmare in water."

Apollo 8



Apollo 8, 21/12/68

Frank Borman (1) William Anders (3) James Lovell (2)



Borman

Lovell

Anders

Apollo 8 crew

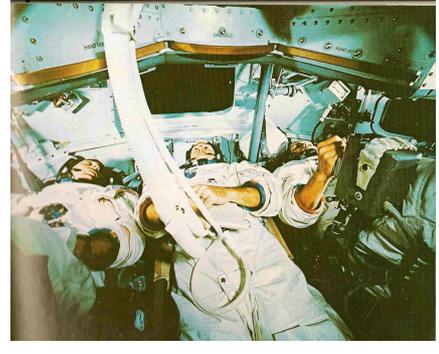


The Apollo 8 crew on their way to launch pad LC 39 A



Kennedy Space Center

On its way to LC 39A



LC 34, LC 39A and LC 39B

LC 39A on December 21, 1968



Apollo 8 lift-off from LC 39A, December 21, 1968

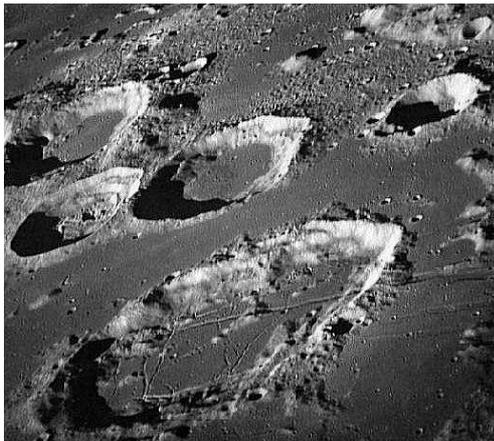
The Earth from the Apollo vehicle (no stars are visible)



The Earth, our planet, but we see no stars

The Moon

Crater Giordano Bruno

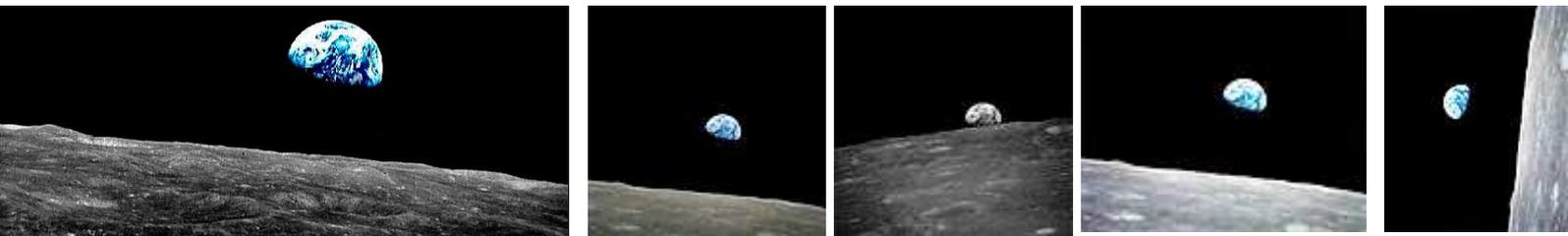


Sea of Tranquility
Anders studies the Moon's surface

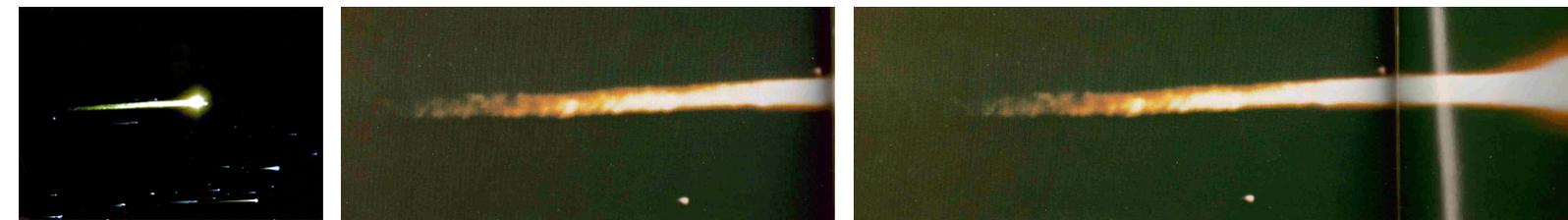
Goclenius crater

Ten orbits around the Moon

The Earth as seen from the Moon, but we see no stars.



Last orbit behind the Moon, retro rocket ignition. The Apollo 8 crew, Borman and Anders, on their way home, separation from vehicle



Re-entry into atmosphere: Apollo 8 entered at a correct angle and splash-down was perfect. This did not happen to Soyuz 7K- LOK-1 on March 7, 1968. The Soyuz angle was too steep and the capsule burned with the crew. It must have been disappointing for the Soviets to be beaten at finishing line.



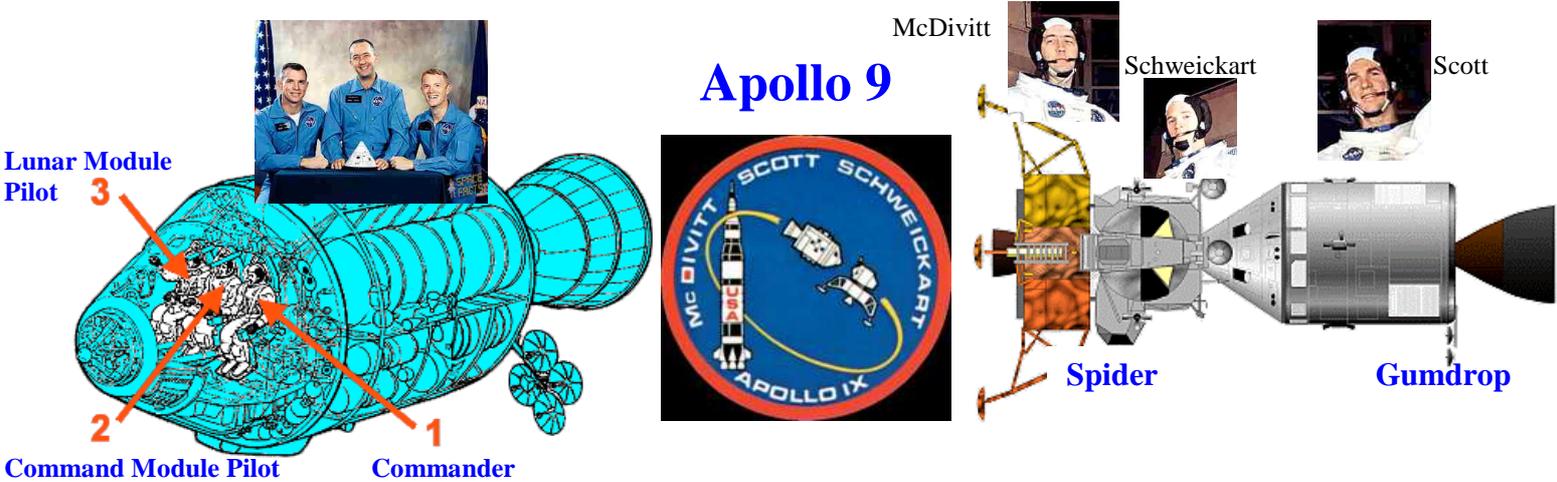
On December 27, 1968, Apollo 8 landed without problems.



Kennedy Space Center 21/12/68. After lift-off on December 21, 1968, the capsule enters its pre-determined orbit. After that the flight really starts, three astronauts are for the first time on their way to the Moon: space veterans Borman and Lovell and the new recruit, Anders. Apollo 8 is not supposed to land on the Moon, before that the Apollo system needs some more tests. The aim is to reach the Moon, orbit it and then return. So far spaceflights have always been carried out close to the Earth like ships following the coast line. This time the vehicle sails straight into "open seas" – out into the vast ocean of the space.

Apollo 8 orbits the Moon ten times and rocket ignition must take place to compensate for the Moon's gravitation and return the astronauts to the Earth. Lovell reports to Houston: "The Moon is completely grey, no colours at all. Huge old craters with new, smaller craters inside and around them. I have never seen such inhospitable landscape, so barren, so deprived of life."

In the morning of Christmas Day, a half-hour colour TV broadcast came from Apollo 8. The camera overlooked the barren moon landscape and caught the blue, glittering Earth far away while Borman, Lovell and Anders read from Genesis 1. Then the return voyage started. Apollo 8 returned as a glowing meteorite. The separated landing module sped into the atmosphere at 11.2 kilometres/second, almost 40,000 km/h which is the necessary velocity at take-off to tear the vehicle loose from Earth's gravitation. Vehicles orbiting the Earth maintain a speed of "only" 8 km/second. Apollo had its final real test on December 27, 1968, and splashed down in the Pacific Ocean. Among other countries, Hungary and Poland commemorated the occasion by issuing stamps.



Scott David (2), McDivitt James (1), Schweickart Russell (3)
Apollo 9 03/03/69

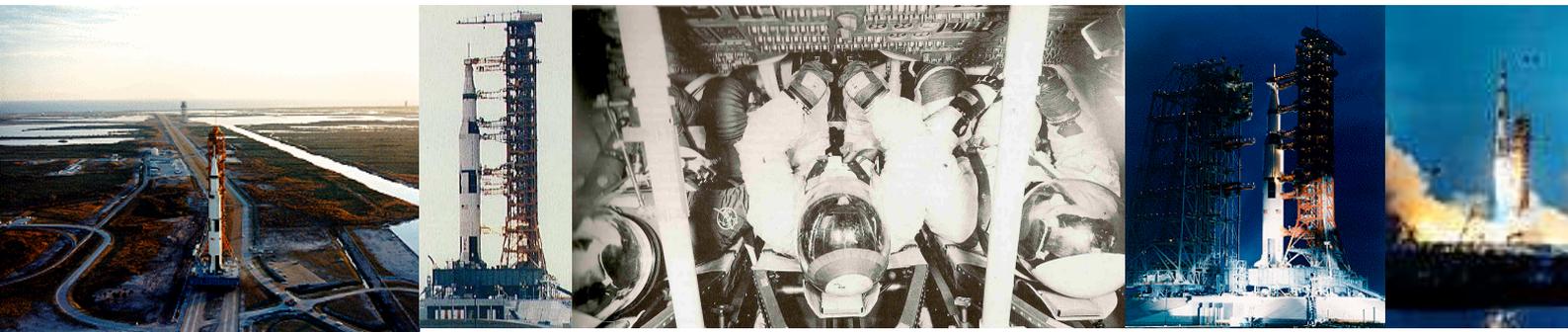
The Apollo 9 crew at LC 39A



McDivitt Scott Schweickart
 Apollo 9 crew



The Apollo 9 crew on their way to launch pad LC 39 A



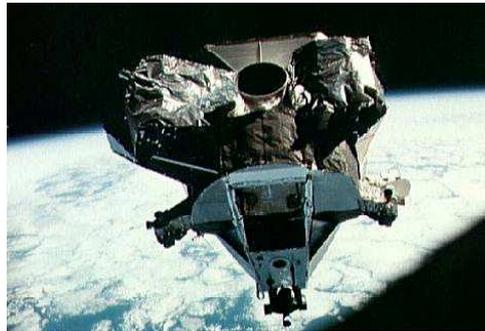
On March 3, 1969, Apollo 9 took off from LC 39A



Gumdrop and Spider



ML-Spider



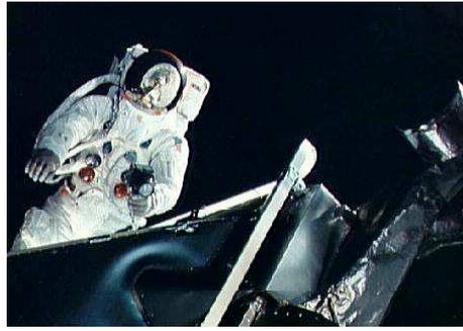
Spider



Schweickart and McDivitt in Spider

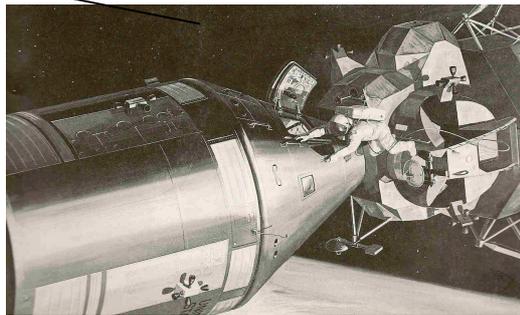


Lunar module/Spider orbits the Earth in a test programme. On board are McDivitt and Schweickart



Scott is filming Schweickart's spacewalk between Gumdrop and Spider

Command module Gumdrop



McDivitt in lunar module Spider at an altitude of 190 kilometres above Earth



Command module Gumdrop and David Scott

Apollo 9 splashes down according to plans

Apollo 9 took off from Kennedy Space Center, LC 39A, and orbited the earth during nine days while the astronauts James McDivitt, David Scott and Russel Schweickart practiced dockings and transfer between the command module Gumdrop and the lunar module Spider.



Apollo 9 achieved 151 orbits and then splashed down in the Pacific Ocean on March 13, 1969. NASA was now even closer to the Moon.

Lunar Module Pilot

Command Module Pilot

Commander

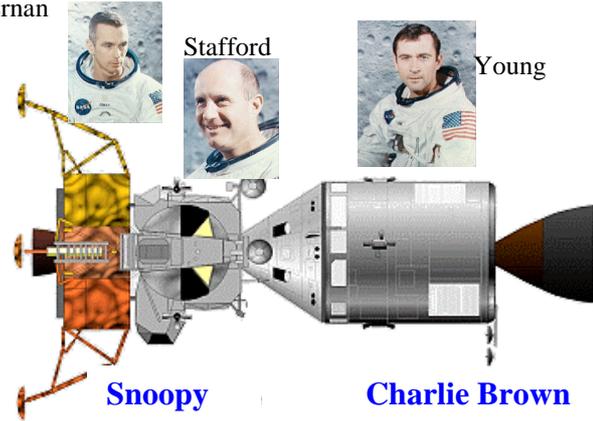
Apollo-10



Cernan

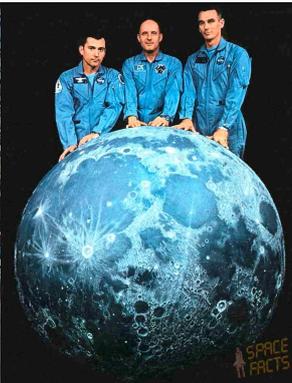
Stafford

Young



Snoopy

Charlie Brown



Stafford Thomas (1), Cernan Eugene (3), Young John (2)
Apollo 10, 18/05/69

Apollo 10 vid LC-39B

Cernan, Stafford and Young



Young



Stafford
Apollo 10 Crew



Cernan



The Apollo 10 crew on their way to LC 39 B

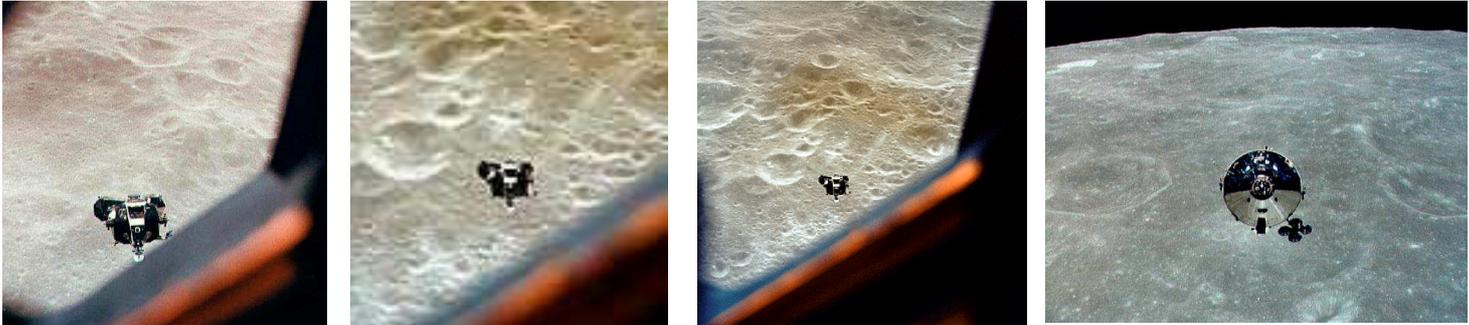




On May 18, 1969, Apollo 10 took off from LC 39 B, a perfect start. Command module Charlie Brown and the lunar module docked as early as during the first orbit, then they headed for the Moon.



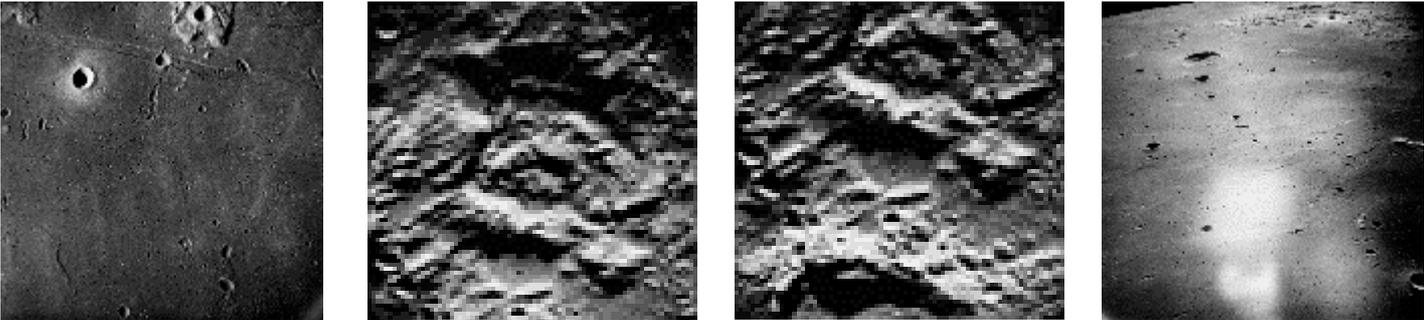
Around the Moon Stafford and Cernan in LM Snoopy Snoopy disconnected from command module Charlie Brown



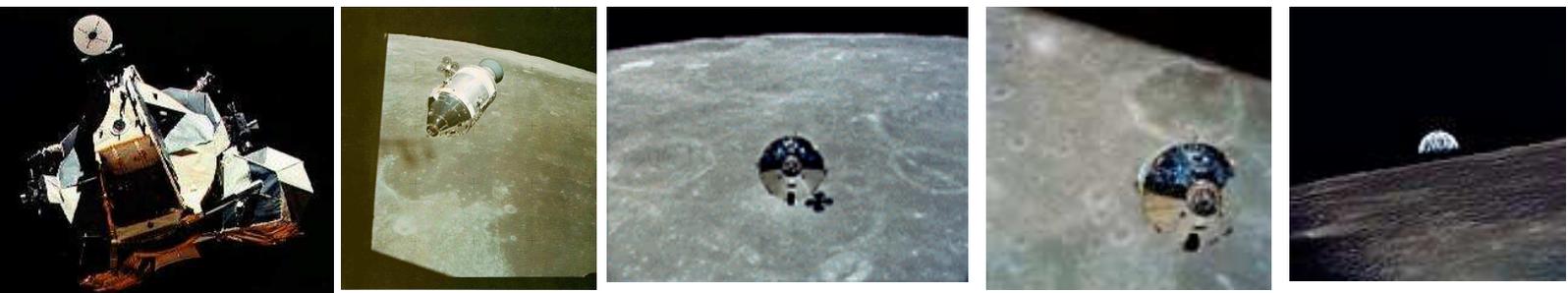
Snoopy leaves Charlie Brown and approaches the Moon surface Charlie Brown orbits the Moon at an altitude of 110 kilometres



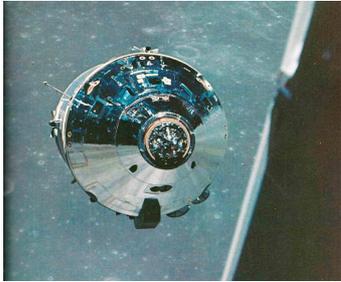
Cernan and Stafford ascend to less than 15 kilometres above the cratered landscape. Several small craters, which have never been seen before can be seen in areas seemingly smooth from a higher altitude. May 22, 1969.



The astronauts are not sure about the distance to the surface of the Moon – the craters can be of any size, there is no ground information with pre-determined measures to help them determine their altitude. Later estimates say that they could have been as close as only 7,000 metres above the surface. With their hand on the controls and their faces close to the triangular windows inclining outwards, Stafford and Cernan watch the approaching lunar surface. It is like walking up to a giant, shot-through target, a world bombarded by meteorites and asteroids during, maybe, billions of years.



Stafford and Cernan disconnect Snoopy's lower part with the sprawling landing gears and see it disappear like a small spider into the depths. They have started the lunar module's rocket engines and ascend again to dock with Charlie Brown, where John Young is waiting for them.



After 31 orbits round the Moon it was time to start the rocket engines and return to Earth.

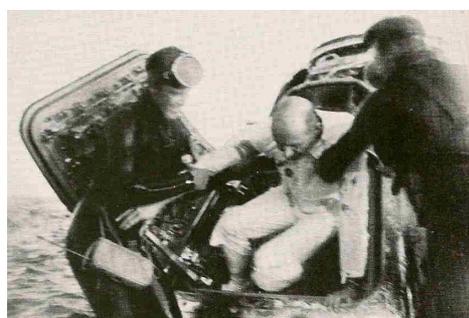
The Earth from the Moon.



Relaxation during the return flight. The Earth from Apollo 10.



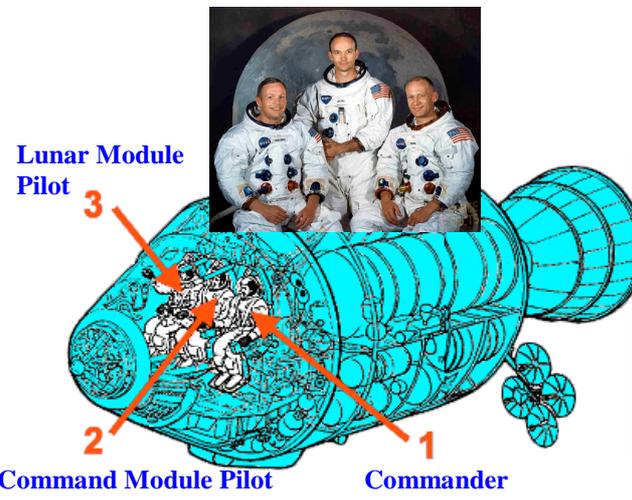
Perfect splash-down into the Pacific Ocean



Apollo 10 landed according to plans in the Pacific Ocean on May 26, 1969. The world could also follow this flight live. Next step: landing on the Moon.

The Apollo 10 flight to the Moon commemorated as a stamp.





Apollo 11

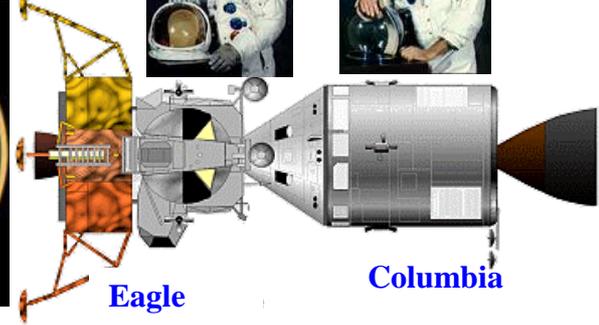
Armstrong



Collins

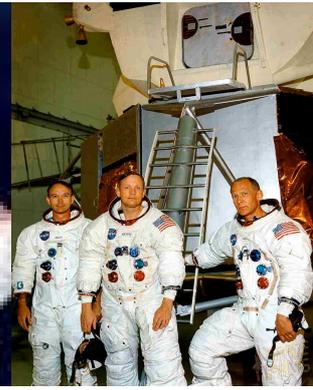


Aldrin



Eagle

Columbia



Armstrong Neil (1), Collins Michael (2) Aldrin Edwin (3)
Apollo-11, 16/07/69

The Apollo 11 Crew



Armstrong Collins Aldrin
The Apollo 11 Crew



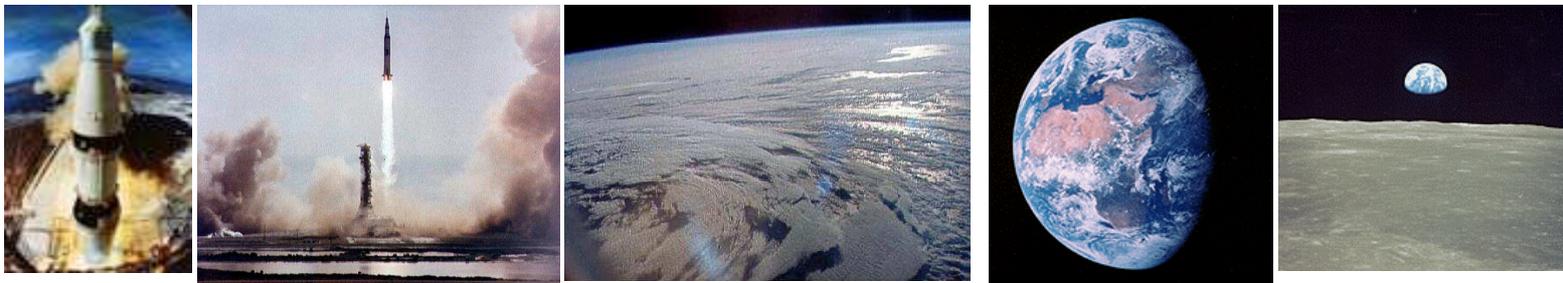
The Apollo 11 crew on their way to LC 39 A



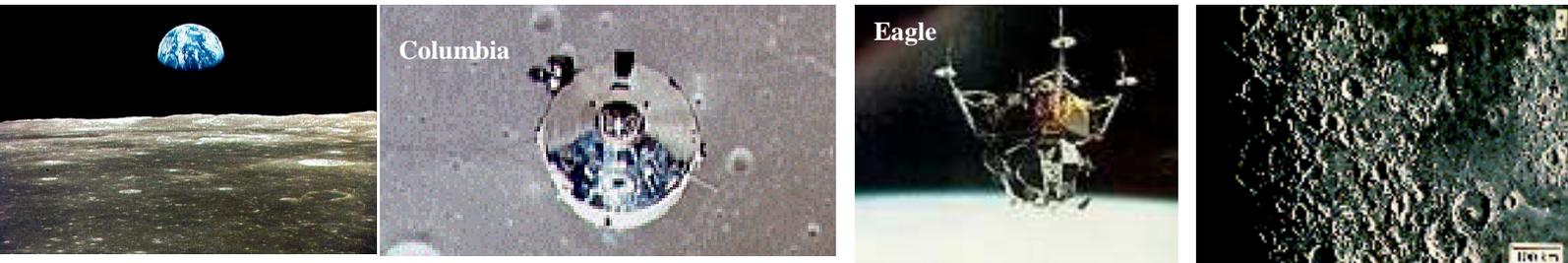
Cape Kennedy, LC 39 A

On July 16, 1969, Apollo 11 took off from LC 39 A with no problems. The crew were on their way to land on the Moon.





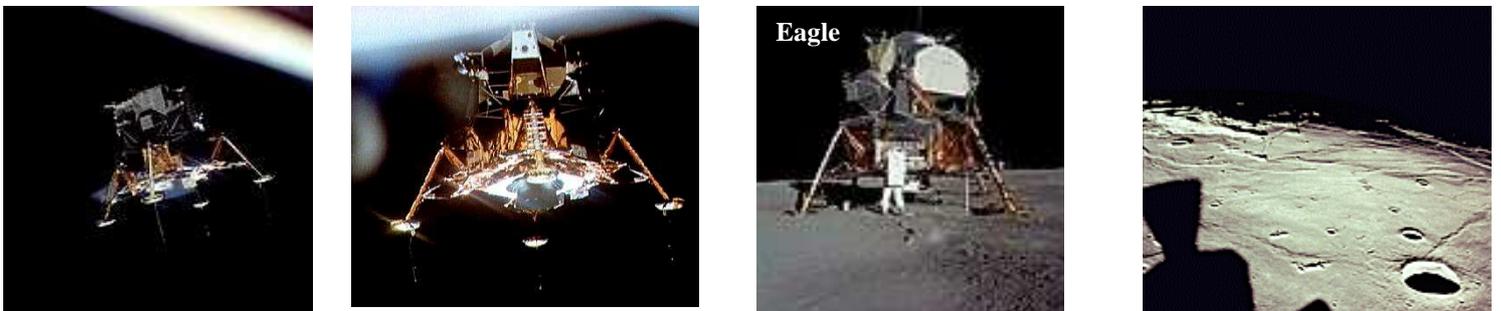
Docking between command module Columbia and lunar module Eagle as early as during the first orbit. The flight to the Moon started.



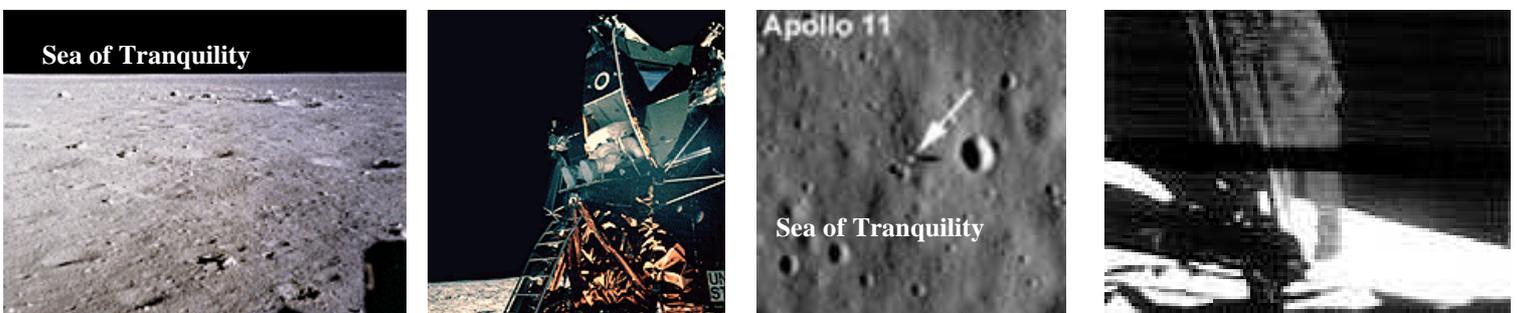
Apollo 11 reaches the Moon and orbits it. Separation: lunar module Eagle disconnected from Columbia



Armstrong and Aldrin in Eagle approaching the lunar surface. The landing is a bit slow, it is difficult to find a suitable patch.

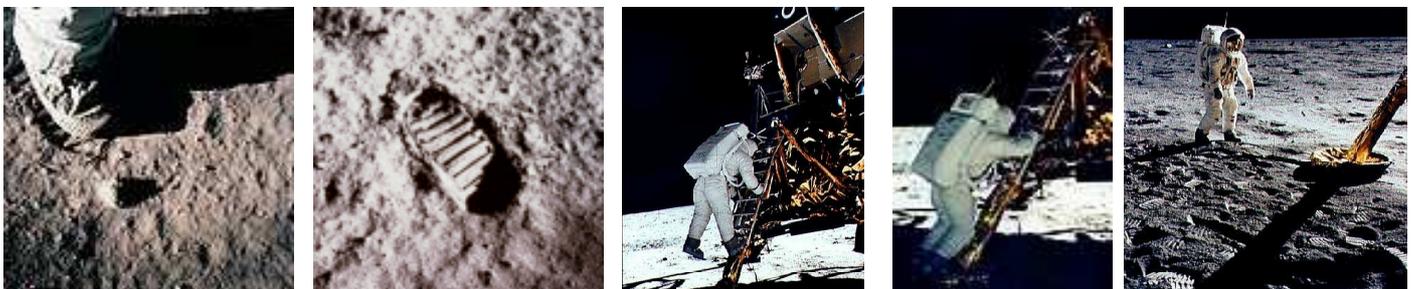


On Sunday July 20 1969 the Eagle touches down on the Moon. The time is 16.18 EST – 21.18 Swedish time

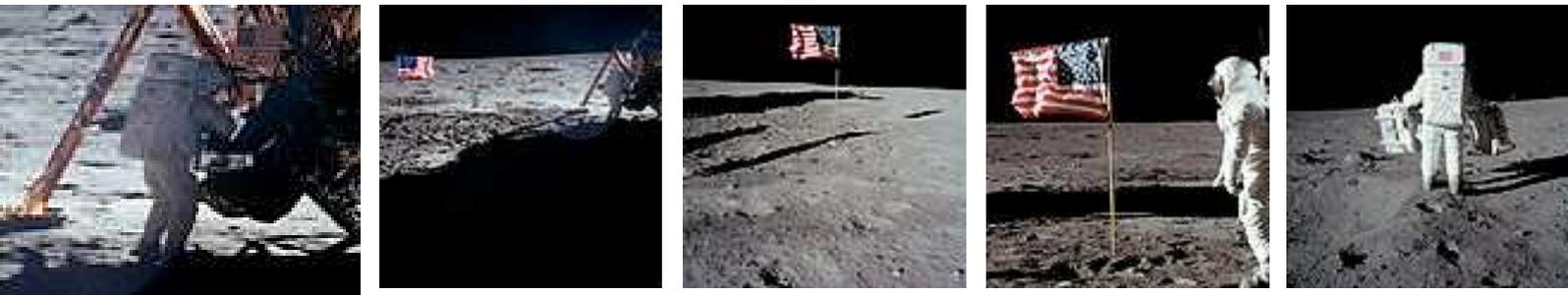


Landing area Sea of Tranquity.

Armstrong takes the first step: He is on the Moon at 22.56 EST, 03.56 Swedish time



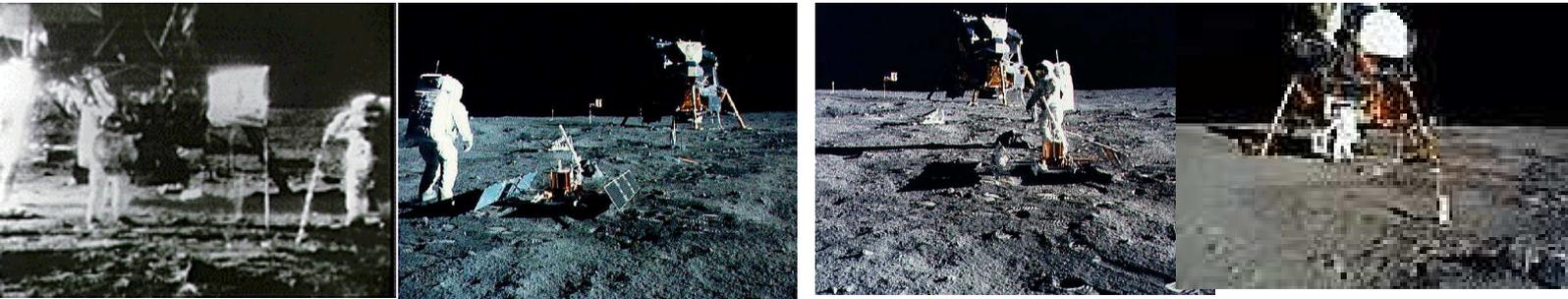
Armstrong's footprint and his famous words: "That's one small step for [a] man, one giant leap for mankind" Twenty minutes later Aldrin climbed down the ladder.



The American flag is there, outside the Eagle, even the "fluttering" flag which is at the basis of the theories of conspiracy connected to the Moon landings. Neither Armstrong nor Aldrin had time for conspiracy theories at this moment.



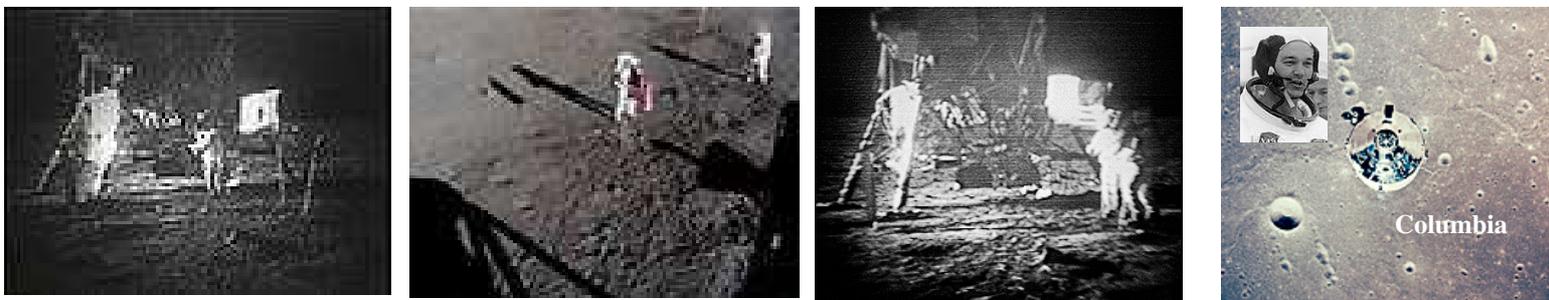
The astronauts try out different ways of walking in this world of difference where they only weigh one sixth of their earthly weight. Fully equipped with spacesuits containing 27 different protective layers they weigh less than 30 kilos.



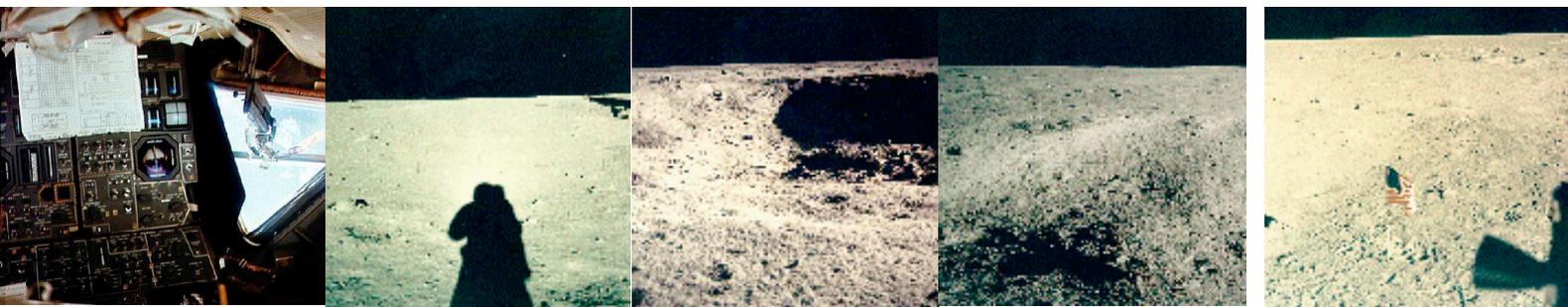
If they walk leaning forward their foothold becomes better. They stride, bounce, float at every step they take. Grey dust whirls around their feet. They dance a dreamlike dance beyond all earthly bonds.



The astronauts carry out their NASA assignments, set out various instruments and collect different stones for science on Earth

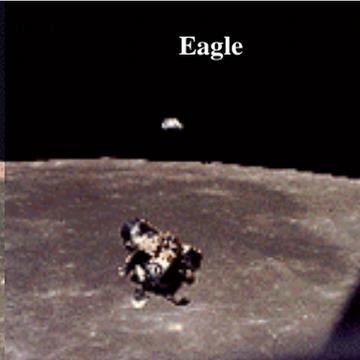
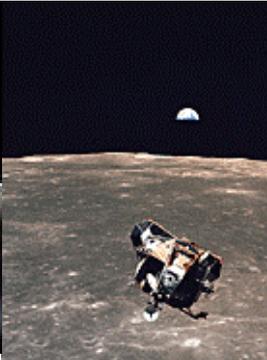
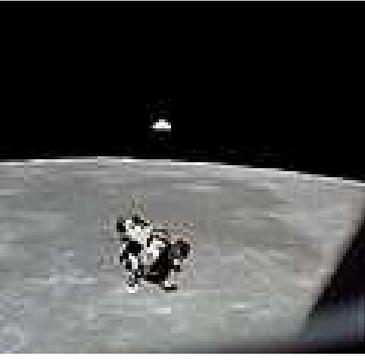


Armstrong and Aldrin fully occupied round the Eagle, while Collins in Columbia orbits the Moon and monitors the Moon visit from there.

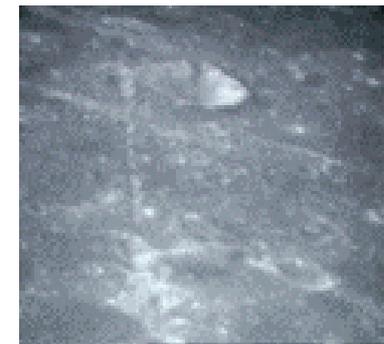




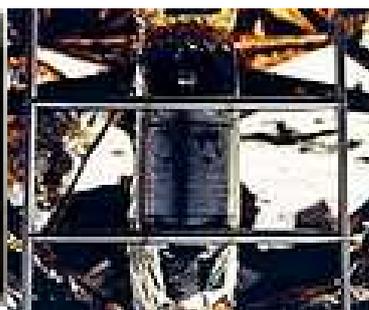
After a Moon visit of 21 hours and 36 minutes, Eagle takes off from the Sea of Tranquility



...and is on its way to dock with Columbia. In the background we can see the Earth, the small planet which follows the Moon flight of Apollo 11 live.



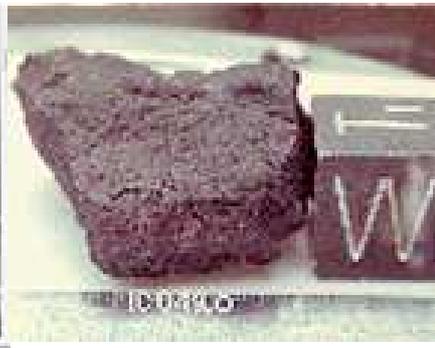
This is planet Earth from the Moon and Apollo 11



Apollo 11 leaves behind this sign on the Moon. A message from the people of the Earth...The Holy See also sent a message to the Moon, or to the Moon Goddess? By the way, the Moon is a female symbol as is the Church.



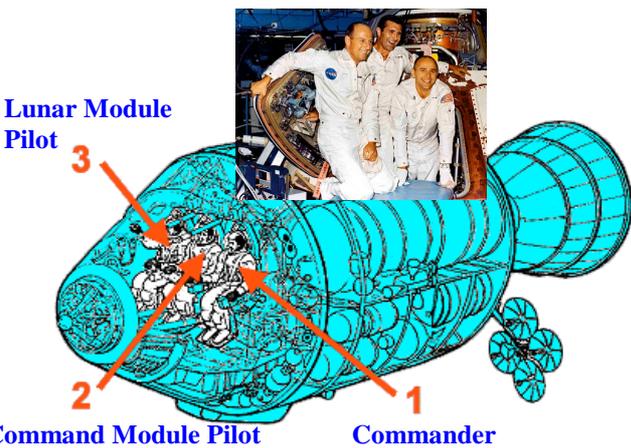
A perfect splash-down into the Pacific Ocean



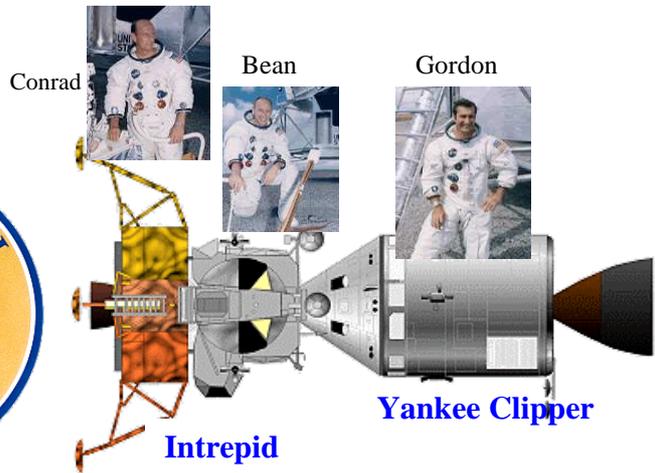
Moon stones to science on Earth, 22 kilos.



On July 24, 1969, Apollo 11 splashed down into the waves of the Pacific Ocean after an excellent mission accomplishment by the crew. John F. Kennedy's famous speech and dream had become real in around nine years. Apollo 11 as a Hungarian stamp from 1969.



Apollo 12



Charles Conrad (1) Richard Gordon (2) Alan Bean (3)
Apollo 12, 11/14/69



Conrad



Gordon

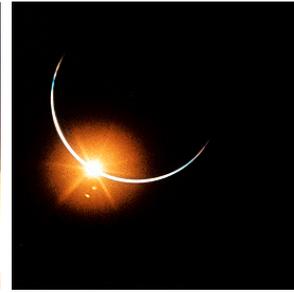
Apollo 12 Crew



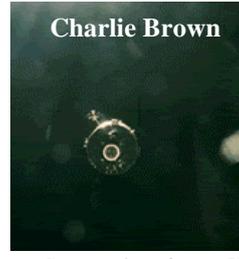
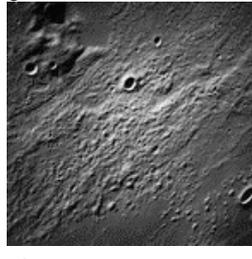
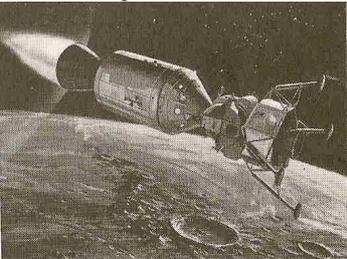
Bean



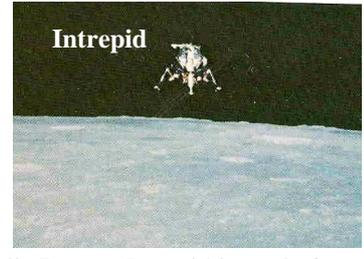
The Apollo 12 crew on their way to LC 39A



Kennedy Space Center: On November 14, 1969, Apollo 12 takes off from LC 39A according to plans, but a bolt of lightning shut down all electrical systems on the Apollo vehicle – some seconds later everything worked again.



Charlie Brown



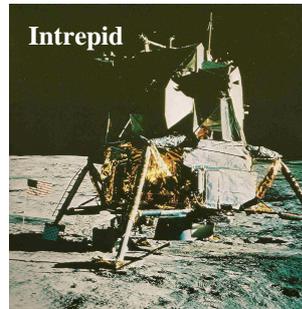
Intrepid

Docking with lunar module Intrepid during the first orbit, then on to the Moon.

Separation from Charlie Brown, Intrepid is ready for touch-down



Ocean of Storms

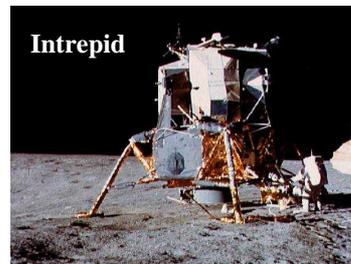
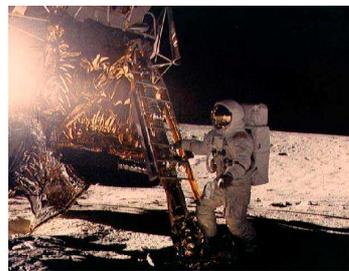


Intrepid



Surveyor 3, Apollo 12, Apollo 14

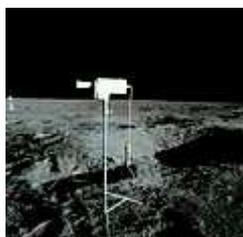
On November 19, 1969, Intrepid lands exactly at the pre-determined area at the south-east edge of the Ocean of Storms, not far from the Surveyor 3 landing spot. On board are Conrad and Bean.



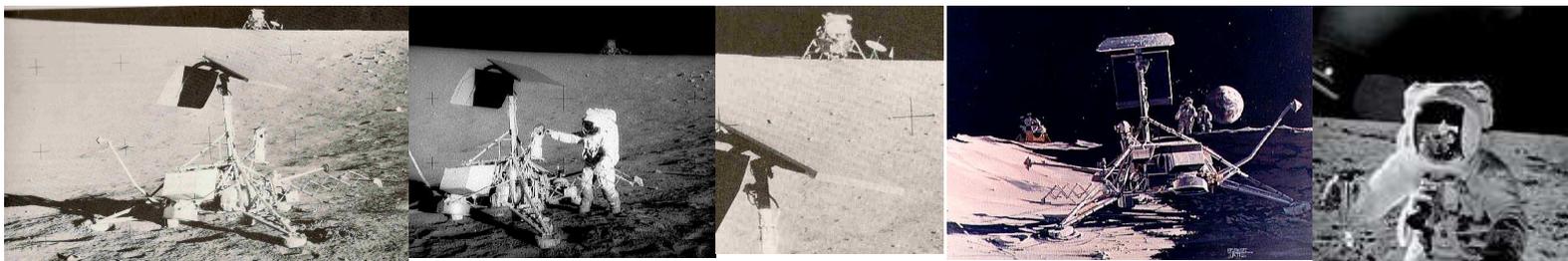
Intrepid



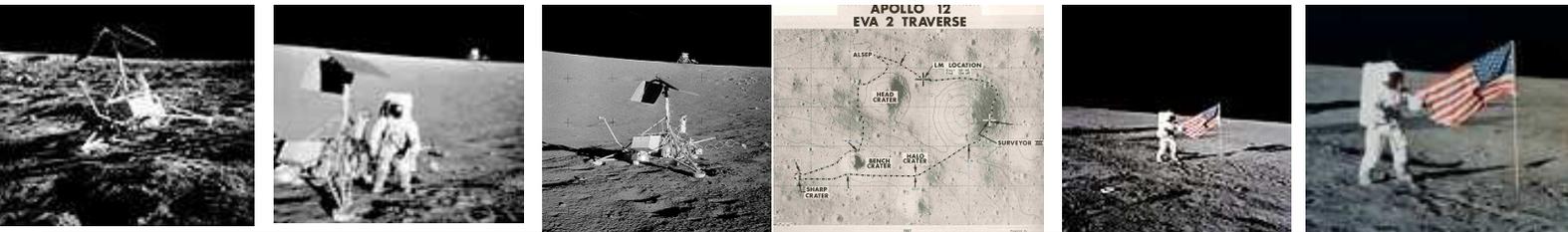
Charles Conrad is the third man to put his feet on the surface of the Moon. Here, Alan Bean steps down and becomes man number four. Intrepid accommodates the crew.



One of Intrepid's missions is to set out different scientific instruments around the lunar module.



Surveyor 3 landed on April 17, 1967. Conrad and Bean visit the explorer and study it up close.



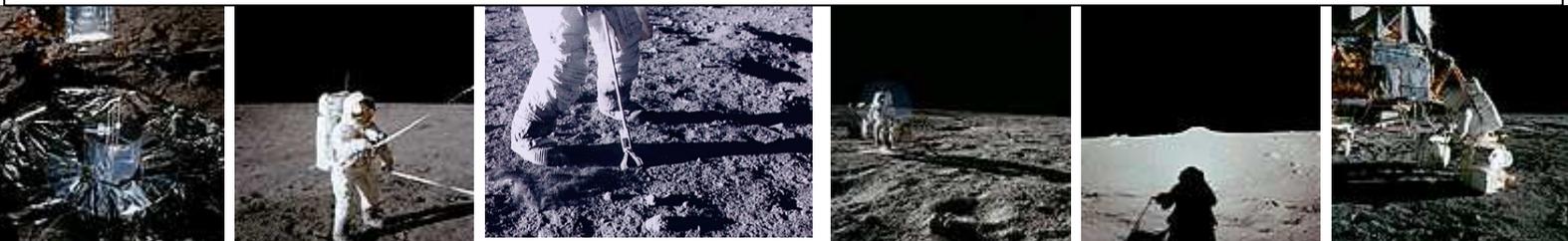
Surveyor 3 and the astronauts Conrad and Bean

Set-out of scientific instruments and walks in the neighbourhood

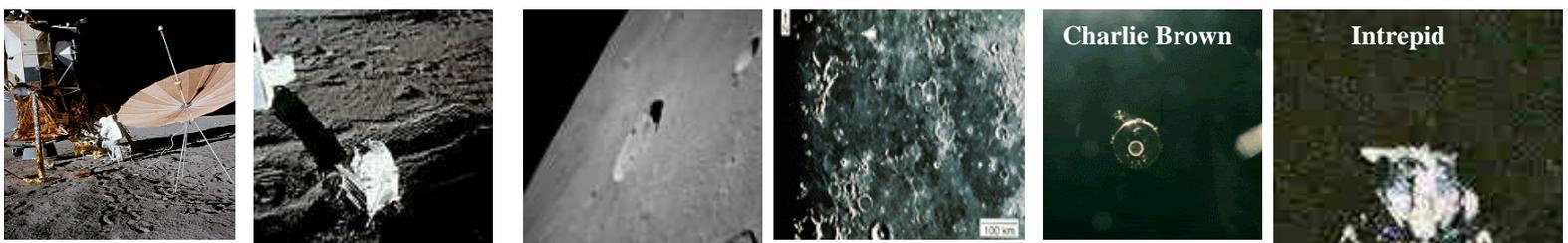


The fluttering flag

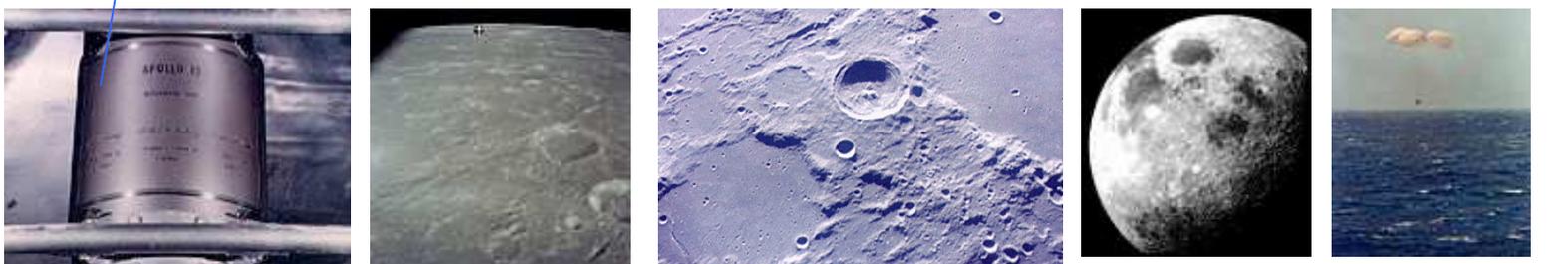
The scientific instrument ALSEP with a SNAP-27 nuclear generator)



Conrad and Bean collect stones



On November 20, 1969, the Intrepid takes off from the Moon and terminates its mission after a 31.5-hour-visit. Apollo 12 leaves a message. On November 21 the return to Earth starts.





Moon stones for research



On November 24, 1969, Apollo 12 splashes down into the waves of the Pacific after a perfectly accomplished moon flight, NASA's second landing on the Moon before 1970. Apollo 12 is also remembered on a stamp.



Lovell



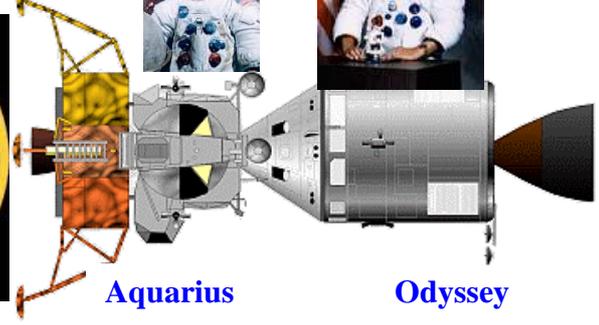
Haise



Swigert



Apollo-13



Aquarius

Odyssey

Lunar Module Pilot

3

2

1

Command Module Pilot

Commander



Fred Haise (3) John Swigert (2) James Lovell (1)
Apollo 13, 11/04/70

Apollo 13



Lovell

Swigert

Haise

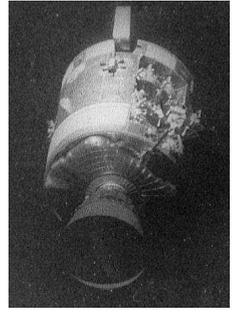
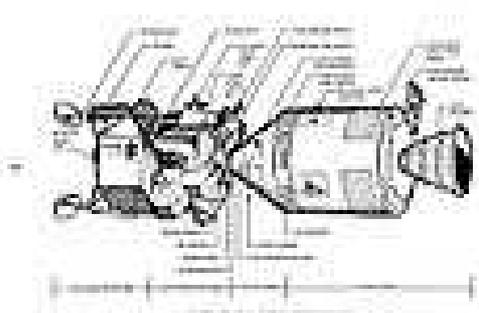
The Apollo 13 Crew



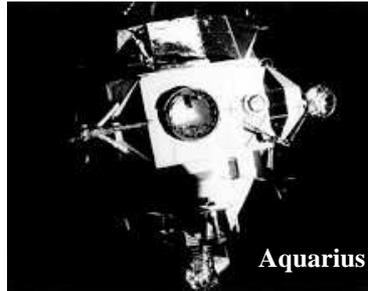
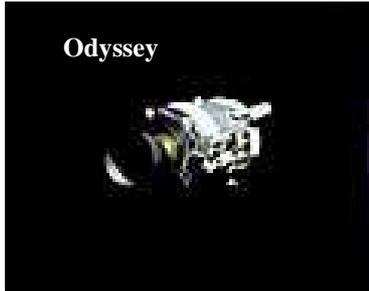
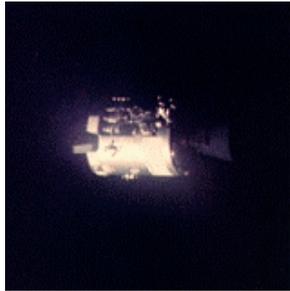
The Apollo 13 crew on their way to LC 39A



Kennedy Space Center: On April 11, 1970, Apollo 13 lifts off from LC 39A in Florida. A perfect start places the Apollo vehicle in its orbit above the Earth.

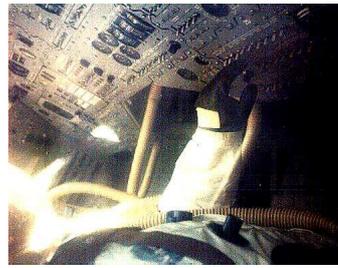


After the perfect start they carry out a so-called CSM-LM docking between Odyssey and Aquarius. On route to the Moon, something happens that should not happen: oxygen tank 2 exploded which caused a catastrophe.



The damage is clearly visible on the outside

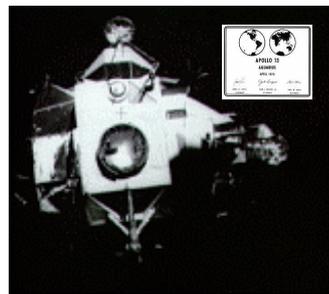
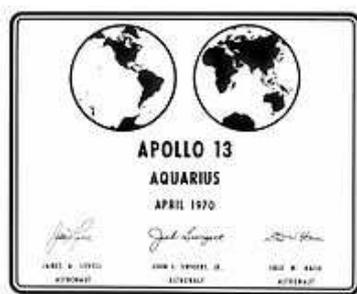
The crew are ordered to transfer to lunar module Aquarius



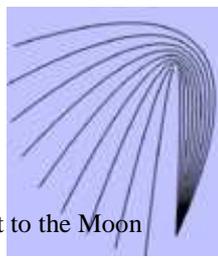
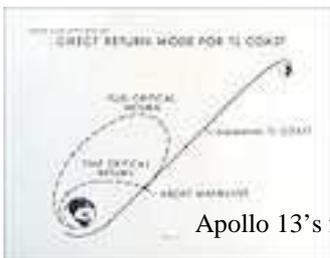
The crew are also told to make a simple device which decreases the level of carbon dioxide in the vehicle since many vehicle instruments are damaged and useless.



Apollo 13 orbits the Moon and takes photos of its far side, there are no stars. The astronauts are still in Aquarius.

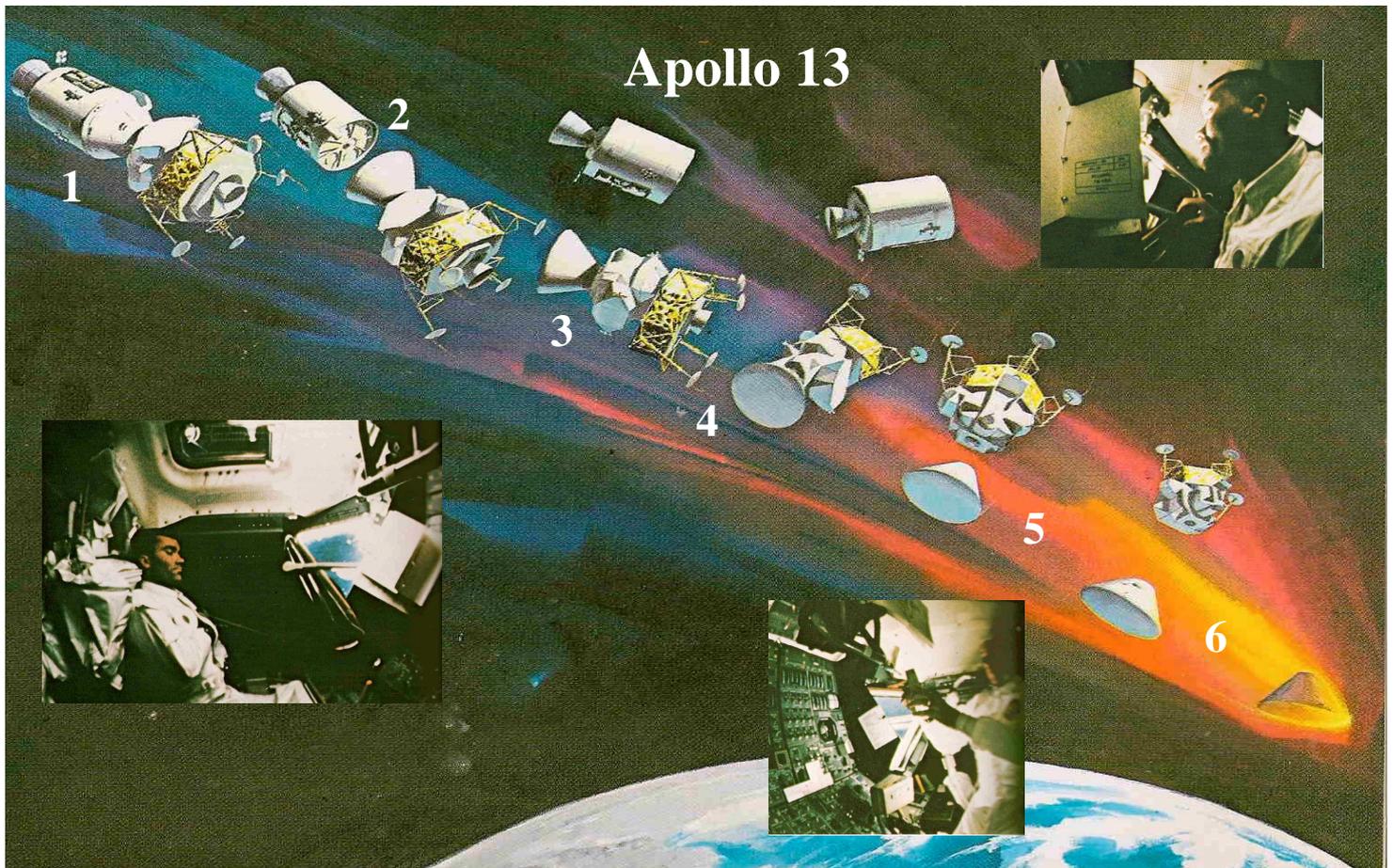
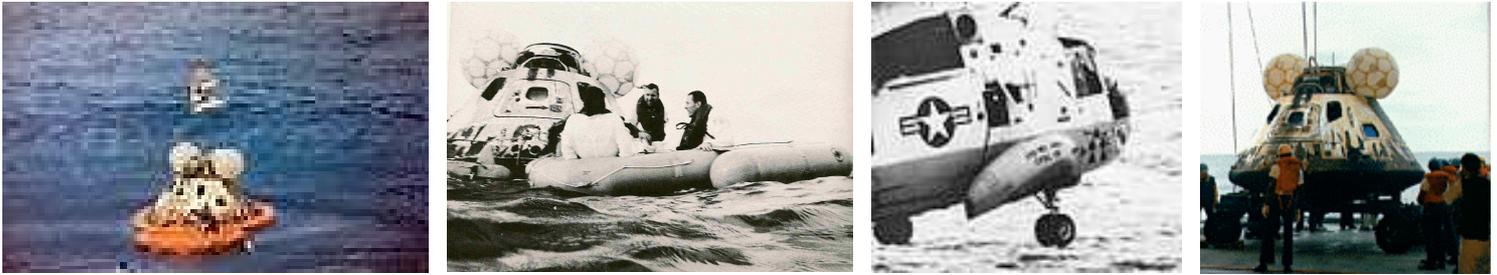


On April 14 the return journey starts. Ground control disconnects Aquarius and the message which was supposed to have been left at the lunar surface in Fra Mauro accompanies Aquarius.



Apollo 13's flight to the Moon

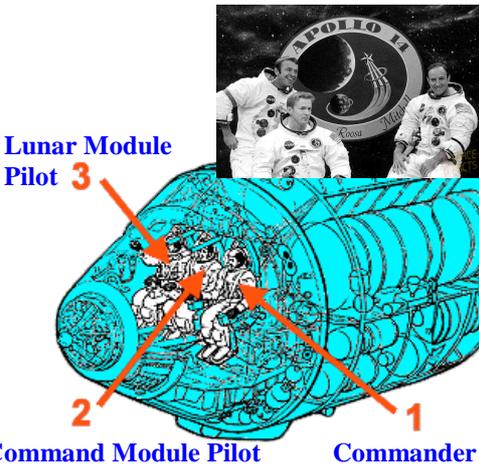
Before that the damaged service module is also separated from the Apollo capsule and re-entry into the atmosphere begins. The Apollo capsule finds its correct angle and makes a perfect landing, the end of the failed Apollo 13 moon flight.



Apollo 13's re-entry into the atmosphere. **Pict.1** the flight towards the Earth. **Pict. 2** Separation between Odyssey and Aquarius, Odyssey and the service module are disconnected. **Pict. 3-4** Aquarius is disconnected **Pict. 5-6** The Apollo capsule at a correct angle enters the atmosphere and the landing in the Atlantic Ocean begins.



On April 17, 1970, according to plans, Apollo 13 splashes down into the waves of the Atlantic Ocean. What is most important is that that the astronauts returned intact. Nothing is more worth to Man than life. Apollo 13's flight to the Moon is remembered on a stamp.



Apollo-14



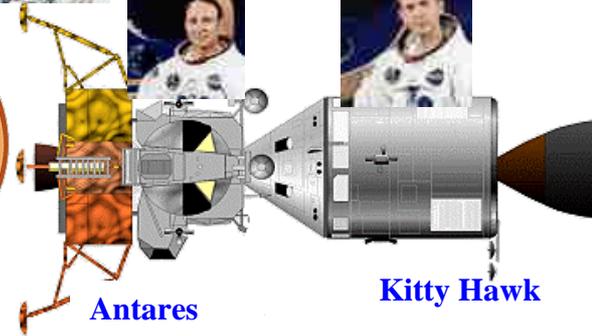
Shepard



Mitchell



Roosa



Antares

Kitty Hawk



Alan B. Shepard Jr (1), Stuart A. Roosa (3), Edgar D. Mitchell, (3)

Apollo-14 31/01/71



Shepard



Roosa



Mitchell

The Apollo 14 Crew

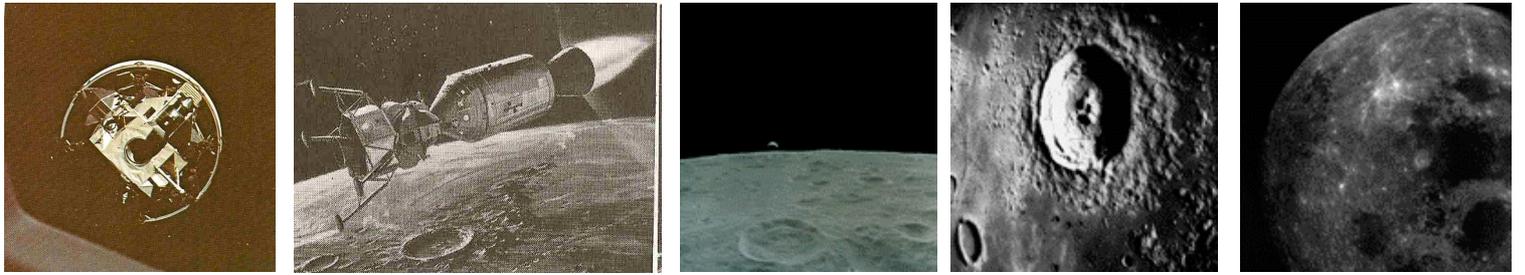
Apollo 14



The Apollo 14 Crew on their way to LC 39A



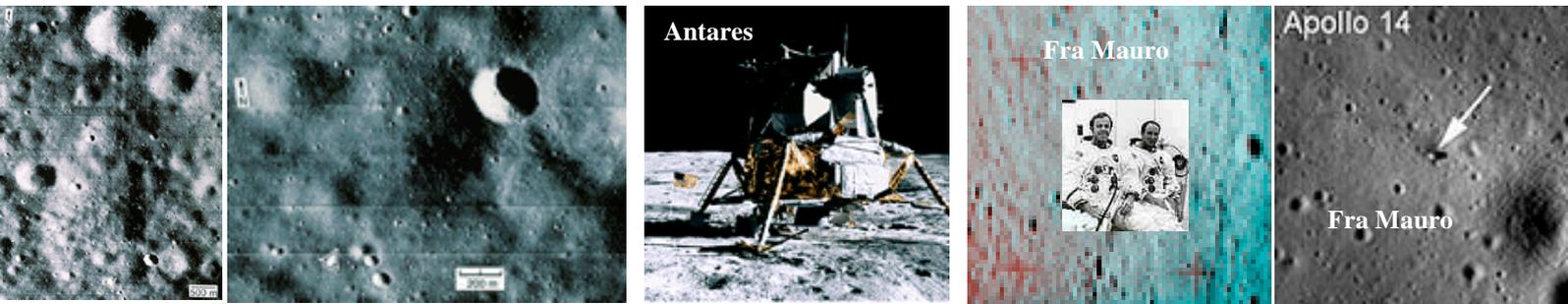
On January 31, 1971, Apollo 14 takes off from LC 39A at Kennedy Space Center, Florida.



A so-called CSM-LM docking takes place during the first orbit, thereafter the motors take them towards the Moon. On February 4, Apollo reaches its goal.



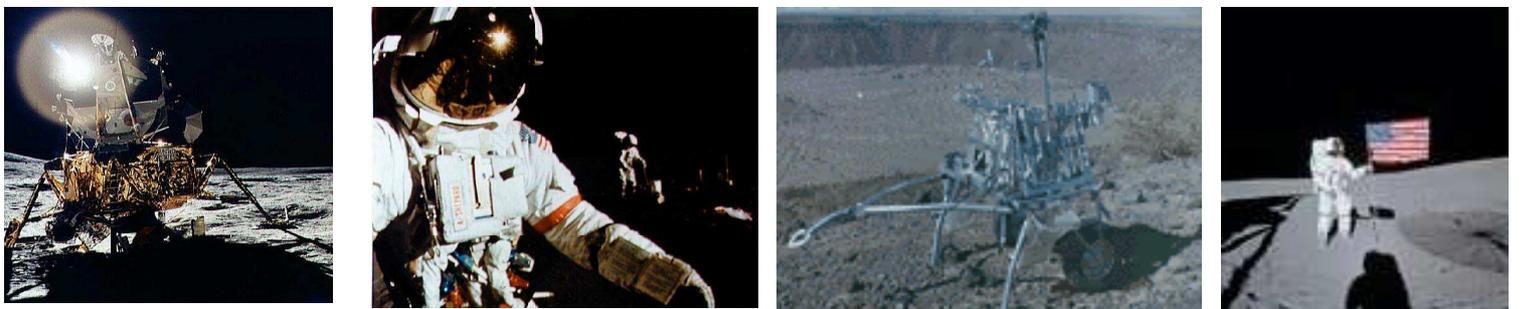
Separation from Kitty Hawk and after that Antares starts its descent to Fra Mauro on February 5, 1971.



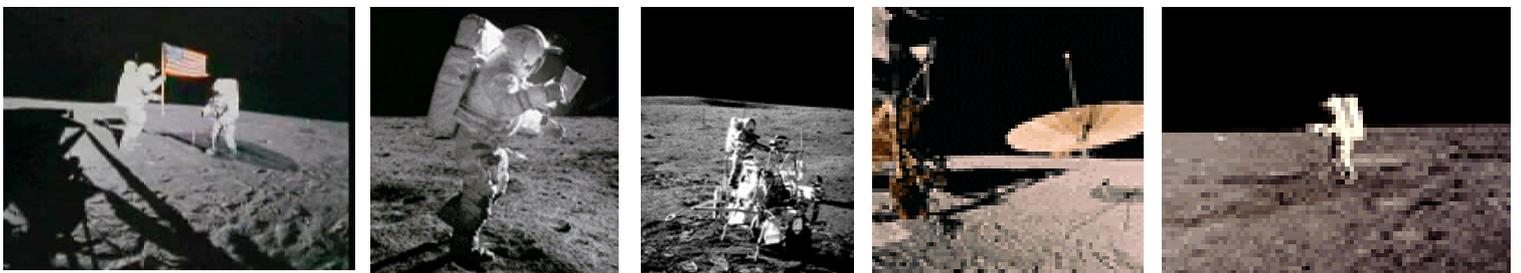
On February 5, 1971, Antares touches down in the Fra Mauro highland area, on board are Shepherd and Mitchell



Highland area Fra Mauro and lunar module Antares, moon landing number three after Eagle and Intrepid



Astronauts Shepard and Mitchell and a pull cart, the first lunar tire tracks.



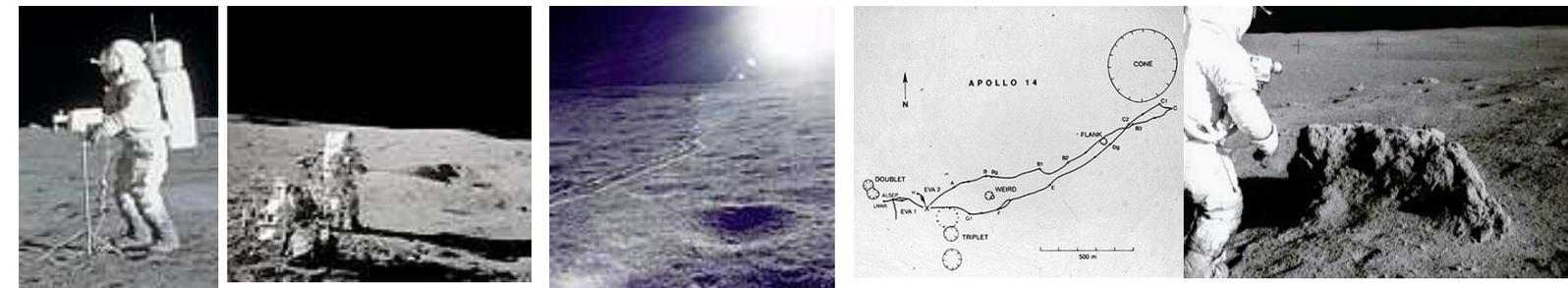
One mission assignment is to set out several scientific instruments



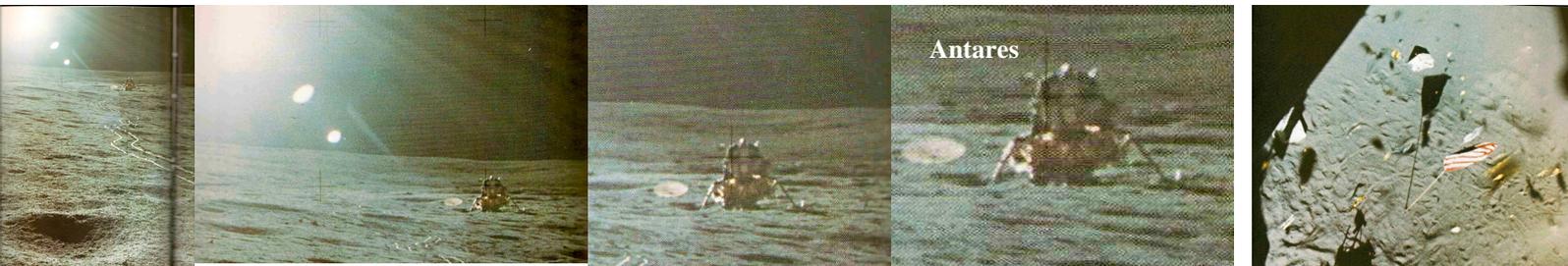
Among other instruments the ALSEP-AS 1467, the pull cart helps them out



The astronauts are constantly busy and seem to have a good time in the Fra Mauro landscape



On the map we can see the whole Fra Mauro working area for Shepard and Mitchell. They have a camera and they document everything.



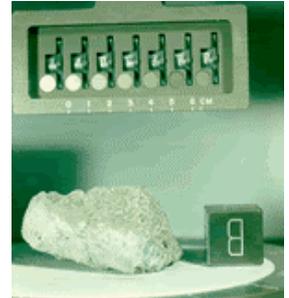
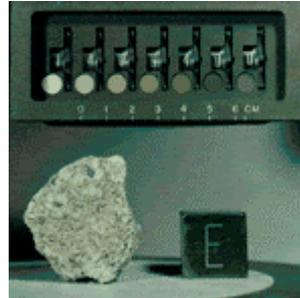
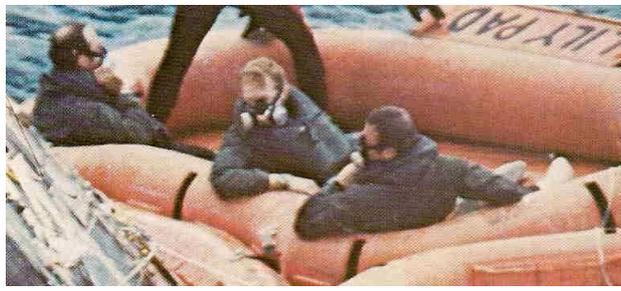
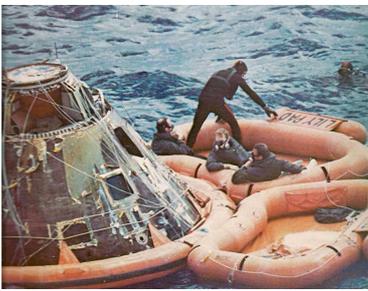
Antares becomes accommodation and its crew spend 38 hours on the Moon at Fra Mauro. They lift off on February 6, 1971.



Even Apollo 14 leaves behind a message in the Fra Mauro highland area. Antares and Kitty Hawk dock while in orbit round the Moon and then the return journey to Earth starts, on February 6, 1971.



The return journey and the landing



After a nine-day flight and a perfect landing on the Moon, Apollo 14 splashes down in the Pacific Ocean on February 9, 1971. The crew brings back 43 kilos of stones from the Moon. 1971 begins excellently for NASA.

David R. Scott



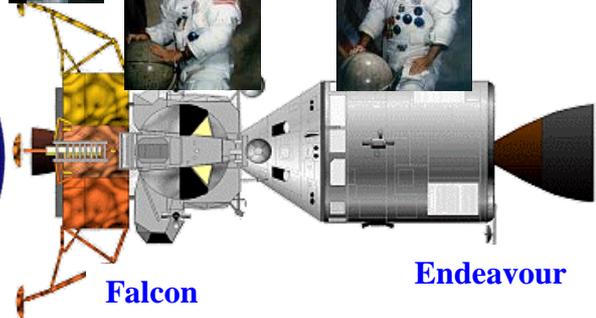
Alfred M. Worden



James B. Irwin,



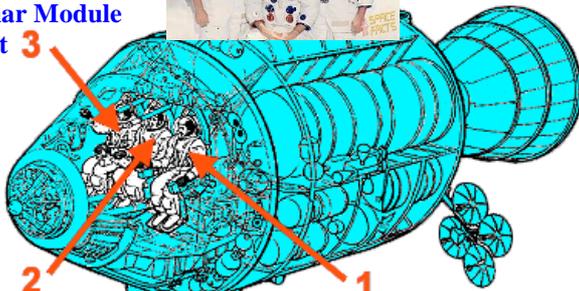
Apollo 15



Falcon

Endeavour

Lunar Module Pilot 3



2

Commander

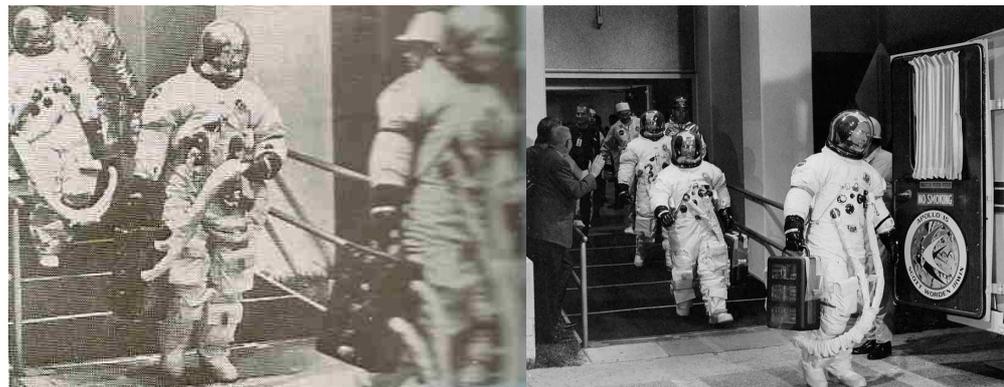
Command Module Pilot



David Scott, Alfred Worden, James Irwin
Apollo-15 26/07/71



Scott Worden Irwin
The Apollo 15 Crew



The Apollo 15 crew on their way to LC 39A



Kennedy Space Center, 26/07/71, lunar module Falcon and command module Endeavour



Cape Kennedy. On July 26, 1971, Apollo 15 takes off from LC 39A in Florida



Apollo 15 enters its orbit around the Earth and a CSM-LM docking takes place. Thereafter on to the Moon.



On July 30, 1971, Falcon touches down on the Moon in the Apennines with Scott and Irwin on board.



Landing at Hadley – the Apennines, at the south-east edge of Mare Imbrium



A wonderful view of the Apennines, the south-east edge of Mare Imbrium



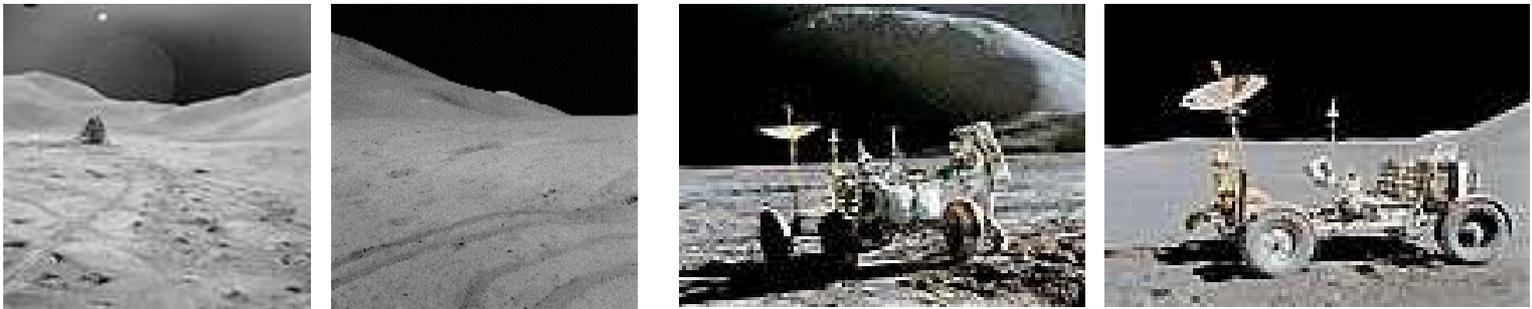
Irwin and the flag, setting out scientific devices and instruments



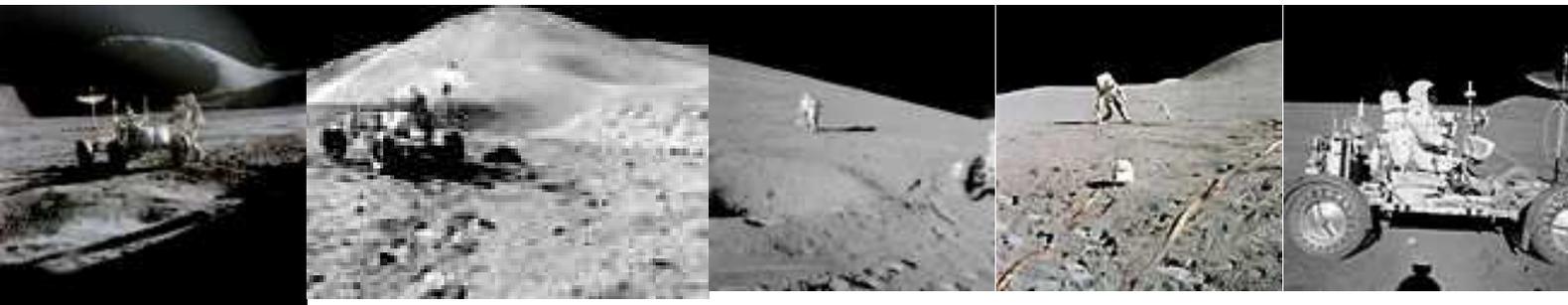
Distribution of scientific equipment, e.g. ALSEP



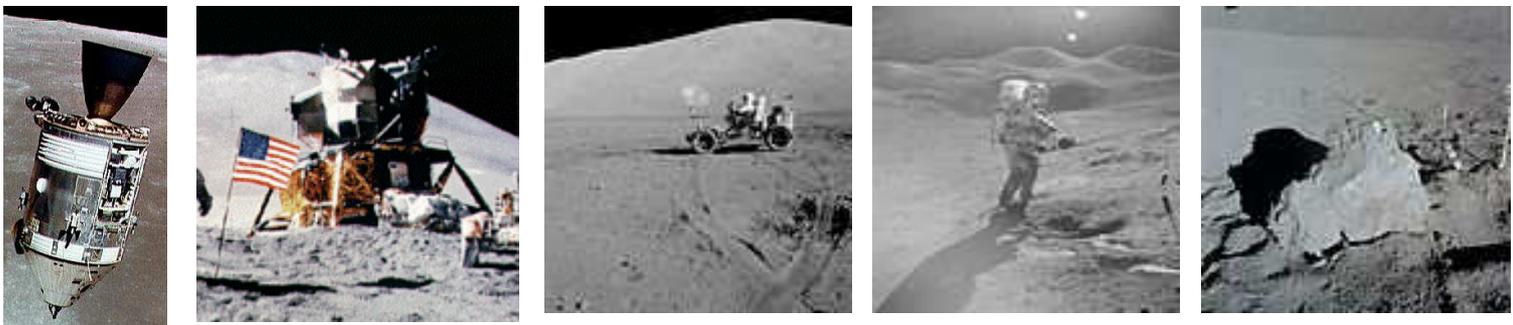
The first car on the Moon, an excellent way of transportation in Falcon's surroundings



Lunar module Falcon and the Apennine landscape – with Lunar Rover they could go further than before



Fully occupied – the distribution of equipment takes them further and further away



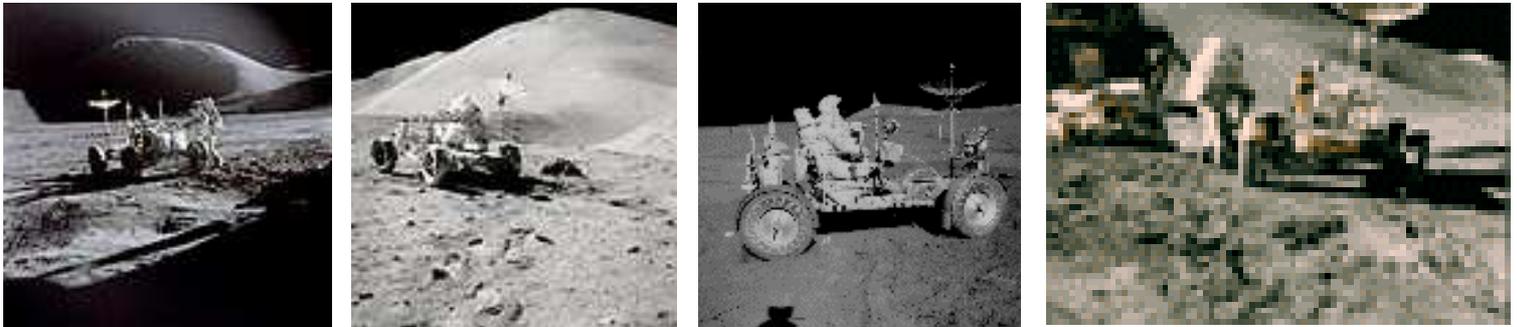
While Falcon is on the Moon, Endeavour, in its orbit, is monitoring activities on the lunar surface



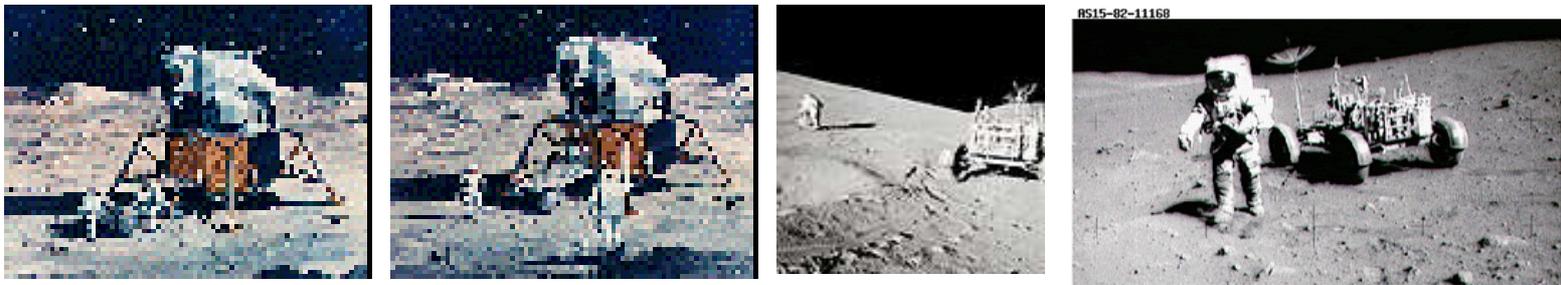
Endeavour in its orbit and Falcon on the Moon, clearly visible above



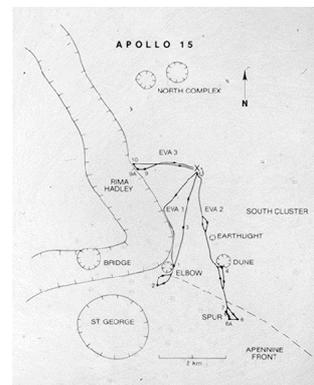
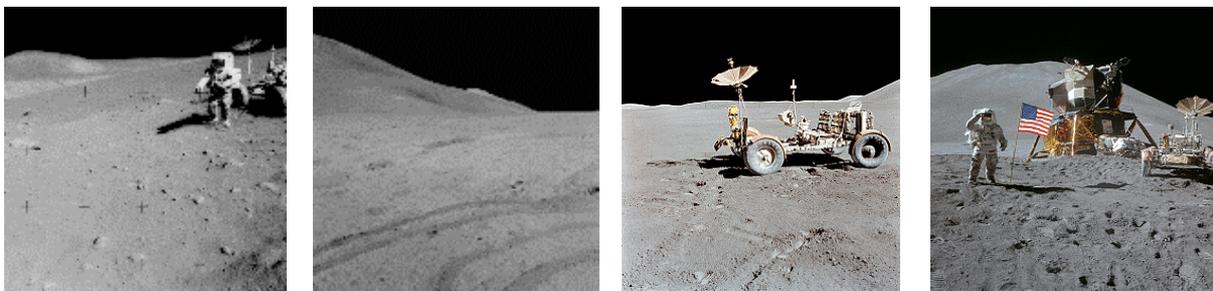
Scott and Irwin are the first to drive a car outside the Earth, on a nearby celestial body, we see neither plants nor trees



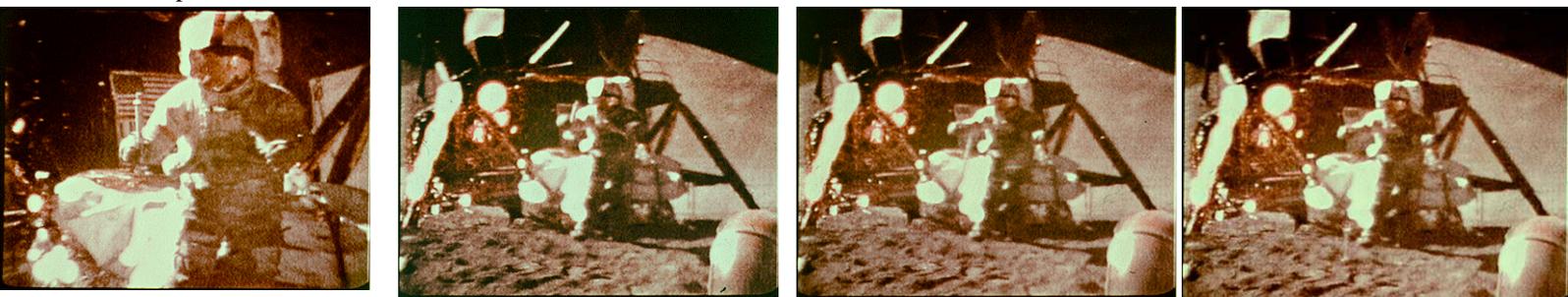
Their sense of direction seems to be good, they do not get lost



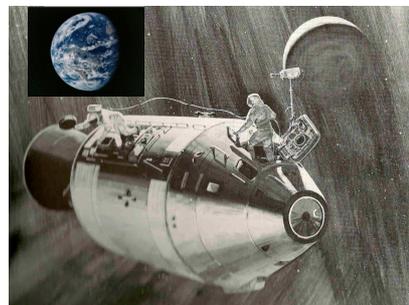
Lunar module Falcon where they rest and sleep is home for the crew



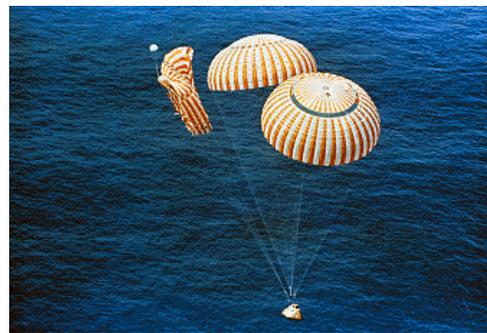
The astronauts leave traces behind, e.g. tire tracks and their message in the Apennines. Scott and Irwin drive 24 kilometres in the first Lunar Rover. The map above indicates their work area.



Scott demonstrates in live TV: The Apollo 15 Hammer-Feather Drop, the feather falls down at the same speed as the hammer.



On August 3, 1971, Falcon's upper part takes off and finally leaves the Apennines after about 70 hours. They dock with Endeavour in its orbit and then they start the return journey.



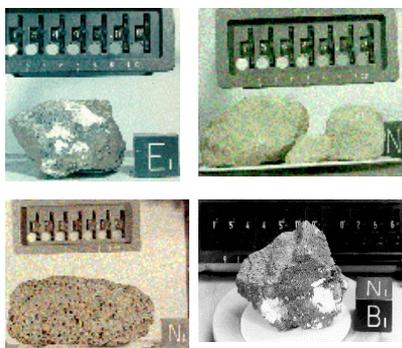
On their way home, Worden carries out a 39-minute EVA. Then the lunar module and the service module are disconnected and finally the Apollo capsule enters the atmosphere and splashes down without problems.



The planned splash-down in the Pacific Ocean



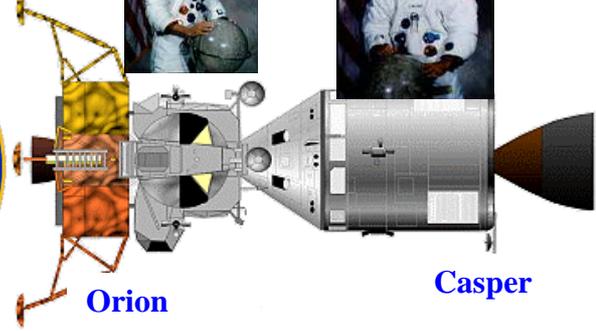
Apollo 15 returns on August 7, 1971. The Moon flights are becoming routine for NASA. The astronauts brought back 77 kilos of moon rocks. Their flight is commemorated on a postage stamp.



Apollo 16



Lunar Module Pilot 3



Orion

Casper

Command Module Pilot 2 Commander 1



John W. Young (1), Thomas K. Mattingly II (2) Charles M. Duke Jr (3)

Apollo 16 16/04/72



Young

Mattingly
The Apollo 16 Crew

Duke



The Apollo 16 crew on their way to LC 39A

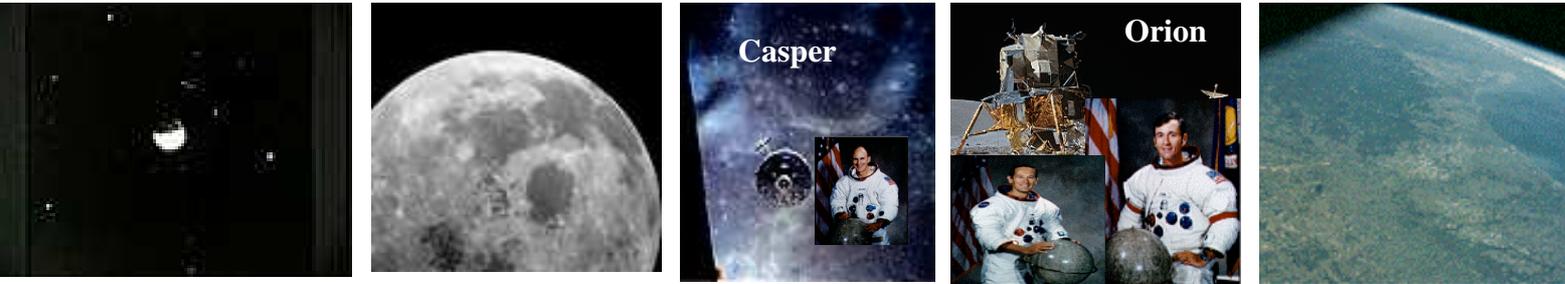
ML-Orion



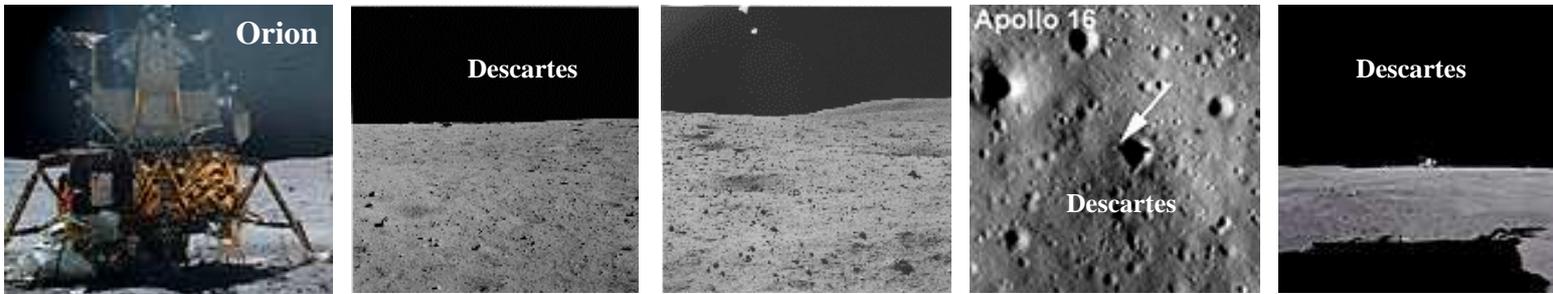
Kennedy Space Center: On April 16, 1972, Apollo 16 takes off from LC 39A



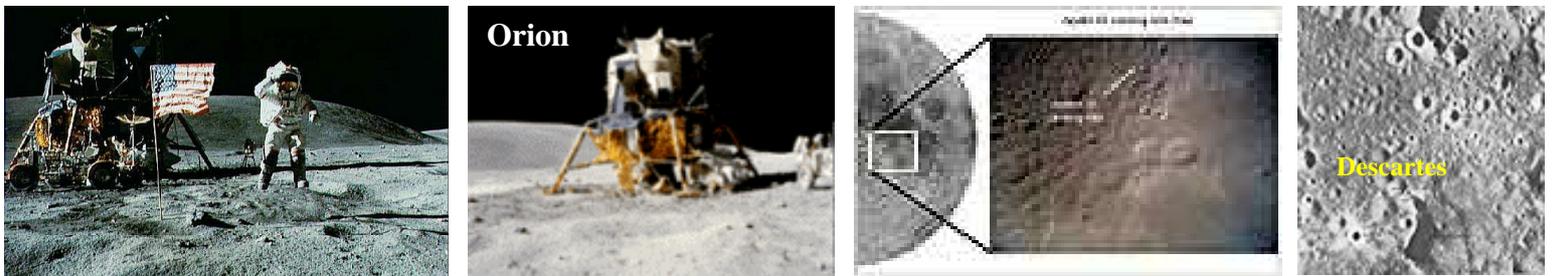
On April 16, 1972, Apollo 16 takes off from LC 39A and enters its orbit. Then a CSM-LM docking takes place before the start of the journey to the Moon.



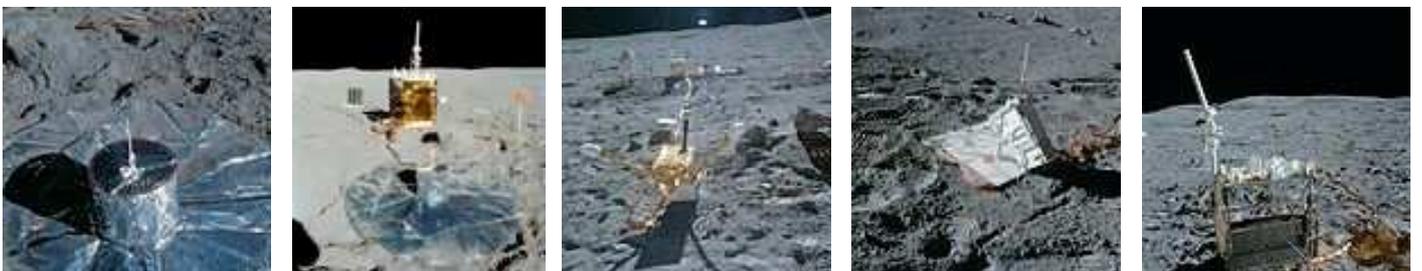
On April 19, Apollo 16 is in orbit around the Moon. On April 20 CSM Casper and LM Orion are disconnected. After that, the descent to the Moon.



On April 20, Orion touches down on Descartes, a rocky landscape which becomes a new home for the crew on the Moon.



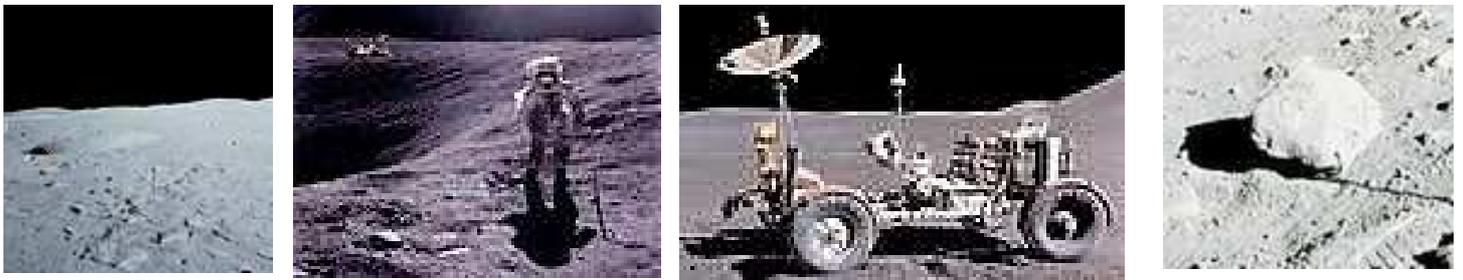
The landing takes place in the mountain area of Descartes, the view can be seen above. Orion is the fifth lunar module on the Moon



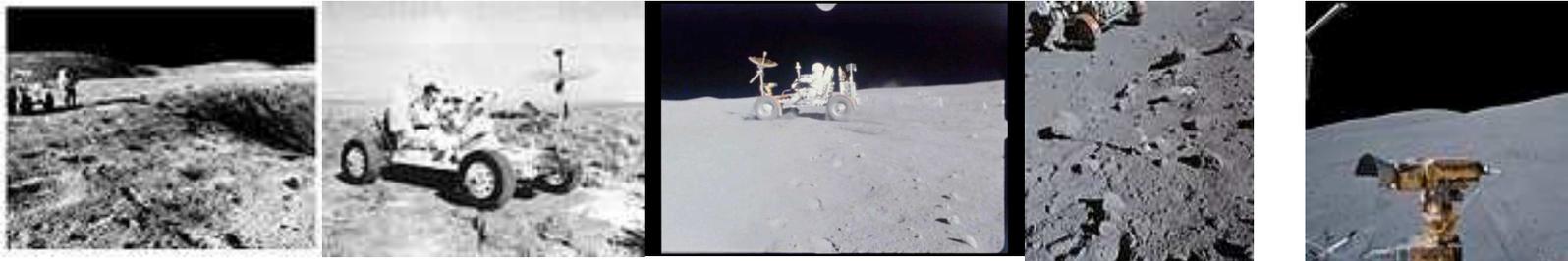
One assignment for the crew is to place scientific instruments on pre-determined locations at Descartes



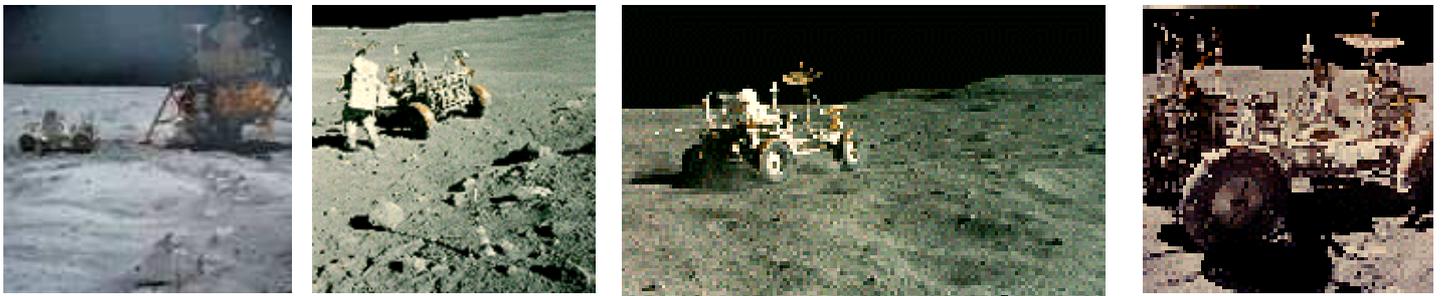
The crew, Young och Duke, have a Lunar Rover, number 2, as an excellent means of transport



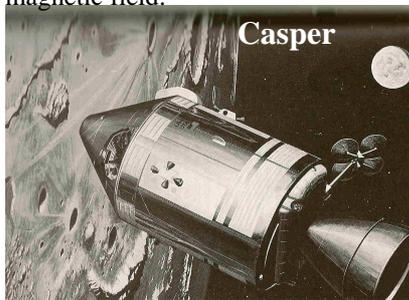
Very busy; Charles Dyke is takes a Moon walk at a big crater



Instruments everywhere, the distance between the instruments expands. The longer the distance, the more need for driving



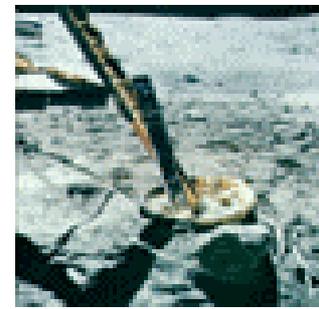
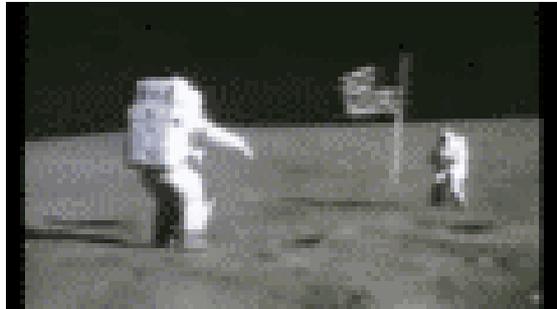
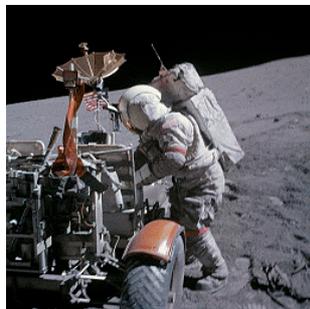
The Lunar Rover has steel-wire tires to get a good grip in the moon dust and an electrical motor in each hub, top speed 14 km/h. The driver has one hand on the lever which serves as a steering wheel, gear shifter and accelerator. A computer replaces the compass, the Moon has no magnetic field.



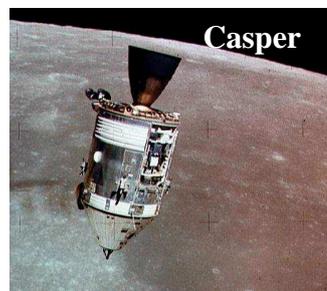
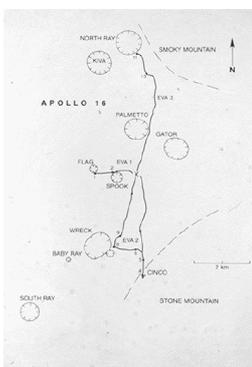
Casper



Casper orbits the Moon and monitors 85 hours of activities on the surface.



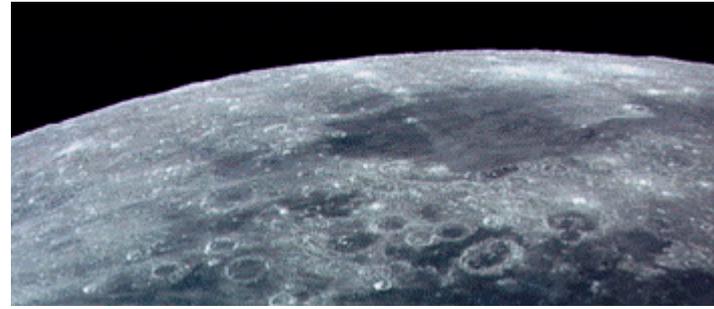
The astronauts relax, eat and sleep, then back to work. They drive 27 km with Lunar Rover 2



Casper



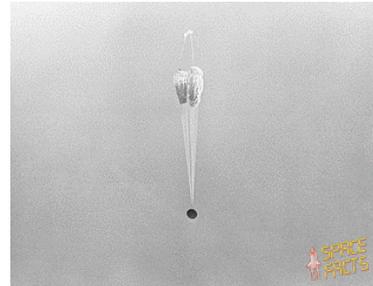
Their work area can be seen on the map above. Apollo 16 leaves the traditional message behind.



After three and a half days on the moon, the upper part of Orion takes off on April 23. The start is broadcast live on TV.



Orion and Casper dock in orbit 100 kilometres above the Moon, then the return journey starts. During the flight back Mattingly carries out a 90-minute "deep" EVA into the dark and vast space.



Apollo 16 splashes down into the Pacific without problems



On April 27, 1972, Apollo 16 splashes down into the waves of the Pacific Ocean. The crew brings 96 kilos of rocks/material for the benefit of science. The fifth landing on the Moon experienced no major problems and created an unbeatable lead against the Soviet Union.



Cernan



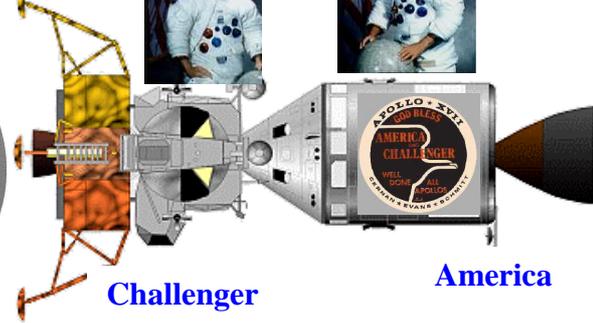
Schmitt



Evans

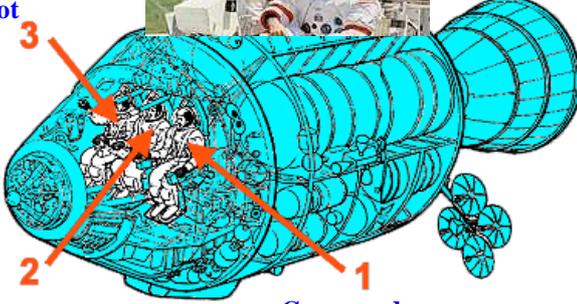


Apollo 17



Lunar Module Pilot

3



2

Commander

Command Module Pilot



Ronald B. Evans (2), Harrison H. Schmitt (3), Eugene A. Cernan (1)

Apollo 17 07/12/72



Cernan



Evans

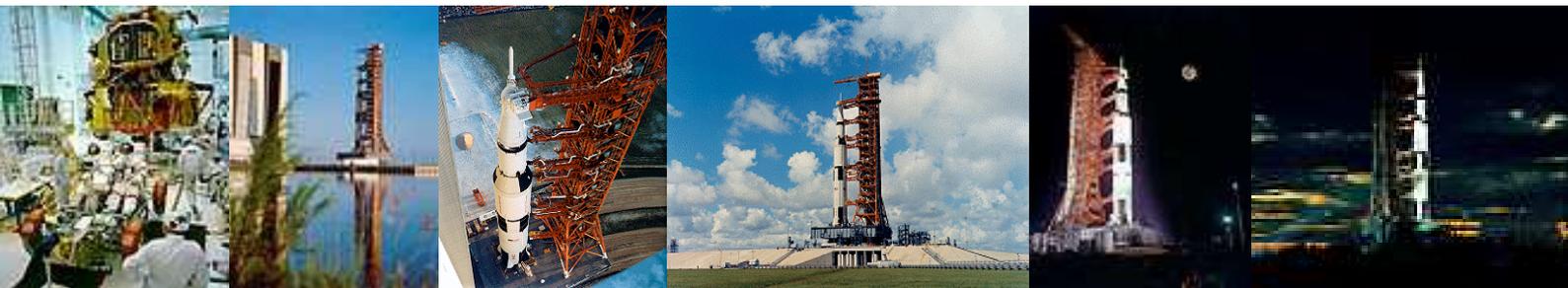


Schmitt

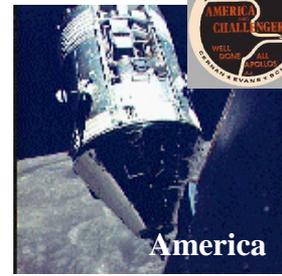
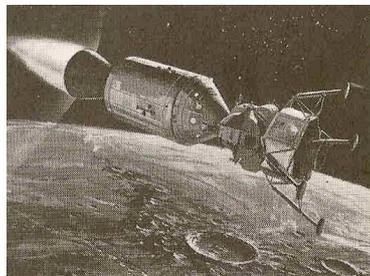
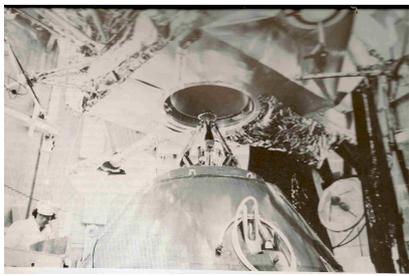
The Apollo 17 Crew



The Apollo 17 crew on their way to LC 39A

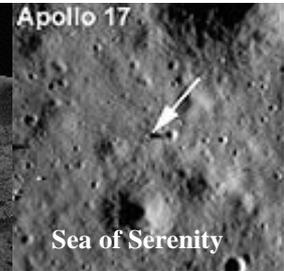
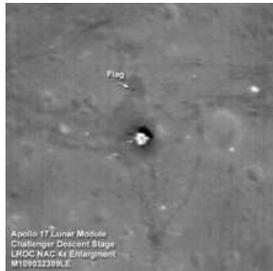


Kennedy Space Center: On December 7, 1972 Apollo 17 takes off from LC 39 A, Florida

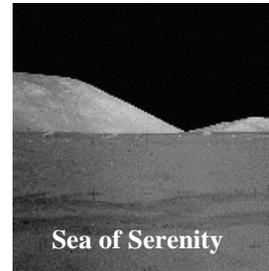
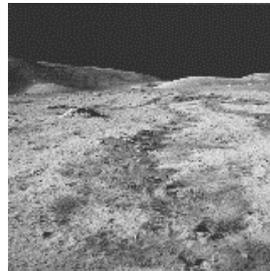


CSM-LM docking in orbit, then straight ahead to the Moon.

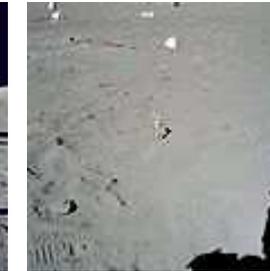
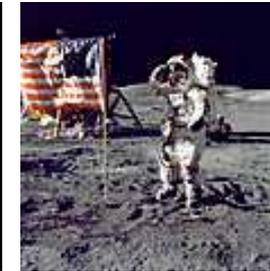
Separation on December 10, 1972



On December 11 the ascent to the lunar surface begins, Challenger lands in Sea of Serenity



Crew members Cernan and Schmitt. Challenger's touch-down in a "bay" at the eastern border of Sea of Serenity, at the foot of the Taurus Mountains



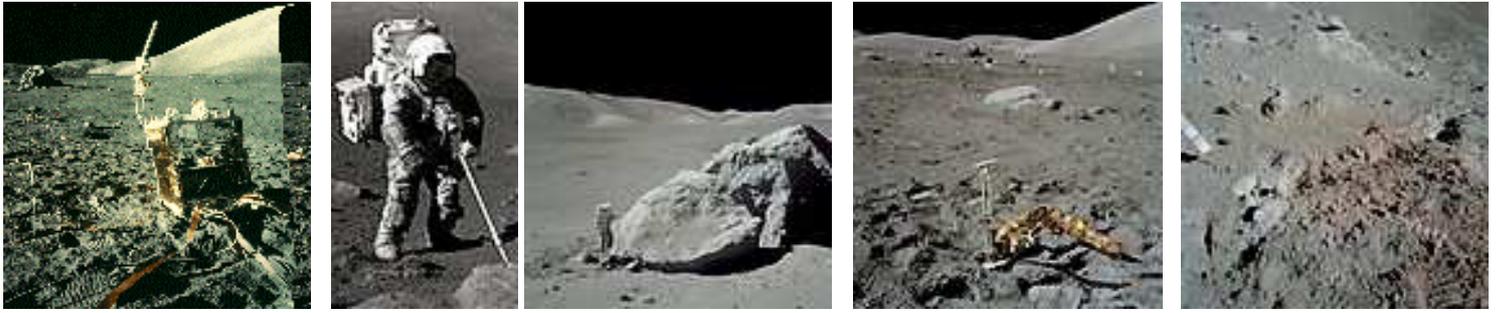
The US flag and the crew at Sea of Serenity on the Moon



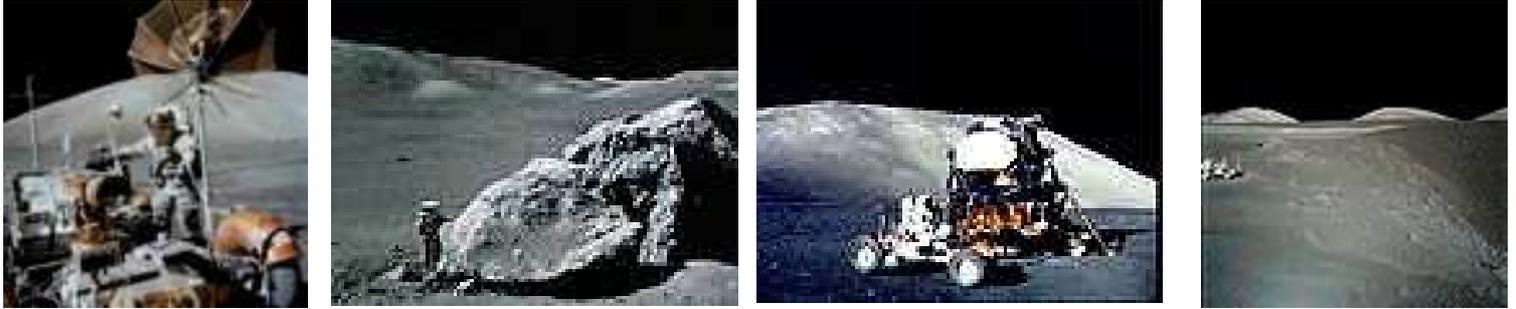
Distribution of instruments, e.g. ALSEP



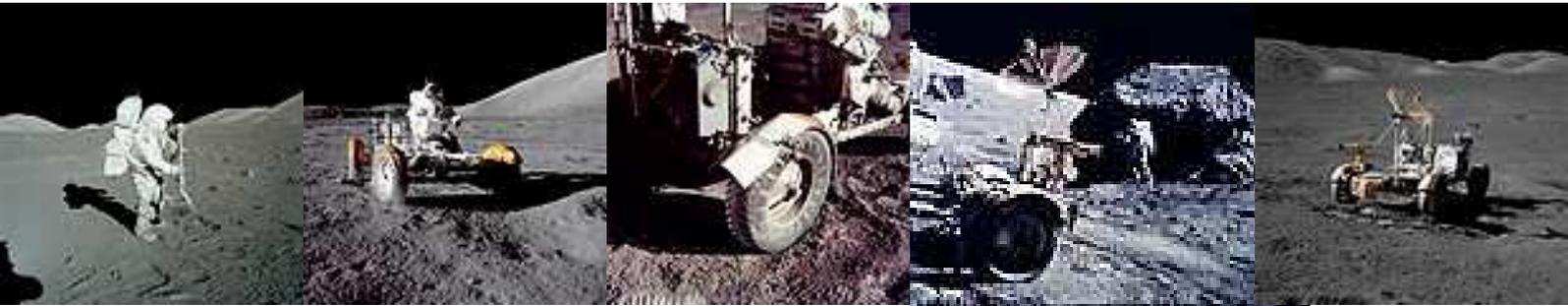
Further and further way from lunar module Challenger at the foot of the Taurus Mountains



Schmitt and geology; among his interests we find moon rocks



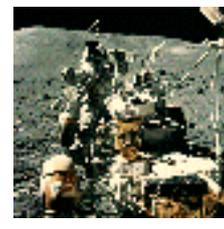
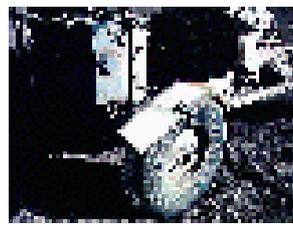
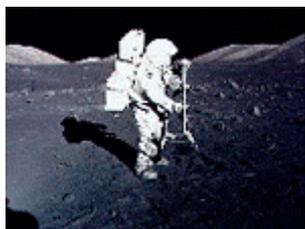
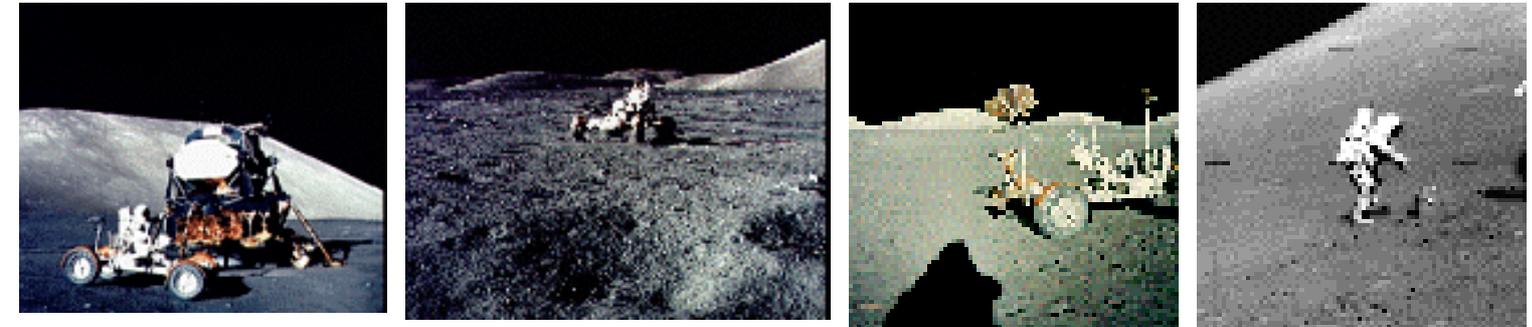
Lunar Rover 3. Schmitt is a trained, knowledgeable geologist. Here on the Moon at the Sea of Serenity he finds the job of his dreams



While researcher Schmitt studies the surroundings, Cernan drives the car

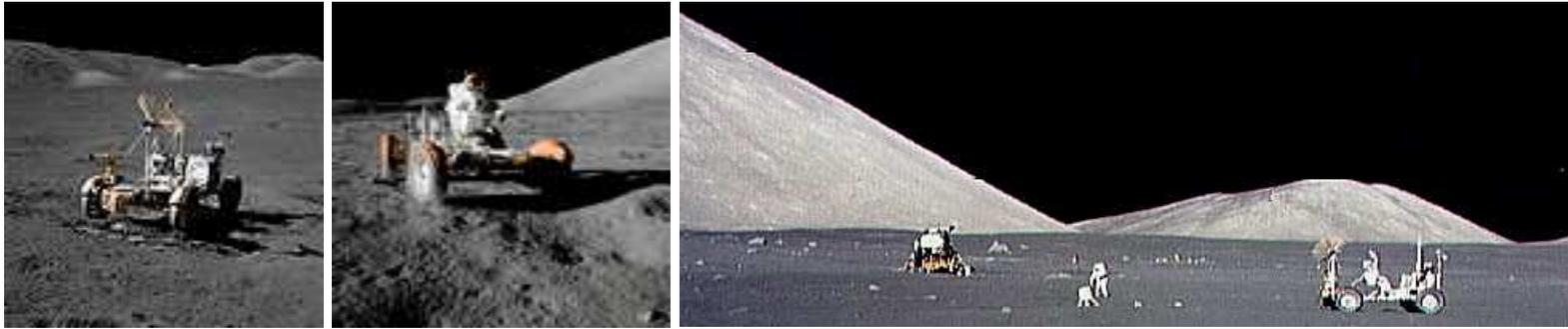


The astronauts certainly enjoy themselves, new findings at almost every metre, NASA seems to have specialized in selecting exciting and rewarding landing areas where knowledge can be gathered, e.g. Sea of Serenity at the foot of Taurus

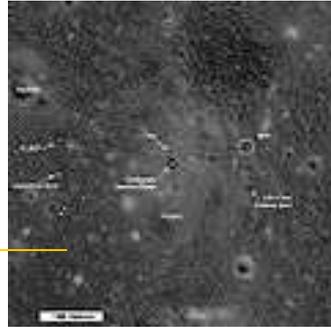
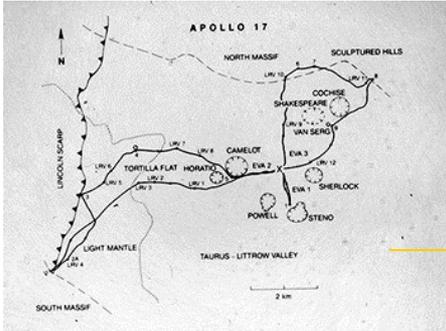




Investigation of both high- and lowland during 36 kilometres with Lunar Rover 3



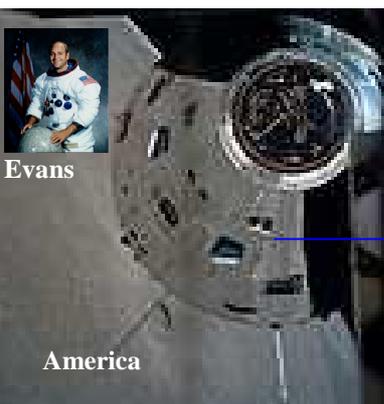
Four days of constant and exciting assignments at the Sea of Serenity, at the foot of the Taurus Mountains. The lunar module is the astronauts' home where they rest, relax and sleep during their visit



Map of the Challenger crew's work area, 35 kilometres at most – no trees or other plants

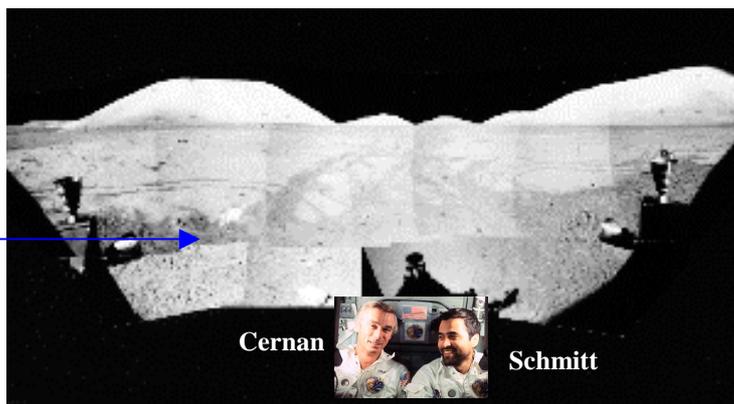


Apollo 17 also leaves the traditional message behind on the Moon



Evans

America



Cernan

Schmitt

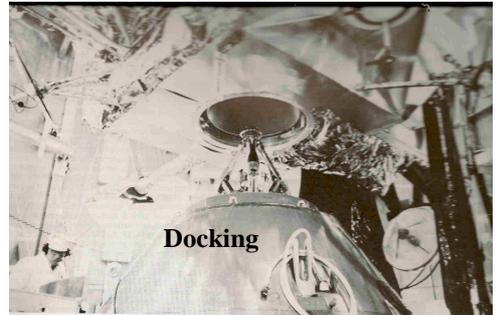


Challenger

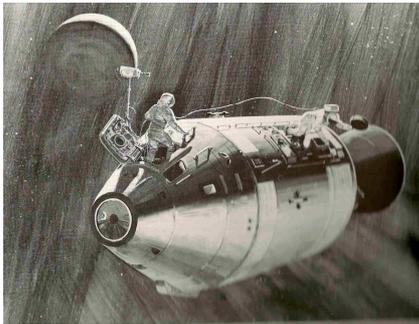
From the command module America Evans sees the landing area in the Sea of Serenity at the foot of the Taurus Mountains, where Challenger is



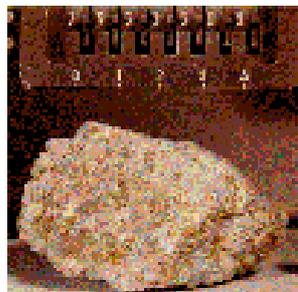
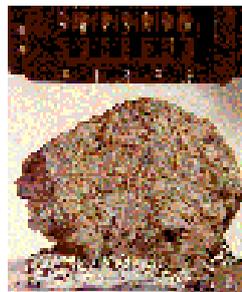
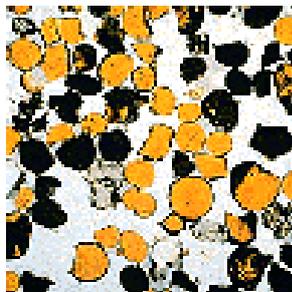
Mission complete and on December 14 Challengers takes off from the Moon on live TV



LM-CSM docking between America and Challenger, then, on December 16, Apollo 17 returns to the Earth.



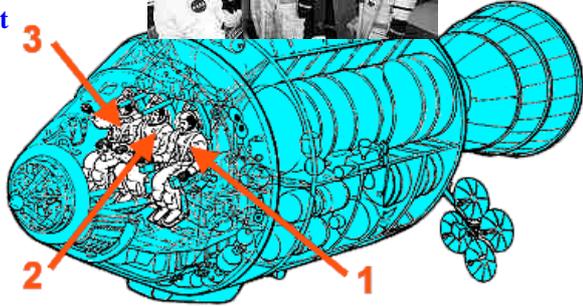
Evans performs a deep EVA, one hour 6 minutes, on their way home, December 17, 1972



On December 19, 1972, Apollo 17 splashes down into the Pacific Sea without any problems. The crew brings more than 100 kilos of material from the Moon, from the Sea of Serenity at the foot of the Taurus Mountains. This was NASA's sixth and final flight to the Moon.



Lunar Module Pilot



Command Module Pilot

Commander

Apollo 18



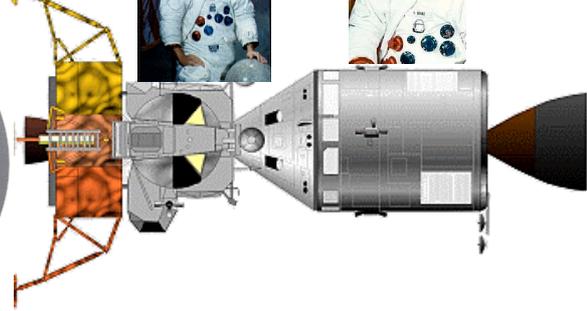
Gordon



Schmitt



Brand



Gordon, Richard (1) Brand, Vance (2) Schmitt, Dr Harrison



Apollo-18, 07/0173



Gordon



Brand

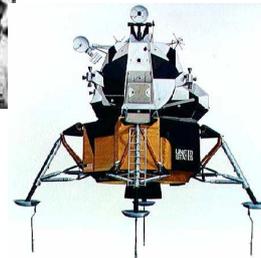


Schmitt

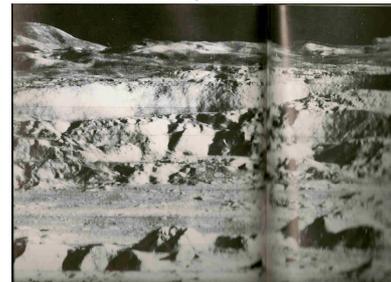
The Apollo 18 Crew



Brand



Gordon



Crater Copernicus



Schmitt

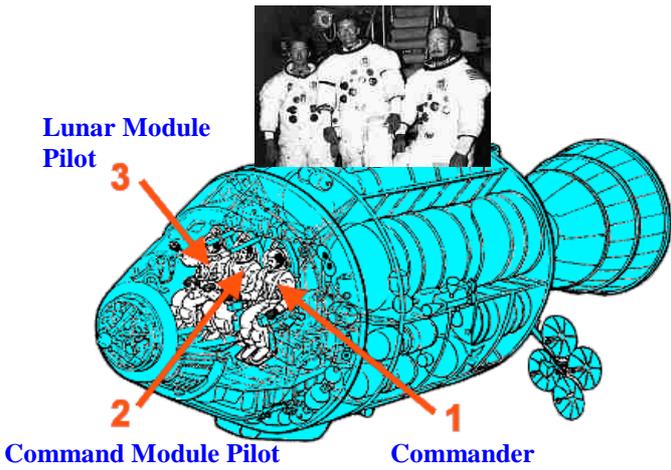
Apollo 18 was to start its lunar flight on January 7, 1973 and land at Crater Copernicus, a change due to the failed flight of Apollo 13. NASA decided to cancel Apollo 18 because of lack of money. In other words: NASA could never reach Crater Copernicus. It would have been Schmitt's second flight to the Moon, he landed with Challenger in the Sea of Serenity at the foot of the Taurus Mountains. Among the astronauts, he knew most about geology.



Apollo 18



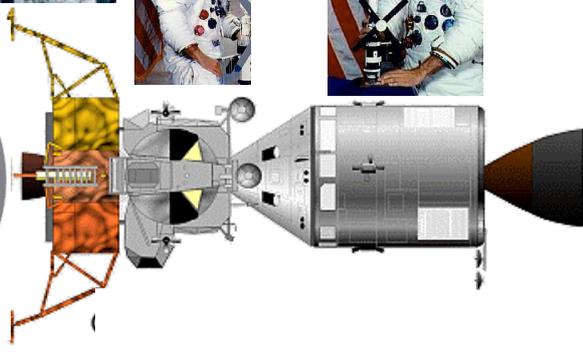
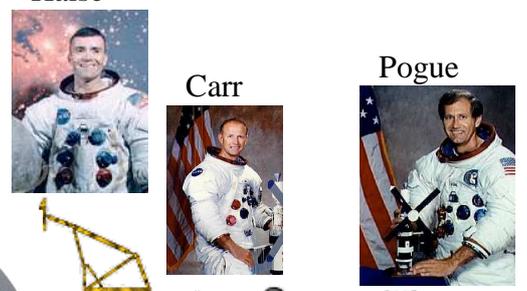
Gordon and Schmitt were supposed to land at Crater Copernicus in January 1973.



Apollo 19



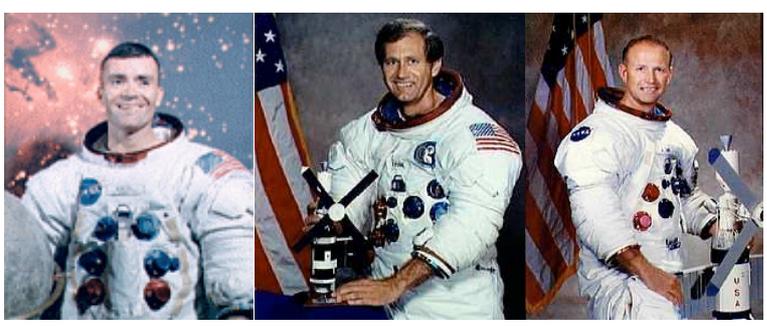
Haise Carr Pogue



William Pogue (2) Fred Haise (1) Gerald Carr (3)
Apollo 19, 12/12/73



Pogue



Haise Pogue Carr
Apollo 19 Crew

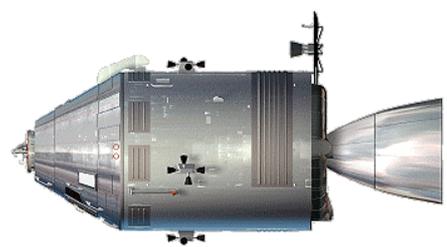


Haise



Carr

Apollo 19 was supposed to leave this planet on December 12, 1973 to land at Hadley in the Apennines at the south-east edge of the Sea of Rains. Preparations were going on when NASA decided to cancel this flight as well because of lack of money. Planned landing area was crater area Hyginus Rille.



Apollo 19



Hadley – the Apennines, south-east edge of Sea of Rains, Falcon's landing area on July 30, 1971 (Apollo 15).

Apollo 20



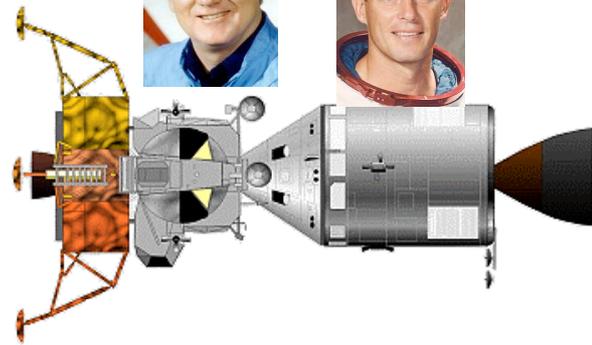
Roosa



Lind



Lousma



Lunar Module Pilot

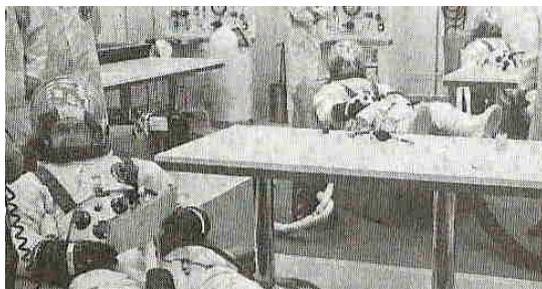
3

2

1

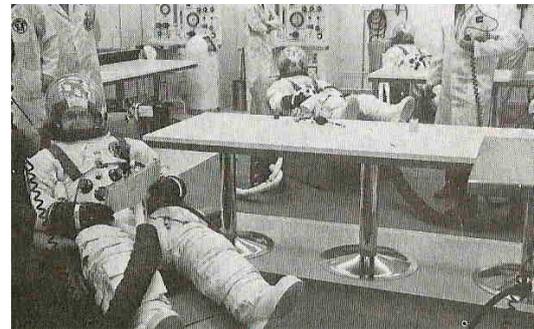
Commander

Command Module Pilot



Stuart Roosa (1) Jack Lousma (2) Leslie Lind (3)

Apollo-20, 07/01/74



Lousma

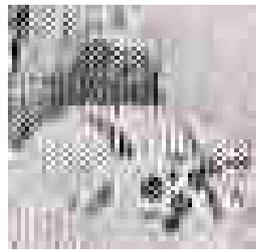


Roosa



Lousma

Apollo 20 Crew



Lind

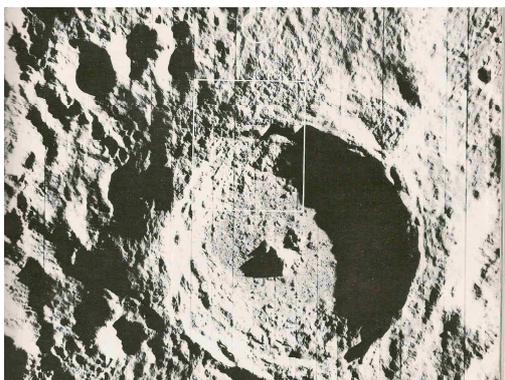


Roosa

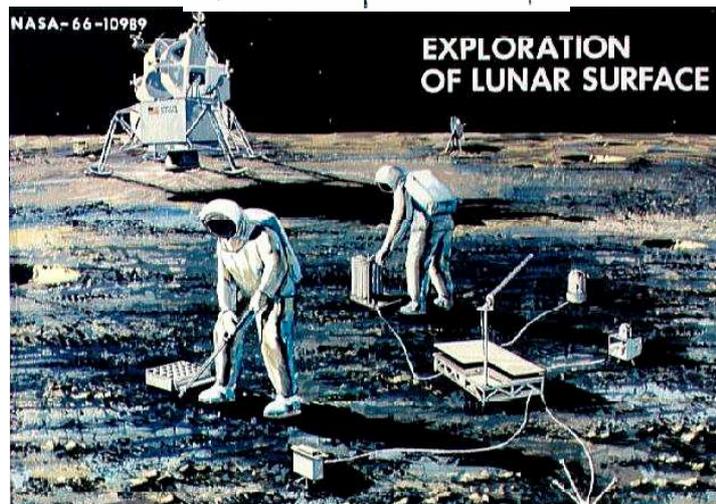
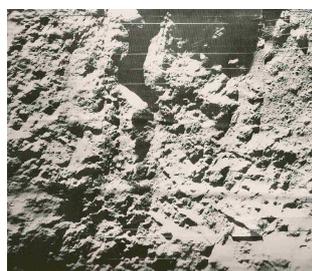


Lind

Apollo 20 was supposed to be the last lunar flight on January 7, 1974 with a Tycho Crater touch-down. But he flight was cancelled due to financial problems according to NASA. It seems to be the case that also the Tycho Crater is a mysterious crater where NASA are not allowed to land.

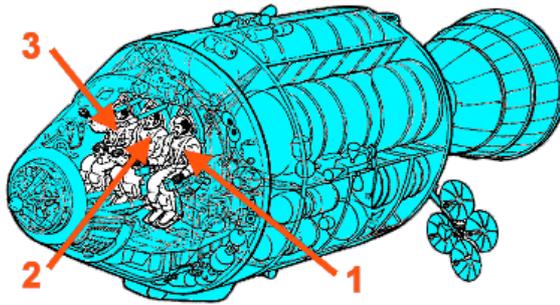


Tycho crater



Astronauts Roosa and Lind were supposed to land at the Tycho crater in early January, 1974, the very last landing according to plans.

Apollo Skylab 1



Weitz Paul (3) Conrad Charles, Jr (1) Kerwin Joseph (2)
Apollo Skylab 1 25/05/73



Conrad

Kerwin

Weitz

Apollo Skylab 1 Crew



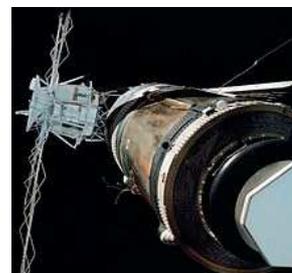
Apollo Skylab 1 crew on their way to LC 39B



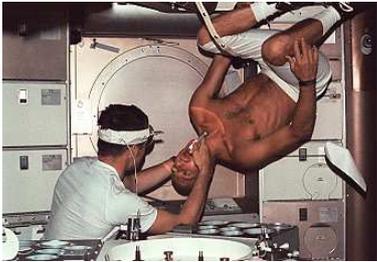
Space station Skylab took off in May, 1973



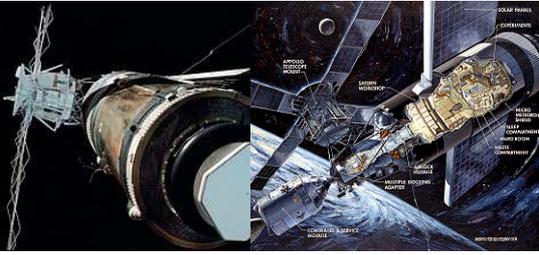
Apollo Skylab-1



Apollo Skylab-1 was launched on May 25, 1973 from Kennedy Space Center LC 39B and docked with Skylab space station

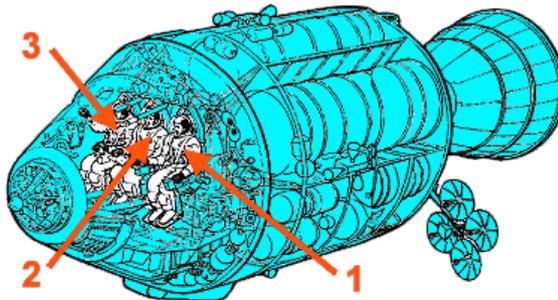


The Skylab crew were very busy. Different kinds of research, doing various scientific tests and several hours of EVAs for everybody in the crew. Repairs were also parts of the programme.



The Apollo Skylab-1 crew spent a month on the space station and set a new world record in space. Thereafter they performed a landing in the Pacific Ocean on June 22, 1973, according to plans. The astronaut Charles Conrad completed his fourth and last spaceflight (Gemini 5 and 11, Apollo 12).

Apollo Skylab 2



Bean Alan (1) Lousma Jack (3) Garrriott Owen (2)

Apollo Skylab 2, 28/07/73



Bean

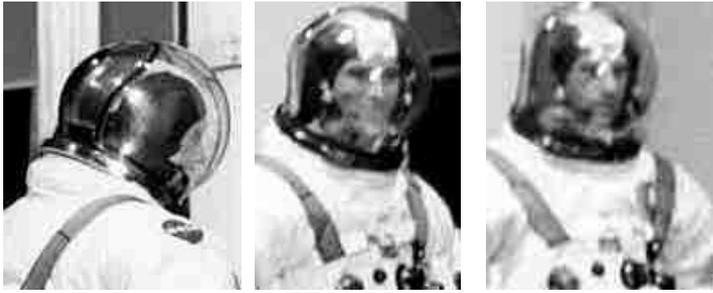
Garrriott

Lousma

The Apollo Skylab-2 crew



The Apollo Skylab 2 crew on their way to LC 39B



Carr Gibson Pogue
The Apollo Skylab 3 Crew



The Apollo Skylab 3 crew on their way to LC 39B



Florida, Cape Kennedy: On November 16, 1973, Apollo Skylab 3 took off from LC 39B to dock with Skylab.



The crew felt good and had plenty of time to carry out their assignments up to February 8, 1974.



The crew dealt with almost everything that is serious in science e.g. astronomy and studies of the Sun. The crew got company from a spider in its web.



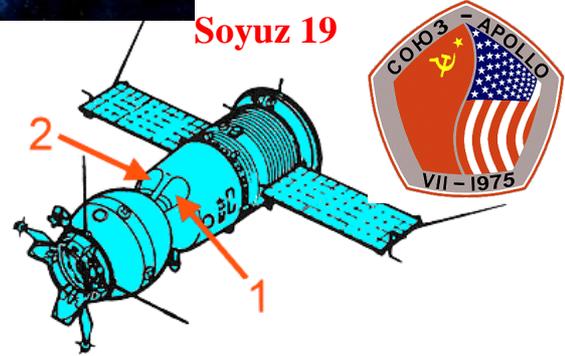
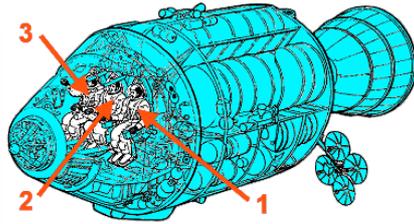
After almost three months in the space laboratory Apollo Skylab 3 splashed down into the Pacific Ocean on February 8, 1974. This was the end of the long Apollo Skylab programme. Skylab continues its spaceflight alone at an altitude of 400 kilometres for some time. Skylab also lives on as a postage stamp.

Apollo - Soyuz TP



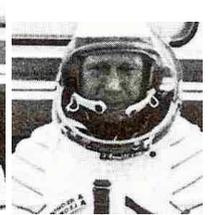
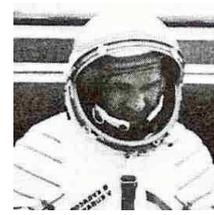
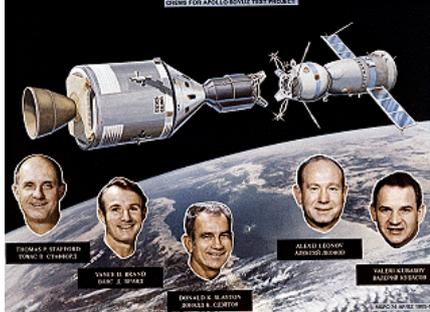
Apollo STP

Soyuz 19



Stafford Thomas (1), Brand Vance (2) Slayton Donald (3)

Leonov Aleksei (1), Kubasov Valeri (2)



Stafford

Brand

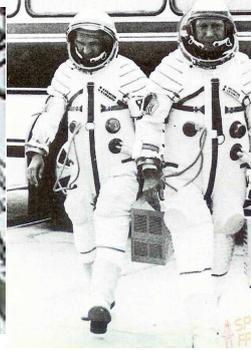
Slayton

Leonov

Kubasov



The Apollo and Soyuz crews



The Apollo STP crew on their way to LC 39 B Kennedy Space Center, Florida

The Soyuz 19 crew on their way to LC-1, Baikonur Cosmodrome, Kazakhstan



Kennedy Space Center, LC 39 B, Florida

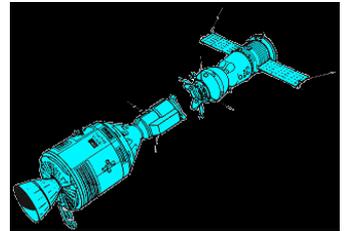


Baikonur, LC-1, Kazakhstan, SSR



Kennedy Space Center. On July 15, 1975, Apollo lifted off from LC 39B for the last time, to carry out its last spaceflight.

Baikonur. On July 15, 1975, Soyuz 19 took off from LC 1



Apollo and Soyuz found their orbits around the Earth



Apollo and Soyuz are getting close to each other



July 17, 1975, Apollo and Soyuz 19 dock, a historic moment



Cosmonauts meet astronauts, the first handshake. They get on well in space: Deke Slayton and Aleksei Leonov in a friendly meeting.



Programme routine check by Leonov



It was certainly a nice and rewarding meeting between Apollo and Soyuz



On July 24, 1975, the last Apollo vehicle splashed down in the Pacific Sea. Stafford did his fourth and last spaceflight (Gemini 6 and 9, Apollo 10). For Slayton it was the first and last flight, he was among the first Mercury astronauts.



On July 21, 1975, Soyuz 19 landed 87 kilometres north of Arkalyk after a perfectly accomplished programme.



A memory of the test project Apollo-Soyuz (exhibition)



Postage stamp memory

UFO/ETV and the Apollo programme 1967-1975

UFO= unidentified flying object - ETV= extra-terrestrial vehicle

George Adamski

I refer again to George Adamski, the father of ufology and pioneer in the field of extra-terrestrials. In *Inside the Space Ships* Adamski claims that the crew had shown him moving pictures from the Moon. He suddenly saw a four-legged animal running around a landscape on the surface of the moon and there were moon bases for extra-terrestrials, an extra-terrestrial civilization. Adamski reveals that the Moon has an atmosphere in which animals can live. If an animal can live in that atmosphere, so can also humans.

The secret cause behind the Space Race – Space Race in secrecy

Why has the Moon been such an important issue? Why have enormous sums of money been invested, human lives put at risk to reach a barren, dead desert world at around 400,000 thousand kilometres from Earth?

The breakthrough for ufology came in the '50s. Some people regarded Adamski's message as a new window to the vast, secret space, others called him a liar and the new Münchhausen.

Long before the first landing on the Moon, American members of the UFO groups introduced their own explanation for the ongoing space race. The propelling force behind the Moon offensive was something completely different than the official scientific aims. What triggered both Americans and Soviets, according to the UFO groups, was the possibility that extra-terrestrial civilisations had built bases on the far side of the Moon. It must have been of major importance for both parties to become the first nation to make contacts with these advanced creatures, an aim completely hidden for the general public.

"Why did the first Russian camera-equipped space probe Lunik-3 only take picture of the far side of the Moon?" was one question. The landing was supposed to take place at the front side. Were the photos of the far side taken to look for traces of other creatures which had landed there long ago? The possibility that aliens could exist on the Moon was the real reason for our space age! This was the reason it started so suddenly, with such intensity, the great offensive against space.

Traces of construction activities on the Moon

Long before the astronauts left their first footprints on the Moon, the ufologists and astronomers tried to find traces which other creatures had left behind on our barren satellite. It started with Straight Wall, a 95 kilometres long, steep escarpment at the eastern border of Sea of Clouds (discovered by astronomers long ago). It has been hinted that Straight Wall are remnants, ruins of a giant construction work built by unknown visitors to the Moon in the past. Some claim it is an escarpment, the western part of the plain raises steeply 250 metres above the eastern part. "The wall" is a work of nature, such a natural area is most suitable for buildings for a civilization living there with access to flying objects.

A sensational report came in 1954 from an American amateur astronomer – he had discovered a bridge on the Moon! The report caused excitement around the world. There were speculations that the "bridge" could have been a runway for alien spaceships, possibly newly built, since it had not been observed before. The big observatories directed their telescopes towards the Moon – and found the bridge! It turned out to have extensive dimensions – two and a half kilometres long. It is located at the eastern edge of Sea of Crisis and may be runway or some other traffic route for alien spaceships.

A November night in 1956, the American professional astronomer Robert Curtiss filmed the moon landscape with a 35 mm extremely light sensitive film through a mirror telescope. He mostly focused on the Terminator, the border zone between night and day. After having developed the film he inspected it and to his surprise found a clear, white cross among the mountain shapes just inside the shadow border. It was on the plain surrounding the Frau Mauro crater. The strange white cross with its four equally long arms was seen in many picture frames – it was not a film defect, the object was without doubt on the lunar surface. Curtiss could not determine what it was. The film was studied by many eminent astronomers. But the only explanation they could come up with was that the white cross must have been formed by two mountain ridges crossing each other and that it could only be seen when the sunrays met the lunar surface at a certain angle. Since then, then white cross on the Moon has never been seen again. But it has, naturally, been accepted by UFO members as one more "evidence" of alien presence on the Moon.

The Mysterious Towers

The Moon came closer and closer. American probes fell towards the lunar surface with TV cameras which broadcast until they were crushed. Moon landscapes appeared in close-ups which no telescope on Earth could produce. After several crashes, the Russians for the first time, on February 3, 1966, managed to achieve a soft touch-down on the lunar surface with a camera probe, Luna 9, which took half a dozen of unique pictures where pebbles down to a millimetre big could be seen. Four months later the first American probe, Surveyor 1, touched down and took 11,000 photos of the surrounding terrain. Later Surveyor probes had small excavators which rooted in the moon soil. The quality of lunar ground was determined – they knew that it bore.

Lunar Orbiters were placed in orbits round our satellite scarred by craters. Their TV cameras mapped virtually the whole lunar surface in detail, both the front and the far side.

One Orbiter took a strange picture: a group of lunar surface formations – seen straight from above with such long shadows that they appeared to assume the shape of obelisks similar to the well-known "Cleopatra's needle." A couple of Russian researchers got hold of the photo and estimated the height of the tallest of these formations to be close to 50 metres. A total of eight such "towers" were found in the picture. One interpretation was that they were remnants after alien intelligent creatures which had been visiting the Moon, maybe they were still there. One of the two Russians, engineer Alexander Abramov also claimed that he had made calculations showing that the "towers" formed a so-called Egyptian Triangle - they were situated according to the same pattern as the Egyptian pyramids (the Giza pyramids). For more information, see the link [The Cheops Pyramid and Its Secrets](#). The Russians have never revealed the location of these pyramids – on the front or on the far side of the Moon. I take the liberty to guess that these pyramids are located on the far side.



Apollo 7, 11-20/10/68

Apollo 7 tested the actual Apollo lunar vehicle. UFO/ETV certainly monitored Apollo's activities, but there were no reports of any UFO phenomenon.



Apollo 8, 21-27/12/68

In December, 1968, Apollo 8 completed the first orbit round the Moon. On board were Borman, Lovell and Anders. The Apollo capsule came back after having orbited the Moon and Lovell could be heard reporting in code to ground control. The code meant that the Apollo 8 crew had observed UFO behind the Moon. The crew saw or met UFO/ETV also on Christmas Eve.

The code "Santa Claus" was used by Walter Schirra on Mercury 8, when a UFO followed his Mercury spaceship.

There are also colour photos from Apollo 8 clearly showing signs of green vegetation on the hills of the Moon.



Apollo 9, 13/03/69

It is probable that some UFO followed Apollo 9 in its orbit. Apollo 9 tested the most important part of the moon landing, i.e. the lunar module and UFOs were certainly curious of NASA's device, how it worked.

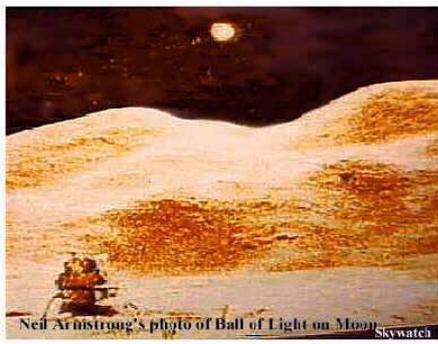


Apollo 10, 18-26/05/69

In May, 1969, NASA carried out its second flight to the Moon with Apollo 10. On board were Stafford, Young and Cernan. During the whole flight, the crew reported to ground control that they had seen UFO/ETV. When the Apollo vehicle rounded the Moon, also the far side, UFOs were there and they also followed Apollo 10 on the return flight.



Apollo 11, 16-24/07/69



A UFO watches the crew



A huge sphere-shaped light, a saucer



Two UFO/ETVs watch lunar module Eagle



Two UFO/ETVs



UFO/ETV?



Aldrin found 1.5-metre traces under the feet of Eagle

Shortly after touch-down at Sea of Tranquillity the astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin reported to ground control that they saw UFO/ETV outside the lunar module. All conversations between the astronauts and ground control could be overheard by maybe hundreds of VHF radio amateurs on the NASA frequency. During EVA outside the lunar module Eagle the crew stressed the fact that there were other, alien spaceships lined up at the other side of the crater!

"This is a major thing", they said and the conversation between the crew and ground control went on: "No, no, no, this is not an optical illusion", they answered ground control. "We repeat: there are other spaceships here." The crew claimed they saw some visitors. Some UFOs had landed there and were watching Armstrong and Aldrin. Ground control wondered if they had adjusted the mirrors and they answered they were in correct position, but they could return in the morning and remove them. Armstrong reported to ground control that they were being watched by UFO.

A professor, who wishes to remain anonymous, took part in a discussion with Neil Armstrong at a NASA symposium.

Professor: "What REALLY happened out there, with Apollo 11?" Armstrong: "It was incredible, of course we had always known that there was a possibility, the fact is that we were warned off. There was never any question then about a space station or a moon city." Professor: "How do you mean, warned off?" Armstrong: "I can't go into details except to say that their ships were far superior to ours both in size and technology, boy - they were big!, and menacing! No, there is no question of a space station." Professor: "But NASA had other missions after Apollo 11?" Armstrong: "Naturally, NASA couldn't risk panic on Earth. But it really was a quick scoop and back again."

Dr. Vladimir Azhazha: "Neil Armstrong relayed the message to mission control that two large, mysterious objects were watching them after having landed near the moon module. But this message never reached the public, because NASA censored it."

Dr. Alexander Kasantsev: "Aldrin filmed UFO in colour from inside the lunar module and continued filming them after he and Armstrong went outside. Armstrong confirmed the truth of the story but refused to go into further detail, beyond admitting that the CIA was behind the cover-up."

This short account clearly states that NASA and the astronauts all time knew that there were extra-terrestrials on the Moon. They were well prepared to meet UFO/ETV on the Moon. One more proof is the message left behind by Apollo 11 on the Moon surface on the Sea of Tranquillity.



A message to extra-terrestrials on the Moon, signed by the most powerful man on Earth, the US President Richard Nixon and the astronauts. Pope Paul VI also sent a message.



UFO/ETV photo by Apollo 12



Outside ML Intrepid we see two UFOs



Message to extra-terrestrials from Apollo 12

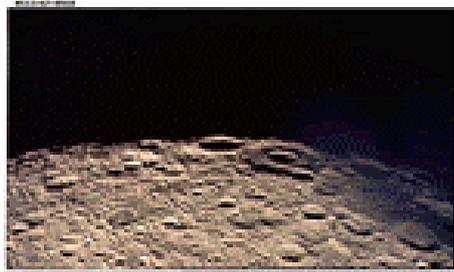
Apollo 12, 14-24/11/69

Apollo 12 made its flight to the Moon in November, 1969. On board were Conrad, Gordon and Bean. The crew reported to ground control that they had seen two UFOs as two light balls floating above the Apollo vehicle on its way to the Moon. Apollo 12's Intrepid touched down in the Ocean of Storms.

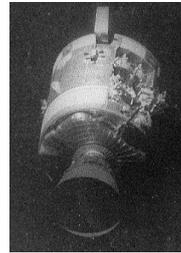
It is quite possible that UFO also monitored Apollo 12 and its full lunar programme.



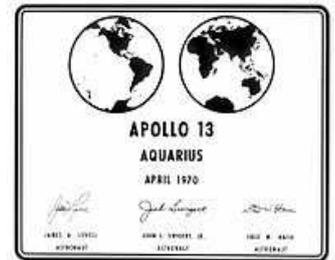
Apollo 13, 11-14/04/70



The far side of the Moon by Apollo 13



Odyssey



and the message

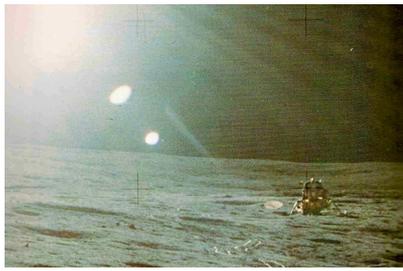
Apollo 13 carried out its first, failed spaceflight in April, 1970 with Lovell, Swigert and Hais on board. This mission was the strangest of all Apollo moon flights. Some UFO books around the world claimed that what follows about Apollo 13 leaked from NASA: Apollo 13 brought a small nuclear bomb or something similar to be exploded on the surface of the Moon for a scientific purpose by the Aquarius crew. There was, anyway, an explosion at the outer edge of the service module Odyssey, something strange evidently happened. We know that extra-terrestrials oppose all types of nuclear weapon and that there was an explosion during the flight to the Moon. It is very possible that a UFO disarmed the device by a controlled explosion on Apollo 13.



Apollo 14, 02-09/01/71



Antares and UFO/ETV at Fra Mauro. I wonder what happened to the "White Cross."



Three photos from Apollo 14 above Fra Mauro. A number of UFO/ETVs as balls of flight clearly visible.



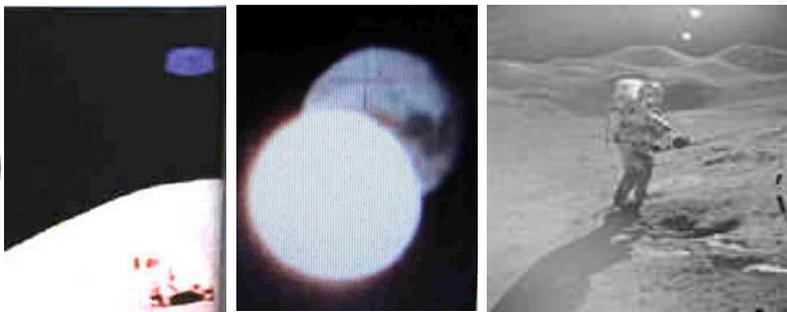
At the end of January, 1971 it was time for Apollo 14 to go to the Moon. On board were Shepard, Roosa and Mitchell. Apollo 14's Antares touched down at Fra Mauro. UFO followed and monitored the whole programme. Apollo 14 was well prepared for its Fra Mauro mission. Apollo's emblem reveals that NASA as early as that knew more than the general public was aware of. A comet shaped as a star from the Earth to the Moon signifies that NASA knew about extra-terrestrials, the space station on the far side of the Moon, etc. Remember that Mitchell and Gordon Cooper were NASA's foremost experts in ufology and this is extensive science. The ring or the closed circuit on the tails of the comet was secrecy for the astronauts.

Budskap





Apollo 15, 26/07-07/08/71



Flying object around lunar module Falcon. Photo: Apollo 15



Message from Apollo 15

In July 1971, Apollo 15 was launched. On board were astronauts Scott, Worden and Irwin. Apollo 15's Falcon landed at Hadley-Apennines, the south-east edge of Sea of Showers. When astronauts Scott and Irwin left lunar module Falcon they discovered strange tracks in their surroundings. They asked themselves: "Arrowhead really runs east to west." The tracks were long, beautiful and really spectacular. They walked a considerable distance following the tracks. Scott described it thus: "Talk about organisation!" Irwin described it in the same way: "That's the most organized structure I have ever seen."

Irwin: "Nothing we've seen before this has shown such uniform thickness from the top of the tracks to the bottom." What are these tracks, who made them? Where did they come from?" It seems as if the tracks come from a vehicle with numerous secret signs. Then the question came: "Does NASA have an answer for the people? (Yes, cover-up)." The crew also reported that they had seen flying white objects around lunar module Falcon. When they had come around 30-40 metres closer they were there, a number of white objects suddenly flying past them. The crew thought they were either driven by something or just thrown out, but they were not convinced. What kind of flying objects were these mysterious things? Were they a different type of UFO? What did the astronauts do when they reported that these strange white "things" maybe were automatic or let out, but by whom? These issues were later on discussed at home in the US.



Apollo 16, 16-27/04/72

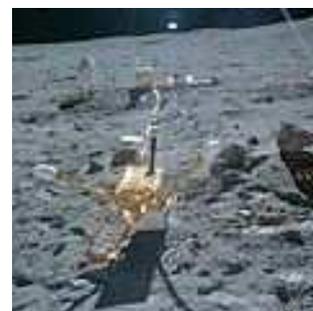
The Apollo 16 mission took place in April, 1972. On board were Young, Mattingly and Duke. Apollo 16's lunar module (LM) Orion landed in the rocky Descartes area. Young and Duke found blocks outside LM Orion and described what they saw to ground control, naturally using a code called Tony.

"The blocks in Buster are covered – the bottom is covered with blocks, five metres across. Besides, the blocks seem to have a northeast-southwest orientation. They go all the way up the wall on those two sides and on the other side you can only barely see the out-cropping at about 5 per cent. Ninety per cent of the bottom is covered with blocks that are 50 centimetres and larger. The blue one that I described from the lunar module window is coloured because it is glass coated but underneath the glass it is crystalline, the same texture as the Genesis Rock, dead on my mark." After this description capsule commander (Capcom) ordered Young and Drake to start their second EVA.

This description of the block seems to me to describe some kind of monument with a southwest orientation. It ought to be a historic memorial of a male, famous leader. But the question is: In what language is the text, is it in English? It seems as if after Orion's touch-down, astronauts Young and Duke saw the monument from the lunar module, it was close to the site of landing, maybe on top of a small hill. And it was open, according to the astronauts.

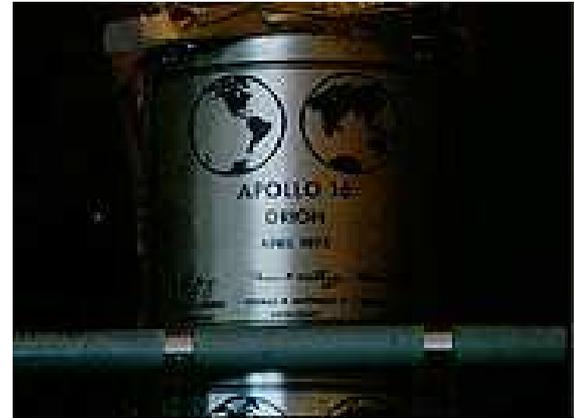
The crew found one more interesting object, described in code "Barbara." This also seems to be a monument with a female person inside because of the code "Barbara", a female name. This sounds like a fairytale.

The crew tells ground control about the environment surrounding them: "It's a soft spot. Firmer. Where we stand, I tell you one thing. If this place had air, it'd sure be beautiful. The scenery up on top of Stone Mountain, you'd have to be there to see this to believe it – those domes are incredible!" Mission control: "Could you take a look at that smokey area there and see what you can see on the face?" Crew: "Beyond the domes, the structure goes almost into the ravine that I described and one goes to the top. In the northeast wall of the ravine you can't see the delineation. To the northeast there are tunnels, in the north they are dipping east to about 30 degrees."



Two UFOs round LM Orion

After **Orion** had landed in the mountain area of Descartes, the crew reported: "Orion has landed. I can't see how fat the (garble)...this is a blocked field we're in from the south ray – tremendous difference in the albedo. I just get the feeling that these rocks may have come from somewhere else. Everywhere we saw the ground, which is about the whole sunlit side, you had the same delineation the Apollo 15 photography showed on Hadley, delta and Radley Mountains." Capsule Commander (Capcom): "O.K. Go ahead" : Orion: "I'm looking out here on Stone Mountain and it's got – it looks like somebody has been out there ploughing across the side of it. The benches look like one sort of terrace after another, right up the side, they sort of follow the contour of it right around." Capcom: "Any difference in the terraces?" Orion: "No, not that I can tell from here. These terraces could be raised but of (garble) or something like that..."



Mattingly: "Another strange sight over here. It looks – a flashing light – I think it's Annbell. Another crater here looks as though it's flooded except that this same material seems to run up on the outside. You can see a definite patch of this stuff that's run down inside. And that material lays or has been structured on top of it. It's a very strange operation."

The white stones in a blocked area reported by the crew also blocked the landing site. The crew believed they came from space and were a small number of flying saucers.

I see this as an area inhabited by an alien civilisation. The benches are houses and terraces are flying saucers since they are circular and can rise and set. The area ought be an agricultural area since ploughing has already been done on one side.

Mattingly's description from his Apollo spaceship is extraordinary. Above one crater, Annbell, a huge spaceship is floating as a giant ball of twinkling light. The description points at a gigantic construction project inside as well as outside the crater.

In December 1972 Apollo 17 was the last Apollo flight to the Moon. On board were Cernan, Evans and Schmitt. The lunar module Challenger landed at Sea of Serenity at the foot of the Taurus Mountains.



Apollo 17, 07-19/12/72

The first message to ground control uses the code "Condorcet Hotel".

By reading the text or listening to the conversation between the crew and ground control we get the impression of a description of a nearby landscape. Crew: "I guess the big thing that I want to report from the back side, with binocs, the cloverleaf in Aitken. And the southern dome (garble) to the east." Mission control: "We copy that. Is there any difference in colour of the dome and the Mare Aitken there?" Crew: "Yes, there is. The area is oval or elliptical in shape. Of course, the ellipse is toward the top."

I personally believe that the crew had met with a big flying object, hovering in the air. "Big thing" is not a description of nature; Scott and Irving called UFO a "big thing" and the code "Condorcet Hotel" refers to a building, a house. The building has an oval or elliptical shape which means a big flying saucer with a dome at the top. The dome and the saucers had different colours. The crew saw the back side of the object and this could mean a building in the shape of a saucer.

Command Module Pilot (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." Capcom: "Roger. Interesting. Very – go to KILO. KILO." CMP: "Hey, it's gray now and the number one extends." Capcom: "Roger, we got it." CMP: "Mode is going to HM. Recorder is off. Lose a little communication there, huh? OK, 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 light flash again." Capcom: "Roger. Understand. CMP: Right at the end of the rille." Capcom: "Any chances of -?" CMP: "That's on the east of Orientale." Capcom: "You don't suppose it could be Vostok?"

My personal opinion is this: Cernan and Schmitt have driven away in the Lunar Rover from the lunar module Challenger. After a long drive they turned around and looked back. They noticed that a flying saucer looking like a small ball of fire had landed there and was removing some kind of communication device or instrument. The device was situated on the east side of the landing site. I interpret the words *Recorder is off* to mean that the astronauts had brought some kind of weapon but it was tucked away, they did not use it. They turned round and went back to the landing site, to Challenger. Kilo/Silo was a town in the Middle East where the Israelis built permanent sanctuaries for the conquest of the country. My interpretation is that NASA had secretly built corresponding sanctuaries, like UFO. George Adamski claims in his book *Inside the Spaceships* that their crew had told him that there are small, remotely controlled saucers, so-called scout ships with a diameter between one and five metres, controlled by a mother ship parked outside Earth or the Moon. The astronauts describe several small remotely controlled UFOs as flashing balls of light. I think that *Halo stuff* indicates some kind of telephone conversation disliked by the extra-terrestrials and which they immediately removed.

Another very interesting conversation between the America crew (the service module, Capcom) and the Challenger crew (LMP, Cernan and Schmitt) deals with "Watermarks on the Moon." Capcom: "We're tracking you on the map here, watching it." LMP: "Al Biruni has got variations on its floor. Variations in the lights and its albedo. It almost looks like a pattern, as if the water were flowing up on a beach. Not in great areas, but in small areas around the southern side and the part that looks like the water-washing pattern is a much lighter albedo, although I cannot see any real source of it. The texture, however, looks the same."

Capcom: "America and Houston: We'd like you to hold off switching to OMNI Charlie until we can cue you on that." LMP: "Was there any indication on the seismometers on the impact about the time I saw a bright flash on the surface?" Capcom: "Stand by. We'll check on that, Jack." LMP: "A UFO, perhaps, don't worry about it. I thought somebody was looking at it. It could have been one of the other flashes of flight." Capcom: "Roger. We copy the time and..." LMP: "I have the place marked." Capcom: "Pass it on to the back room." LMP: "OK, I have marked it on the map, too." Capcom: "Jack, just some words from the back room for you. There may have been an impact at the time you called, but the Moon is still ringing from the impact of the S-IVB impact. So it would mask any other impact. So they may be able to strip it out at another time, but right now they don't see anything at the time you called." LMP: "Just my luck. Just looking at the southern edge of Grimaldi, Bob, and – that Graben is pre-Mare. Pre-Mare!" Capcom: "OK, I copy on that, Jack. And as long as we are talking about Grimaldi, we'd like to have you brief Ron exactly on the location of that flashing light you saw..." We'll probably ask him to take a picture of it. Maybe during one of his solo periods.

CMP: "There's high watermarks all over the place there." LMP: "On the north part of Sea of Tranquility. That's Maraldi there, isn't it? Are you sure we're 13 miles up?" Capcom: "You're 14 to be exact, Ron." LMP: "I'll tell you there is some mare, ridge or scarps that are very, very, sinuous – just passing one. They not only cross the low planar areas but go right up the side of a crater in one place and a hill in another. It looks very much like a constructional ridge – a mare-like ridge that is clearly as constructional as I would want to see it."

Even if the astronauts use codes, it is fairly clear that the north part of Sea of Tranquility is an inhabited area with vegetation and watermarks are clearly visible on the ground. Suddenly the Challenger astronauts and Capcom change subjects and start talking about the impact on the seismometers, Capcom has noticed that something has occurred close to the instruments. The crew has seen a lightning hit the ground near the instruments. It was probably a remotely controlled saucer since the extra-terrestrials were extremely sensitive about some of NASA's scientific devices. Then the crew and Capcom start talking about the northern part of Sea of Tranquility again.

Short summary: All six Apollo landings took place in populated areas according to conversations between the astronauts and mission control. On NASA's original pictures of the Moon which they have kept secret, all types of structure can be seen: old and new, domes, plumbing and even pyramids. Many NASA film sequences show the American flag "fluttering in the wind": the Moon has an atmosphere. Alien civilisations have various control stations and buildings on the front as well as on the far side of the Moon, the Moon is an inhabited celestial body. For those living there the Apollo astronauts left a message, signed also by the most powerful president on Earth, R Nixon. The extra-terrestrials put a stop to further Apollo flights, Apollo 18, 19, and 20 were cancelled. There will never be another flight to the Moon. Why did NASA hide the truth about the Moon? Why does NASA allow the conspiracy theory about the Moon landings spread all over the world?

Message from Apollo 17,
signed by Nixon





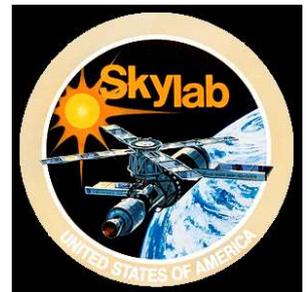
There are no sightings of UFO/ETV from Apollo Skylab1 but that does not mean that UFO/ETV did not monitor the programme.



When Apollo Skylab 2 was at the space station, reports again were made about strange phenomena. The American space station Skylab was followed by an alien object on September 5, 1973. At around 20.15 eyewitnesses in southern Germany saw Skylab being followed by an orange object which kept behind the space station Skylab at identical speed.



It is no secret that UFO/ETV monitored the whole Mercury, Gemini and Apollo programmes. Apollo Skylab 3 was the last part of the Skylab series. A UFO/ETV can become invisible, yet present, by changing its level of frequency.



The very last Apollo flight was made by Apollo Soyuz TP. There are no reports of alien objects during the last Apollo flight. But a UFO/ETV can be, as I mentioned, invisible, yet present.



Rumours remain. NASA might certainly be a civilian organisation but many of its projects are financed by the defense budget and most astronauts are controlled by the military. It is also a fact that National Security Agency monitors everybody on film and probably all radio communication between mission control and the astronauts. That is why Otto Binder, Dr Gerry Hendersson, Maurice Chatelain and all astronauts have strict orders not to discuss their observation with anyone, e.g. media. Gordon Cooper, one of NASA's experts, claimed before a UN committee that the astronauts really saw OFOs on the Moon. In this case, NASA is innocent, they tried and still try to be as open as possible. Unfortunately it is not human reason that runs NASA's projects and activities, it is politics. Even UFOs have interfered and put a stop to lunar and even Mars flights. NASA tries anyway to be light in the darkness. Despite all its setbacks, NASA is still one of my scientific favourites. All NASA's spaceflights had its own programme and emblem. If we study all these emblems we find an incredible scientific development, achieved by NASA. We can also find the discovery and monitoring of the neutron star Nemesis and in that way, as I have mentioned, NASA is a small light in our darkness. One of my childhood dreams was that once an adult, it would be possible for me visit NASA, but sadly, it was only a dream. Later on science has confirmed that also the Moon has an atmosphere, but it is thin. Conclusion according to NASA documents. The moon landings were real but UFOs, located between NASA and the Moon, caused problems for NASA at publication, but the foundation is politics and, probably, religion.



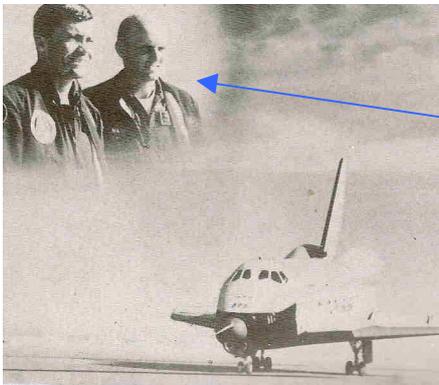


STS Space Transport System Space Shuttle Program 1977-2011



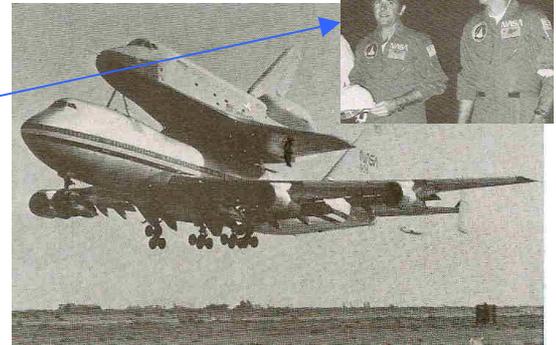
Space Shuttle Program

This is NASA's definitive final programme



Enterprise

Test flight 1, 12/08/77



Enterprise

Test flight 2, 16/09/77

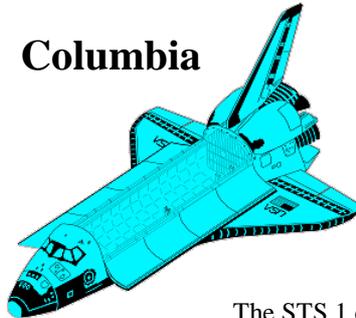
The first STS spaceflight



STS 1 Columbia



Columbia



The STS 1 crew John Young and Robert Crippen
1981



The STS 1 crew on their way to LC 39A



Kennedy Space Center: On April 12, 1981, STS 1 took off from LC 39 A, Florida, and landed at Edwards AFB on April 14



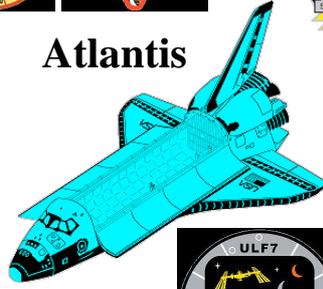
The last STS spaceflight



STS 135 Atlantis



Atlantis



The STS 135 crew, Christopher Ferguson, Douglas Hurley, Sandra Magnus and Rex Walheim, 2011



The STS 135 crew on their way to LC 39A, the last STS crew

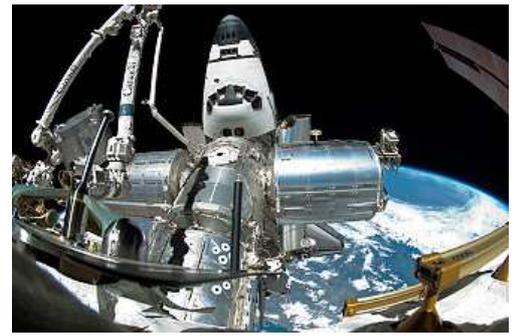


THE CREW OF STS-135
"THE FINAL FOUR"
C. J. Ferguson COR
Douglas Hurley PLT
Sandra Magnus MS1
Rex Walheim MS2

Kennedy Space Center: On July 8, 2011, STS 135 takes off from LC 39A in Florida, space shuttle Atlantis starts its last spaceflight.



Launch pad LC 39A, KSC, Florida 8 July 2011



Docking with ISS



ISS



Space station ISS is a centre for science on Earth, even the Vatican has direct contacts with the ISS. STS 135 touched down at KSC on July 18, 2011. This was the very last landing and NASA had finished the 30-year long STS project.



ISS - the International Space Station orbiting Earth since 2000

STS 135 was NASA's last spaceflight in 2011. Mercury 3 was number one in 1961, exactly 50 years earlier.

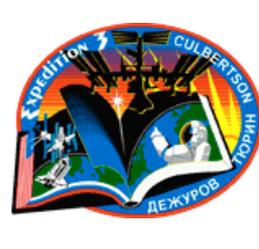
The American space organization NASA has already started to dismantle the gigantic space platform, in use since 1961 in both Florida and elsewhere. NASA's new projects are Orion (space vehicle), Altair (lunar module), and Ares (launch rocket). With this project NASA was to return to the Moon, but some time ago NASA announced the opposite. A private enterprise, "SpaceX" is trying to take over NASA's activities, a gigantic task. Currently only the Russian SOYUZ TMA handles the transports between the ISS and Earth.

Soyuz TM 33

21/10/01 – 31/10/01

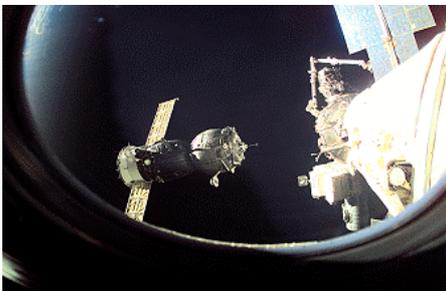
Expedition 3

10/08/01 – 17/12/01

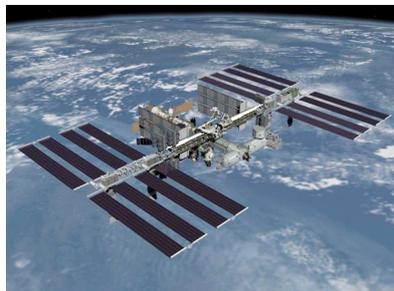


Viktor Afanasiyev, Konstantin Kozeyev, Claudie Haigneré
Soyuz TM 33 crew

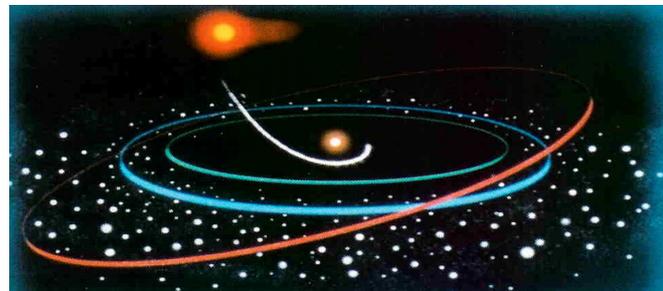
Claudie Haigneré
Mikhail Tyurin, Frank Culbertson, Vladimir Dezhurov
Expedition 3 crew



Soyuz TM 33 docking with ISS



ISS orbits Earth

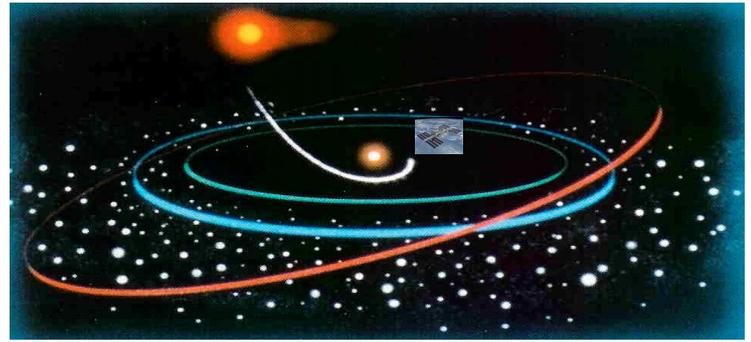


Nemesis passes the Sun

The international space station ISS orbits Earth since 2000. ISS is constantly manned by international crew, especially Americans and Russians. On ISS there is round-the-clock business: science, research, astronomy observations e.g. the return of the neutron star to the solar system. When Soyuz TM 33 visited ISS something very strange happened to the French woman Claudie Haigneré who was on her second spaceflight. She sent a cryptic message home to Earth. "Humanity must be warned." What was it she saw up there which frightened her into writing a warning to people on Earth? She had probably with her own eyes seen the neutron star approaching the border of the solar system and as a human being herself she thought about the Earth's population and safety, a human reaction. She obviously violated the secrecy agreement. Her revelation is one more evidence that secret research and monitoring of the neutron star is carried out at the ISS. Claudie Haigneré is one of the Earth's most human and important women.

Ten years have passed since Claudie Haigneré sent a cryptic message to Earth and during that time Nemesis has approached the borders of the solar system. On December 12, 2012, Nemesis will reach it. Global heating and natural catastrophes, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes and droughts will all increase.

Neutron star Nemesis has a stronger magnetic field than the sun which will affect our whole solar system. The ISS will gradually accelerate, it will change its orbit and eventually end up further away from Earth. It will be risky to have crews on the ISS. NASA surely knows about these risks and are wise enough to terminate its space activities of long standing. It is a bit sad since I have followed NASA since childhood with great interest. When Apollo 11 landed on the Moon, my family became vegetarians, a date we will remember all our lives.



Since 1983 there are some giant subterranean bunkers as protection against natural catastrophes. The bunkers are there for the rich and powerful, scientists and doctors included. The purpose of these shelters is that those selected will leave the earthly activities when catastrophes are real and unavoidable at the arrival of Nemesis. It is estimated that the catastrophes will last about five years, so necessities and luxury will be available in the bunkers for five years. The problem is, however, that these natural catastrophes will go on for about 40-50 years, about the time it took Moses to walk around Mount Sinai with Israelis at that time. Some of the bunkers will end up under the sea, a moderately big asteroid, which would be capable of eradicating also the remaining bunkers, will hit Earth. A terribly long war will simultaneously ravage our planet, so these subterranean bunkers are not safe anymore.

If we are humans we help each other as best we can. If we are not, we walk around in flocks, hiding away in secrecy, believing we will survive the catastrophes thanks to wealth. These self-elected will soon say to each other: "Knowledge has betrayed us, we are as naked against the catastrophes as the population of Earth. What to do now? Time is up." Numerous surprises will also hit the rich and powerful. My question to these people is: Do you deserve Life?

In 2000 I handed in a patent application here in Stockholm concerning a "Sea House." The purpose of these sea houses is to use them worldwide in order to survive the natural catastrophes and save as many lives as possible. The application was granted in 2004. But Sweden and its Industri (of self-elected rich individuals) still raise obstacles, I still have not been able to produce the sea house "The Ark" for the population of the Earth. At the time of Utnapisthim in the town of Shuruppak it was easier to build and be an entrepreneur, the situation and the surroundings were more normal, natural, compared to today's situation. Degeneration on this planet is a fact. If the management is wrong, then also the final goal, the result will be wrong, the apocalypse is unavoidable. We need to keep Doomsday and natural catastrophes apart. Doomsday is personal and is executed by God/The Lamb. But natural catastrophes and the end of time are nature's own phenomena, they are part of Creation. No planet will perish immediately, everything has its time and limit.

The Moon and Religion

The Moon, and the Church, is a female symbol. Several Popes used the Moon in their programmes, but also the serpent/dragon. I demonstrate some coat of arms with the Moon and the serpent concerning the Catholic programme connected to three religions.



Alexander III 1159-1181



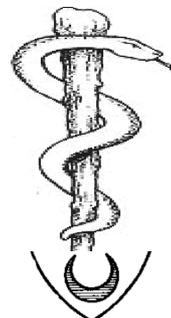
Clement IV 1265-1268



John XXI 1276-1277



Gregorius X 1271-1276



Nicholas III 1277-1280

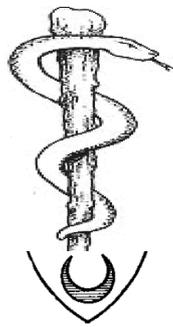




Pius II 1458-1464



Pius III 1503-1503



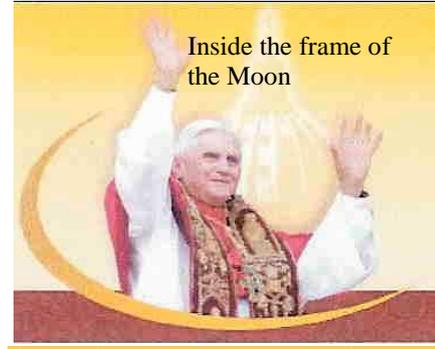
Gregorius XIII 1572-1585



Paul V 1605-1621



Benedict XIII 1724-1730

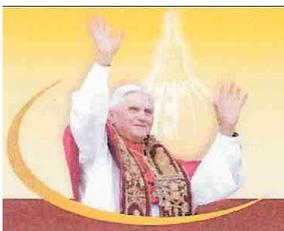
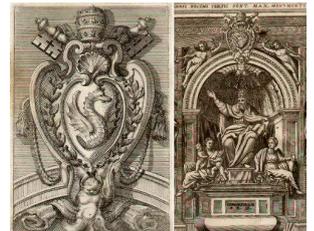


Inside the frame of the Moon

POPE BENEDICT XVI
CHRIST OUR HOPE
APOSTOLIC JOURNEY TO THE UNITED STATES 2008
OFFICIAL PAPAL VISIT 2008
COMMEMORATIVE ITEM STORE



The Red Dragon



Lord Jesus

Declaration "Dominus Iesus" Congregation For the Doctrine of the Faith Of the Unicity and Salvific Universality of Jesus Christ and the Church



Rome, from the Offices of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, August 6, 2000, the Feast of the Transfiguration of the Lord. Introduced on September 5 2000. Joseph Kardinal Ratzinger, Prefect and Tarcisio Bertone S.D.B. Archbishop Emeritus of Vercelli, secretary.

The *Lord Jesus*, before ascending into heaven, commanded his disciples to proclaim the Gospel to the whole world and to baptize all nations: "Go into the whole world and proclaim the Gospel to every creature. He who believes and is baptized will be saved; he who does not believe will be condemned" (*Mk 16:15-16*); "All power in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you. And behold, I am with you always, until the end of the world" (*Mt 28:18-20*; cf. *Lk 24:46-48*; *Jn 17:18,20,21*; *Acts 1:8*).

Unfortunately, the very first sentence is a lie. There was no gospel to proclaim at that time. The Gospel was not written until AD 60-70. Gnosticism was current then, it was founded by the carpenter and jack-of-all-trades Joseph's son Tomas. At the beginning also Jesus, his brothers, his disciples and many from the contemporary elite joined Gnosticism. It signified science and knowledge and had nothing to do with religion. The Roman Church banned the Gnostic movement around AD 300. In 381 Pope Damasus ordered a reconstruction of the gospel. That he had been given "all power in heaven and on earth" coincide with Inanna's words about "The Queen of Heaven and Earth." Jesus acquired some power on Earth via his holy gang "Red Dragon" and their allies, e.g. through war, violence and terror. On the other hand, the fact that he would stay with his people to the end of time is correct. Some names here are Nero, Saint Stephen, Hernan Cortes, Queen Christina and Gustav Hitler and more contemporary: the misfortune of the Lamb, Humanity and the Milky Way.

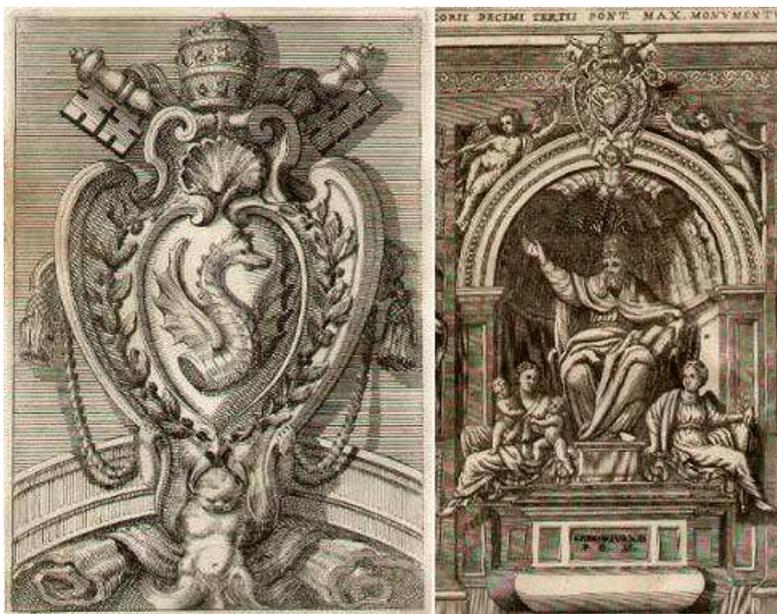
The Church's universal mission is born from the command of Jesus Christ and is fulfilled in the course of the centuries in the proclamation of the mystery of God, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and the mystery of the incarnation of the Son, as saving event for all humanity. The fundamental contents of the profession of the Christian faith are expressed thus: "I believe in one God, the Father, Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all that is, seen and unseen. I believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God, eternally begotten of the Father, God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, of one being with the Father. Through him all things were made. For us men and for our salvation, he came down from heaven: by the power of the Holy Spirit he became incarnate of the Virgin Mary, and became man. For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate; he suffered death and was buried. On the third day he rose again in accordance with the Scriptures; he ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead, and his kingdom will have no end. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father. With the Father and the Son he is worshipped and glorified. He has spoken through the prophets. I believe in one holy catholic and apostolic Church. I acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of sins. I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come".

At the link Akhenaten, page 21, I claim that the Gospel of Thomas was rewritten by Jesus's elder brother Judas to benefit Jesus. The origin was about the role in this world for carpenter/jack-of-all-trades Joseph. The Cosmic Father has nothing to do with God; He is very much Human, while the size of God is microscopic compared to the size of the Cosmic Father. An animal can never become a biological son of a human being with the same blood type as that of the father. A human being can only beget a human being and she is always born from the father's, the male branch. Animals are always born from the female branch since an animal cannot build a human body but needs to occupy one, most often with the blood type of the mother. From the text above we can clearly see that Jesus was born from the female branch. Helena was Jesus's biological mother, not Jewess Mary. 'Virgin' in this context means neither man nor woman, a spinster who gives birth to extramarital children and then re-marry several times is not a virgin. Jesus was a virgin/hybrid and bearer of the cross. He was never crucified and Pontius Pilate never sentenced him. The Old Testament says that there is only one God, Christianity tells us that Jesus is the only God. Suddenly there is an extra-terrestrial Godfather and Jesus will be at his right side. This Godfather ought to be the Father of Gods, Anu. He was constantly disowned by this Jesus/God/Lord and the priesthood. Thus, Jesus is the only God/Lord but at the same time the clergy baptize children and give blessings to wars in the name on the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, where is the logic here? Jesus is neither the Father nor the Son in this context. Simultaneously the Church admits that Jesus came from Heaven/space, so **the books by Eric von Däniken about the space origins of gods and religions are correct. Even the Vatican, together with a number of other nations, acknowledged extra-terrestrials and UFO.**

One thing is crystal clear, the Church has involved the Cosmic Father in lies, illusions, war and blood in a programme using the Church as a business. To claim that this animal is the Cosmic father's only son is the biggest lie and humiliation since our world was born. Helena's son was called "the only-begotten son" in those days even though he was number five in the family. The world shall know one thing: Man does not judge, Man does not kill a whole planet. Man does not play the part of death, Man is pro Life and not pro Death. Natural laws decide where we end up and natural catastrophes take lives if we are not prepared. We should be familiar with the laws of nature, not with religion. I can compare religion with a cancer tumour: a cancer tumour exists in the micro world and religion in the macro world. Everybody knows how they treat cancer in the micro world, a cancer tumour is against nature and its laws. Religion does not deal with nature and its laws, it deals with an egocentric God with his own laws proclaimed in churches while the natural laws govern us humans.

It is now appropriate to say some words about *The Tablets of Destiny* which are preserved in Sumer. The tablets dealt with extensive science, everything about universe and life, probably written by Utnapishtim. They were originally the property of Anu, then they belonged to Enki. Inanna, Enki's grandchild stole the pictures and thus acquired vast knowledge of cosmos and life; she started to climb the divine career ladder.

In the '70s, in his last, secret paternity issue here in Stockholm my father paid child maintenance to the Lion, Tibor E. until 1971. We met him and knew him well. Between 1971 and 1977 the maintenance was paid to the Lamb. Of course my father protested, he never acknowledged he was the father and refused to pay. But the Lamb/Serpent gang started trials against my father in the name of the Lamb without the Lamb knowing it. The holy gang used violence, terror, cheat, coercion, fraud, bribes, forgery of documents, and murder against my father, Tibor Kemény. It all ended when the holy gang contacted the bailiff who forcibly deducted the costs from my father's salary. He had to pay all trial costs and child maintenance to the Lamb/Lord. A reliable source informed us that the Lamb did not know that my father existed, he did not know who we were and had no idea about paternity and maintenance. The Church and its clergy above all need salvation to learn that you cannot lie and commit crimes in other people's names. **The '70s was hell to us because of Church and religion. Note that my father at the beginning did not know that Tibor E. was dead and that the Lamb had assumed his identity. It appeared later, in the mid-'70s, The Lamb left the Swedish Church in 1981, left it for good, just as Queen Christina did when she left the Church and Sweden in 1654 and went to Rome.**



The Red Dragon/Serpent and Pope Gregorius XIII

When Gustav Hitler started the Second World War he gave orders to spare Sweden, to leave us out of the war. The Swedish government, the industry and the royal family had well-established contacts with the Hitler government. The day, at the end of November 1956, when my father put his feet on Swedish soil, Sweden became even richer – gradually one of the richest countries in the world with a peak in the '60s. Sweden got rich, the Church was rich, rich families became even richer. And my father and his family? Well, we remained poor and we still are. A poor Swedish agricultural society suddenly became rich but not through its own power and knowledge. The birth of the Lion, Tibor E, on Christmas Eve 1958 in Linköping increased Sweden's wealth. The world must know that the gospel is a fairy tale's lie but behind the fairytales there is a secret reality, a reality similar to hell and which the Church does not want to talk about. The Church marketed the fairytale lie during 2,000 years and religion thereby became the richest and most profitable business venture of all times paid for by simple, ignorant believers called a flock of sheep by the Church and Jesus. We know that religion influences politics, that politics influences science and in that way NASA's activities were silenced.



Madách Imre, Tragedy of Man, 1861

I want to finish this text, *Moon Mystery*, by referring to Imre Madách's *Tragedy of Man*, where the original Lord is the Father of the Gods *Anu*, his son the earthly Adam (*Enki*) and his daughter is Eva (*Ninhursag*). **Cosmic** Adam, the Bringer of Light, and the Lord/the Serpent God play the main parts in the work of his life. The Serpent God coils on Man, on **Cosmic** Adam and it is important to keep them apart. Lucifer (Latin = bringer of light). The Bringer of Death exists in darkness, not in daylight, as is not a human being.

Introduction

/.../

The Lord/Serpent God to the Father of God, Anu:

Just as you wish. Look down to earth:

In the heart of Eden stand two slender trees.

I curse the pair of them: now they are yours.

Cosmic Adam/Bringer of Light to the Lord, the Serpent God:

No wonder you are mean, you have the means.

The merest patch of ground will do for me.

A foothold I require, no more, you'll see,

To sow negation and spread anarchy.

/.../

Conclusion

/.../

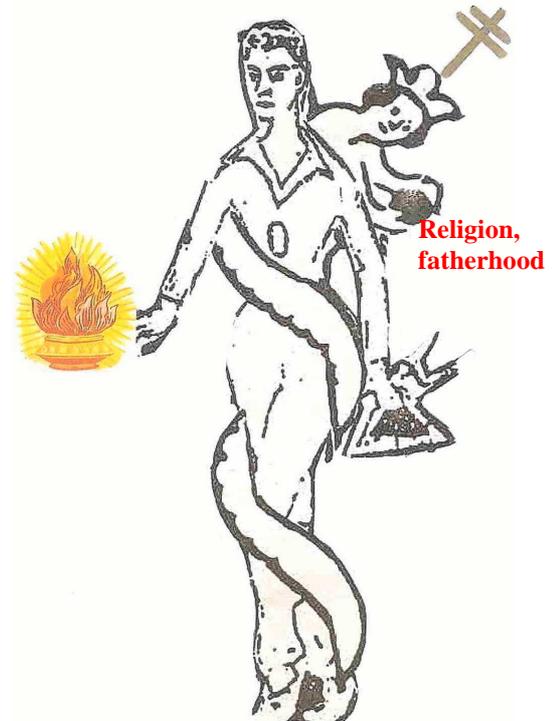
Eve: I understand their song...

The earthly Adam: I guess its meaning and will act upon it.

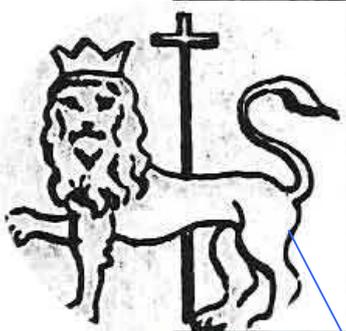
But for the end! – If I could but forget it! -

The Lord/the Serpent God to earthly Adam:

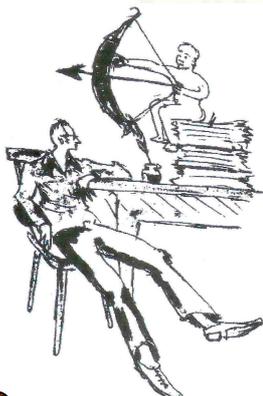
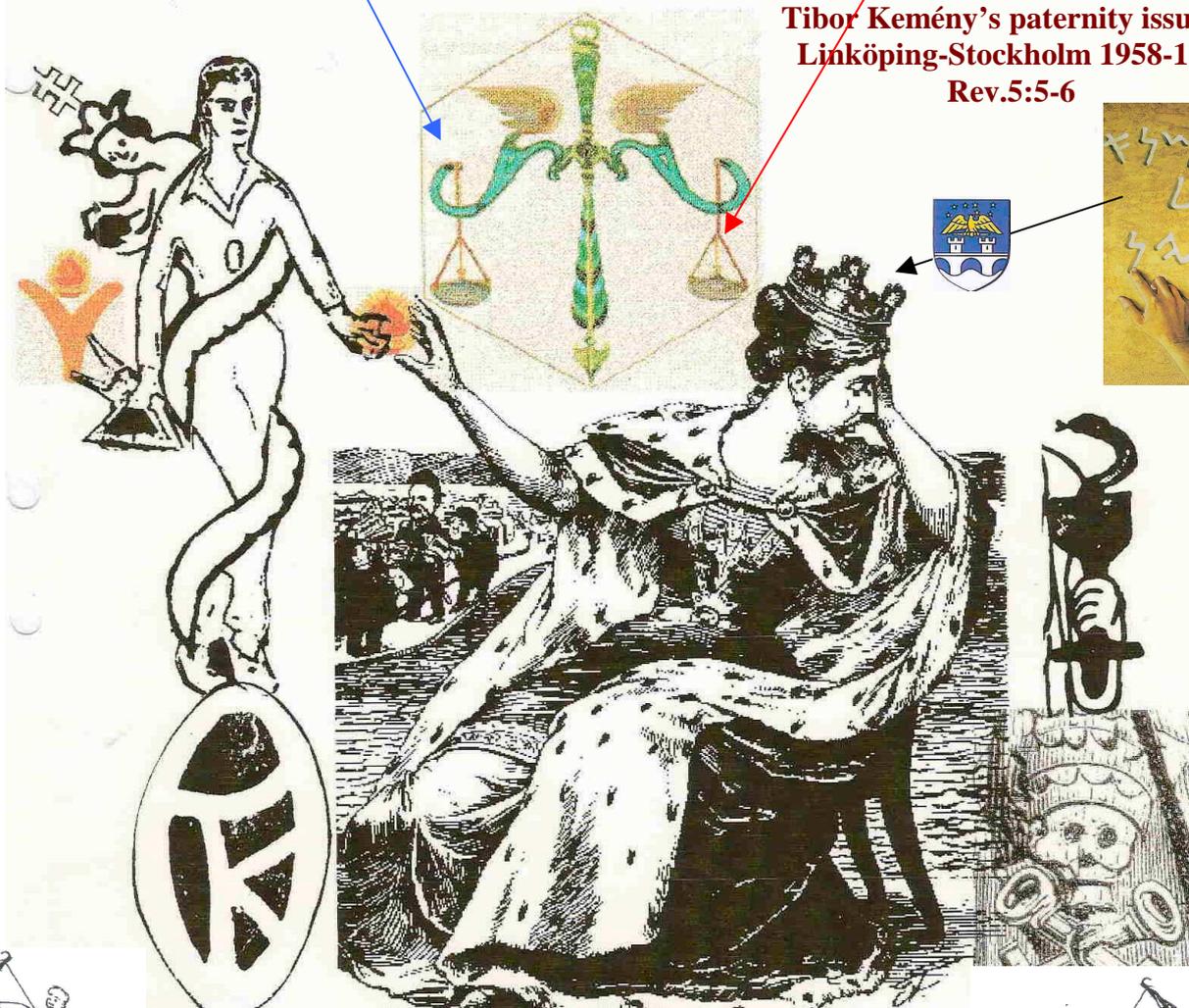
Man, I have spoken: strive on, trust, have faith.



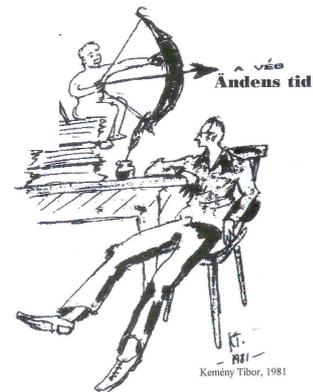
I can also mention that our galaxy follows its natural path to its final goal without earthly science and advice. Nobody cares about what science has concocted here on Earth. Some researchers and scientists will disappear into lies and illusion. Science, unfortunately, will get the same status as religion and politics.



Tibor Kemény's paternity issue
Linköping-Stockholm 1958-1979
Rev.5:5-6



Sz. J. Kemény



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