The Arrival of the Neutron Star

Signs in Heaven

Abomination of Desolat

by Josef Kemény, 21/12/2017

Sequel of Thomas' Gnosticism, High-Level Knowledge

The neutron star Nemesis as a comet is approaching us, faster and faster. The arrival is a fact, but we still do not know when it will turn up on our skies. The answer is: soon. We know that the Sun's magnetic field is weaker than before. We could read and hear about that in 2014, when some astronomers published that the latest research facts are those signalling the Sun's weak magnetic field. It is weaker because there is a stronger object, a celestial body in the solar system with a strong magnetic field. Its name is Neutron Star Nemesis (Anu, Aten are earlier names), a so-called neutron sun, or the dark sun. The question is how its magnetic field functions, since it cannot have a magnetic field of the same characteristics as that of the Sun, the Sun is a so-called positron star. The neutron sun or star Nemesis is a small so-called dwarf with a much stronger magnetic field than that of the Sun, a neutron magnetic field. The difference causes natural catastrophes all over our solar system. Gravitation, too, is adjusted to the neutron principle. Nowadays new, up to now unknown diseases, appear and earthquakes are very strong. New, previously unknown catastrophes will certainly appear. Global warming and climate change are good examples of such phenomena. – Note that I interpret this topic according to my knowledge.

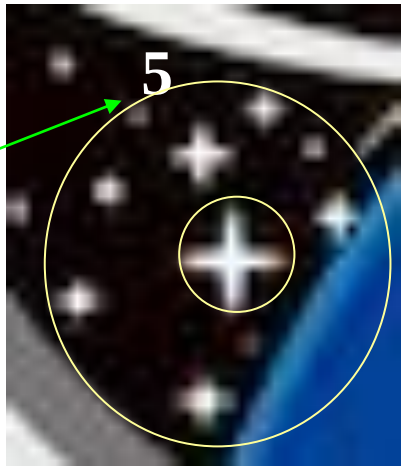
The Sun is still the centre of our solar system. Let us have a closer look at it.

1

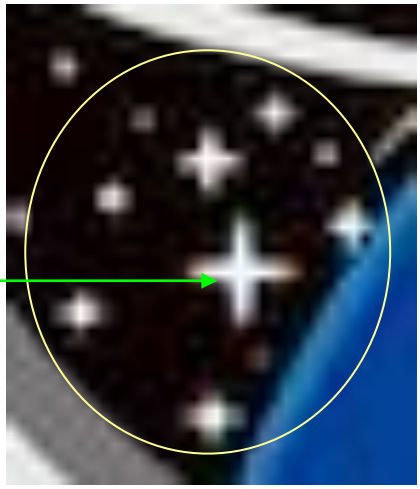
ISS Expedition 42
November 24, 2014
ESA

2

Pictures 1 and 2 from 2014b symbolically depict the future research by the European Space Agency, ESA. We can clearly see that the Sun is at the centre and that the ISS space station is parallel with the Sun, an important location for observations outside the Earth. We can also see a sunbeam directed at some bright stars. Let me now analyse these bright stars. Which is the message contained in this emblem? It belongs to the ESA astronaut and Italian Samantha Christoforetti, more info at page 39.



Pictures 3,4 and 5 illustrate the Sun and the bright stars. If we add up the stars (e.g. picture 5) we reach eight. At the centre is a large star and around it are 7 small ones. This illustration corresponds to the neutron star and its 7 planets, the neutron star's solar system. We can also see that it is in our solar system as shown by a binary star system, in picture 4.



The neutron star was officially discovered by Spanish astronomers on January 7, 2010 and was given the name **GI.9,** brown dwarf behind Pluto. NASA found the same star as early as in 1983.
On December 31, 2009, NASA published this: '**Magnetic cloud.** A cloud of gas approaches our solar system and a strong magnetic field has been discovered.' – What we are dealing with is a solar system with a stronger magnetic field, localised by NASA as early as in the 1990s. It is no secret that this brown dwarf in the magnetic field is the neutron star Nemesis and its seven planets. More info at ***The Maya Calendar and Omega,*** pp 6-12 and ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 1-3.
The illustration on the emblem demonstrates how the ISS space station travels between the Sun and the Earth. The ISS is an important place for observations in connection with the arrival of the neutron star.

ISS Expedition 9
April 18, 2004

ISS Expedition 12
September 30, 2005,

ISS Expedition 18
October 12, 2008

ISS Expedition 20
May, 2009

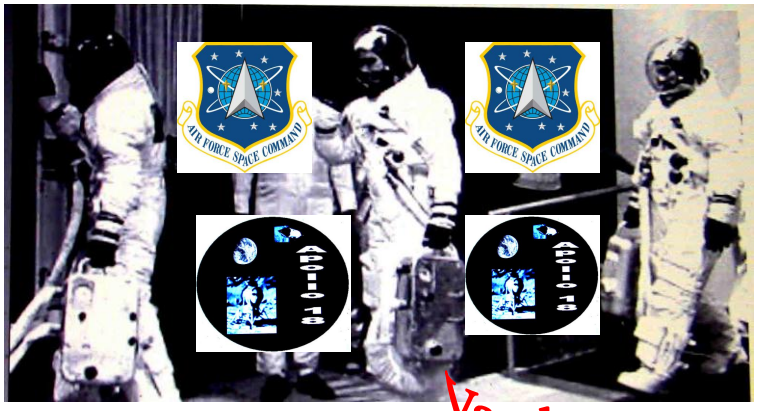
ISS Expedition 32
May, 2012

ISS Expedition 41
September 25, 2014

On board the ISS space station during 10 years. I have picked some ISS emblems connected to its programs concerning the neutron star's arrival in the solar system in the form of a giant comet. The ISS space station is certainly an important vehicle for observations! We need a certain amount of knowledge to understand this.

ISS Expedition 40
May 28, 2014

Since the Moon is the planet closest to us, let us briefly look back at the Moon program which took place between 1975 and 1997: Apollo 18, Apollo 19, Apollo 20 and Clementine 9.



Apollo 18, 1974

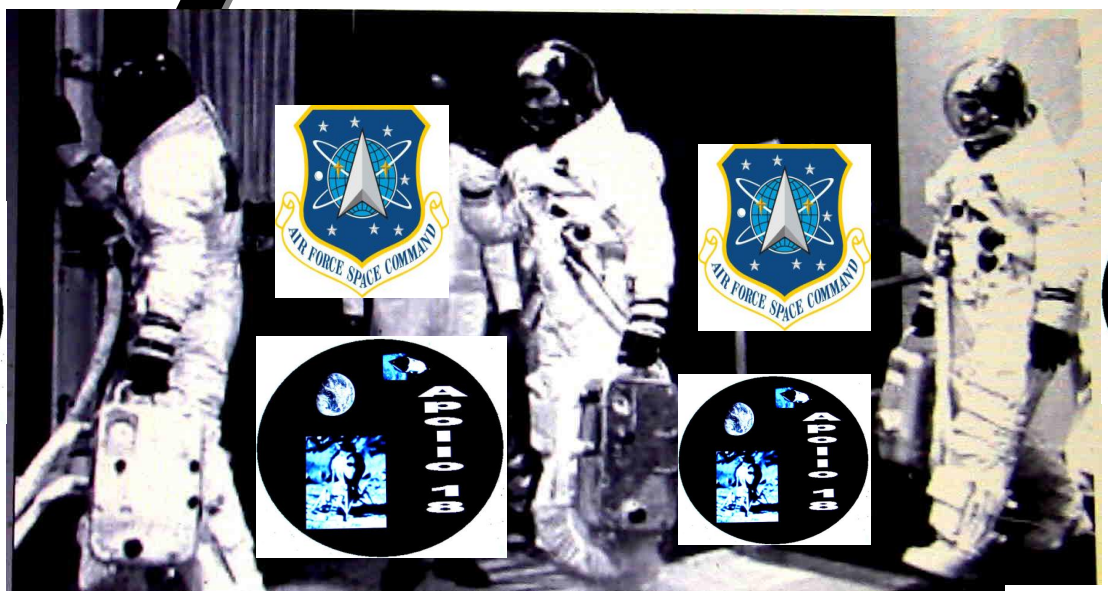
Apollo 19, 1975

Vandenberg Air Force Base
California

Vandenberg Air Force Base

Apollo 20, 1976 California Apollo 20, 1976

Apollo 18



Apollo 18, 18/12/1974? Lunar landing

Nathan Walker 1, John Grey 2, Benjamin Anderson 3

Freedom – Liberty (LM)

Landing site: Mare Tranquillitatis

Front side of the Moon, **Liberty (LM)**

As far as I understand from till now published documents concerning **Apollo 18**'s lunar flight and landing, it was connected to the **Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 23**'s lunar flight and landing which also touched UFO and the extraterrestrials. Unfortunately it ended tragically, in secrecy, of course. More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 36-53, and ***The Sun at a Disadvantage***, pp 9 and 84-85.

Apollo 19

Apollo 19, 19/12/1975? Lunar landing

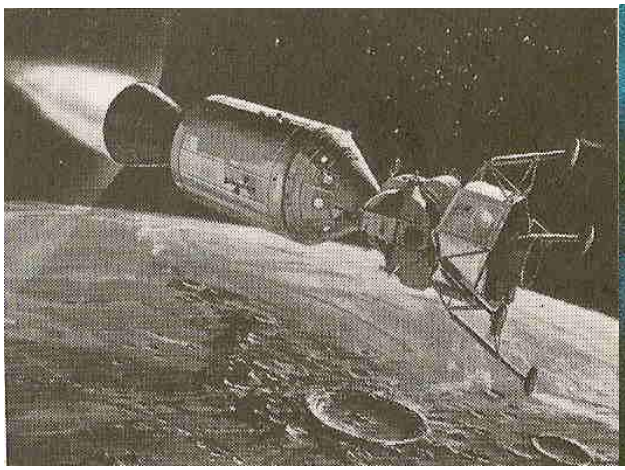
Stephanie Ellis 1, Cruithne 2, Alexej Sorokin 3

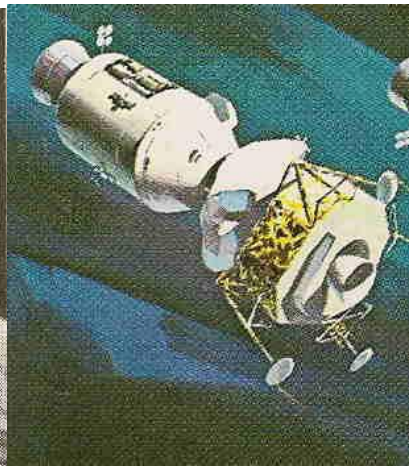
Endymion -Artemis (LM)

Landing site: outside crater Izsak-D,
far side of the Moon

Crew died after space collision

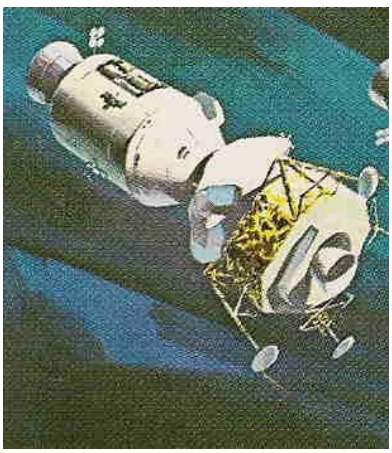
Apollo 19 and its lunar flight was the shortest one. According to ex-astronaut William Rutledge the spacecraft Apollo collided in space, orbiting the Earth. I have some clues to follow.

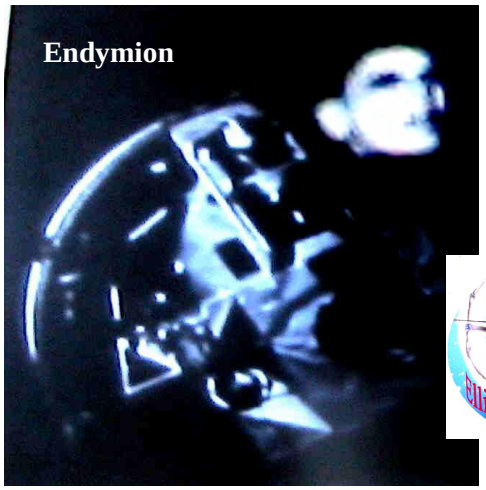


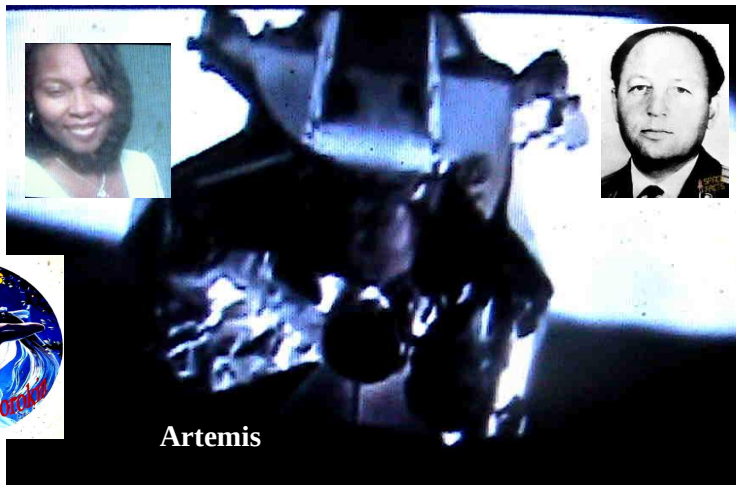


Apollo 19 took off from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California in December 1975, early in the morning, and entered the previously planned orbit. Before the final flight to the Moon, the crew had to dock with the lunar module, in this case Artemis. Then the lunar flight started with Endymion/Artemis as one unit. Rutledge talked about a collision in space which out a stop to the lunar flight. It is not probable that a spacecraft would have perished because of a collision with an alien object around the Earth as early as in 1975, but Rutledge mentioned the collision.

Rutledge states that both Apollo 19 and 20 had docking and rendez-vous problems. Let me analyse this problem which could be a clue.

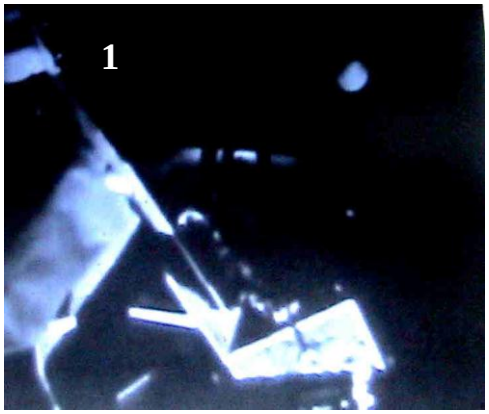


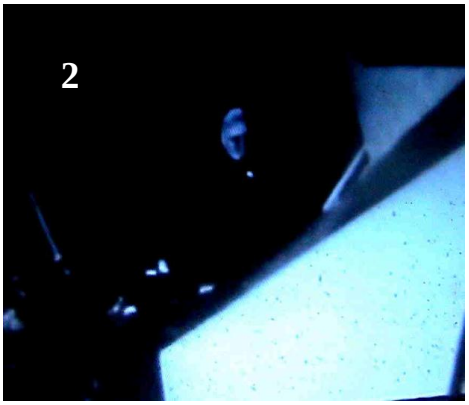




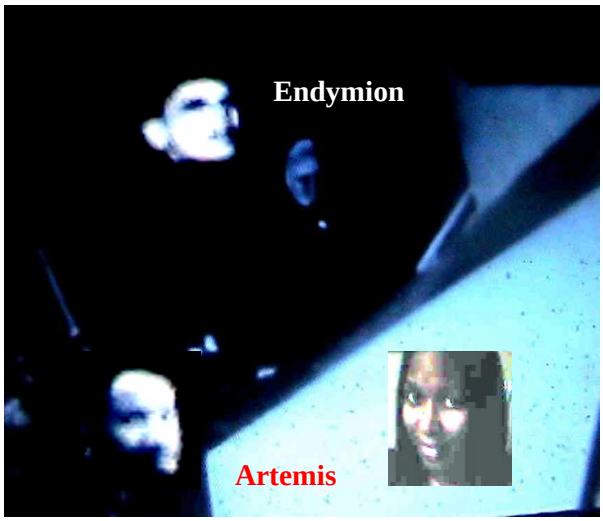
Command Module Pilot Cruithne

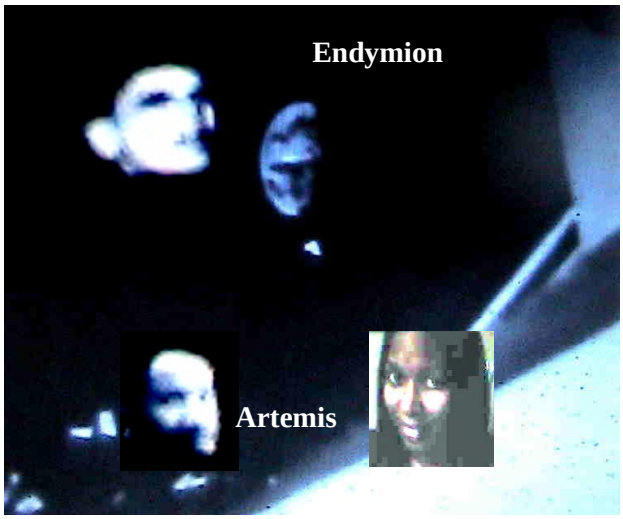
Lunar module Artemis and its crew, Ellis and Sorokin





I found these three peculiar pictures on the Internet, released by proper US authorities. They depict the docking procedure between Apollo's mother ship and the lunar module orbiting the Earth. All three photos are taken from the lunar module's window, the docking is always managed from the lunar module. **Picture 1** shows the distance between Apollo and the lunar module. In **Picture 2** we see how the lunar module approaches the mother ship and **picture 3** is taken shortly before the docking.





If the pictures above illustrate a failed docking for Apollo 19, we get a better picture of Apollo 19's collision in space, just like W. Rutledge said. There was a technical problem with, among other things, the telemetry, caused by the collision when the lunar module Artemis crashed into the Apollo mother ship Endymion. Rutledge maintains that S. Ellis was an expert in managing and steering Artemis. But the accident was there, which means that there was a major technical problem and that everything happened too fast.

If these pictures are genuine illustrations of Apollo 19's failed docking and if we add Rutledge's comments regarding Apollo 19's and 20's problems with docking and rendez-vous, we get a true story of the collision which put an end to Apollo 19's lunar flight. This is a tragedy and the Americans are entitled to keep the tragedy for themselves. More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** page 54 and ***The Sun at a Disadvantage***, pp 10-11, 14-17 and 86. – Note that his is my personal view on the pictures above and on Rutledge's own confirmation of the problems.

Apollo 19's original crew: **Moonwalker1966delta, CDR, John Swigert, CMP, Alexej Sorokin, LMP, (**Voskhod 1 substitute) **– Substitutes**: Stephanie Ellis, Cruithne, Boris Yegorov? (Voskhod-1).

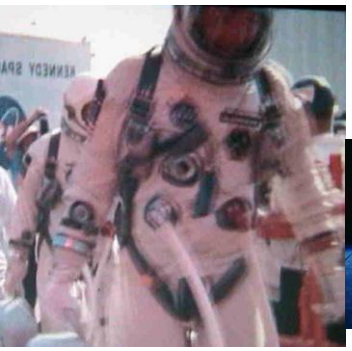
Gemini Project

Docking and rendez-vous systems
Brief flashback, 1965-66

Gemini-3, 23/03/1965
Young John (2), Grissom Virgil "Gus" (1)

Gemini-4, 03/06/1965
White Edward (2) McDivitt James (1)

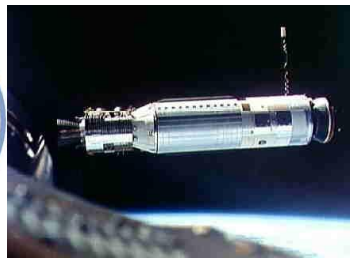
Gemini-5, 21/08/1965
Conrad Charles (2), Cooper L. Gordon, Jr. (1)



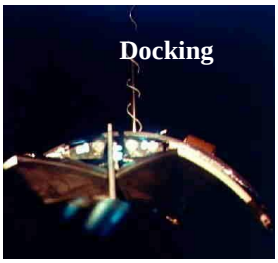
Gemini-6, Gemini-7
rendez-vous

Gemini-6, 15/12/1965
Schirra Walter (1) Stafford Thomas (2)

Gemini-7, 04/12/1965
Lovell James (2) Borman Frank (1)



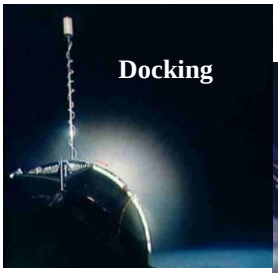
The first docking with Agena-8 was a total failure. Gemini 8 started to rotate, but it was halted by Armstrong.



Gemini-8, 16/03/1966
Armstrong Neil (1) Scott David (2)

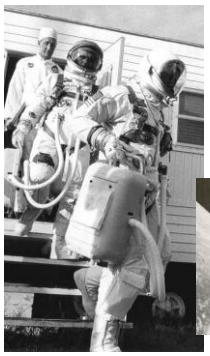
The Agena-10 docking was a success. This was the first docking ever with no problems.

No docking for Gemini 9 and Agena-9



Gemini-9, 03/061966
Stafford Thomas (1) Cernan Eugene (2)

Gemini-10, 1966-07-18
Young John (1) Collins Michael (2)



Gemini-11, 12/09/1966
Gordon Richard (2) Conrad Charles, (1)

Gemini-12, 11/11/1966
Lovell James (1) Aldrin Edwin (2)

The Agena-11 and Agena-12 dockings were perfect. Out of five docking projects only three succeeded. It turned out that NASA still had docking problems. Nine years later the Apollo 19 crew perished because of docking problems and the following year Apollo 20 also had these problems.

Apollo 20

Apollo 20, 1976-08-16, lunar landing

William Rutledge 1, Leona M. Snyder 2 Alexej Leonov 3

Flyover – Phoenix (LM)

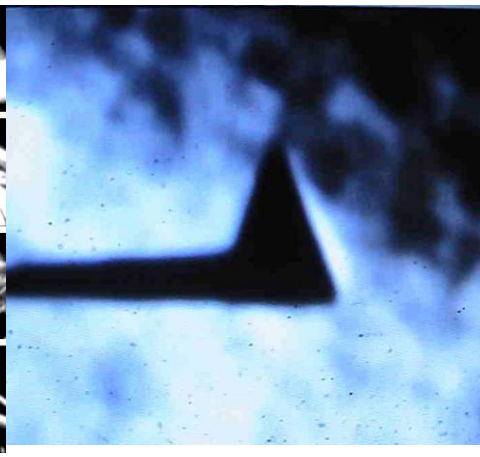
Landing site: outside crater Izsak-D, far side of the Moon

Afterwards it became clear that the appropriate astronauts were sent to the Moon on Apollo 20. The main mission for the lunar module Phoenix's crew was to visit the spacecraft (around 4 kilometres long) and the two triangular spacecraft (the pyramids). The crew displayed a human-like body inside the lunar module and two more. Let me analyse these bodies.

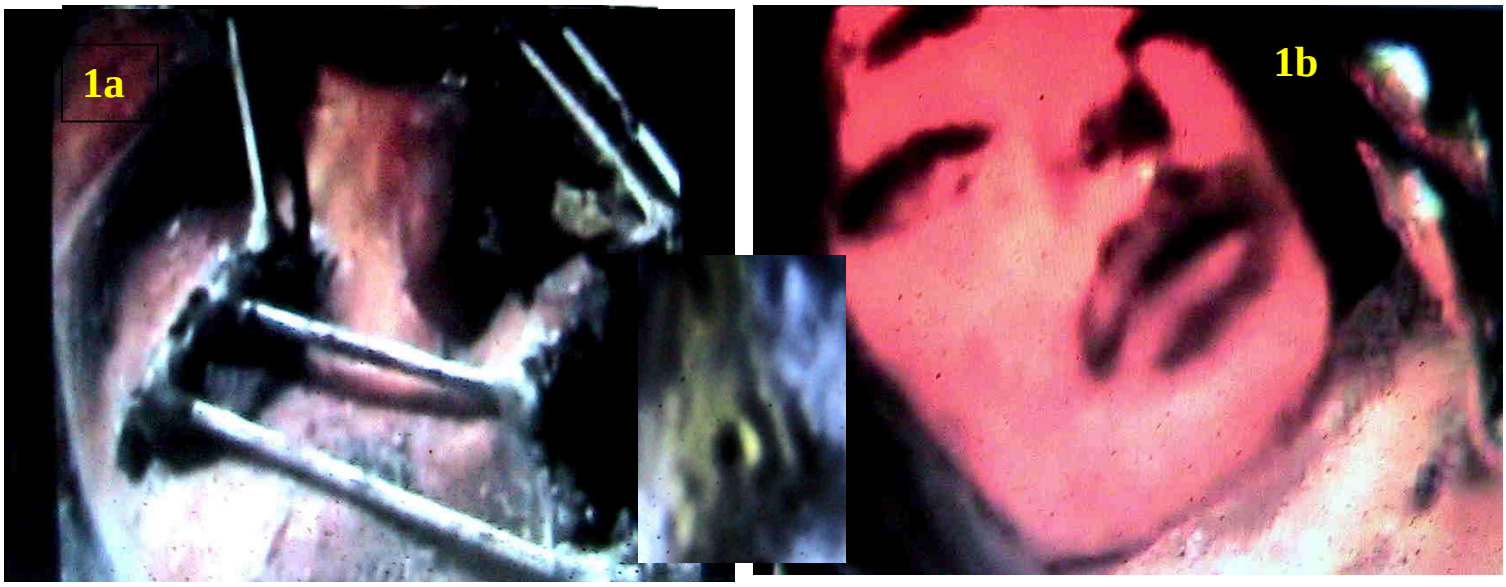
On the far side of the Moon, close to the crater Izsak-D, outside the city of knowledge, there is a cigar-shaped spacecraft (length 4 kilometres, height 500 metres), a giant. This spacecraft is damaged, according to Rutledge and MOONWALKER-1966 DELTA. If we board this large spacecraft, we meet an unfamiliar world. The craft was built for long voyages in space and for thousands of passengers and crew. Inside there should be cabins for thousands of passengers and a cockpit. It is improbable that you can enter such a spaceship as a stranger and immediately find cockpit with the body of a female pilot (EBE Mona Lisa), her equipment intact, covering both her eyes. A pilot needs good vision. EBE Mona Lisa saw nothing when she died, she could not have been a pilot. Rutledge underlined that this EBE Mona Lisa is still alive on this planet. It was in 2007 he told us about Apollo 20's secret mission. No pilot is reincarnated on this planet unless there is an important mission or message e.g. from Kenneth A. Arnold, pilot and businessman. More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** page 1. – Note that, without a guide, it takes at least a month to carefully explore such a big craft. You must have an extraterrestrial guide if you want visit this spacecraft. The term 'pilot' can be used in various contexts. An individual who steers a flying object can be called a pilot, but you can also call a great leader of an extraterrestrial organisation a pilot.

Triangular spacecraft/pyramid

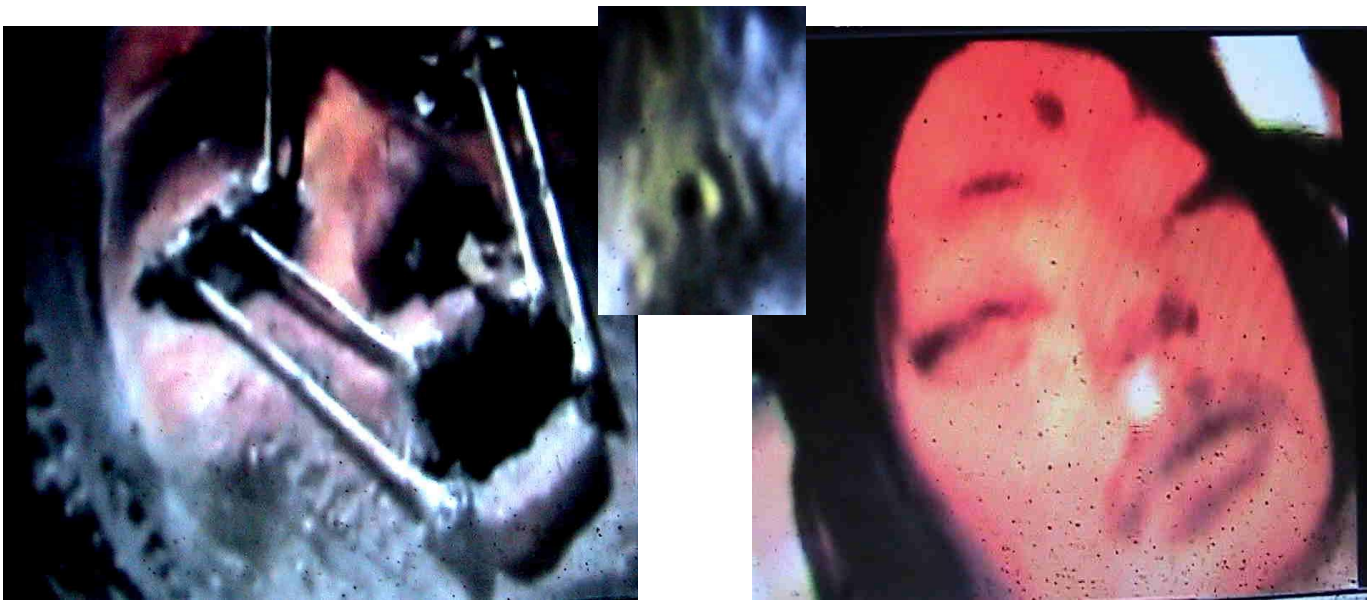
Onboard a triangular spacecraft in the form of a nature-like laboratory, an open landscape.



Triangular spacecraft/pyramid

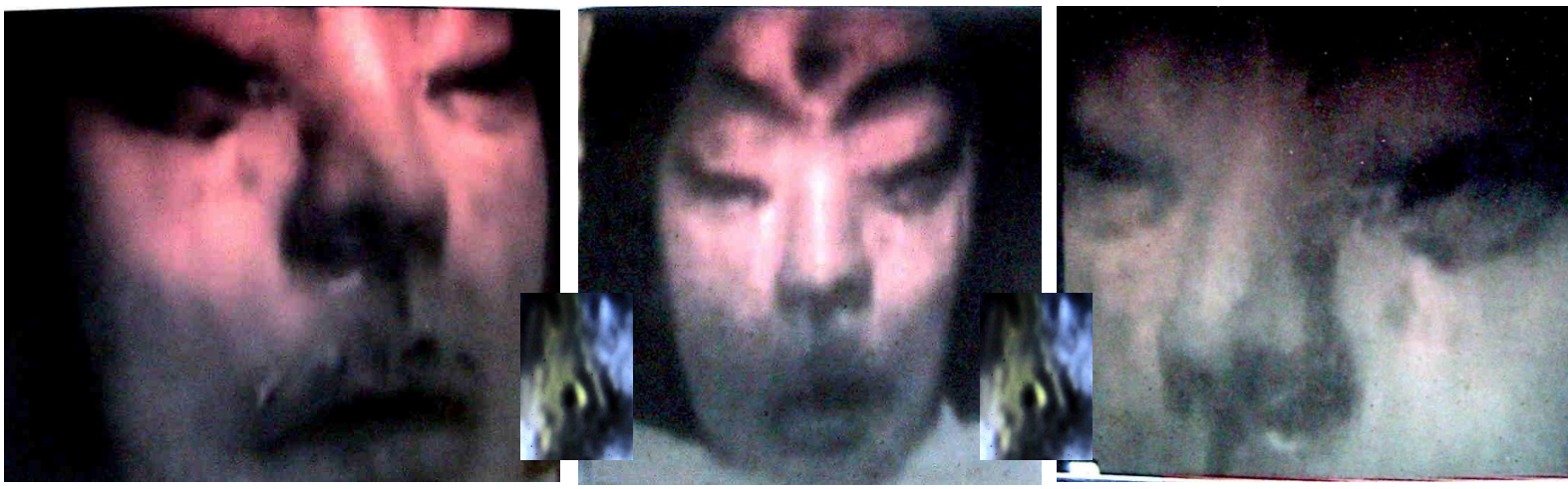


Picture **1b** was shown in the lunar module Phoenix belonging to Inanna of Sumer. EBE Mona Lisa/Inanna was in a triangular spaceship during a blood transformation process towards the end of her life. The equipment on her face can be seen in photo **1a** which was taken using extra light, while **1b** was taken in the lunar module with its original light. We can also see that her nose is not bent, she has no so-called bird's nose, e.g. that of a falcon or an eagle.



The same picture as above demonstrates that Inanna did not have a bent nose. We can see that despite blurry pictures.
Picture #1: No bent nose.
Note that EBE Mona Lisa was shown in the lunar module without the equipment on her face. It was removed before she ended up in the lunar module.

More info at ***Visitors to the Moon final,*** pp 75-77 and 82-84, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 19-20.

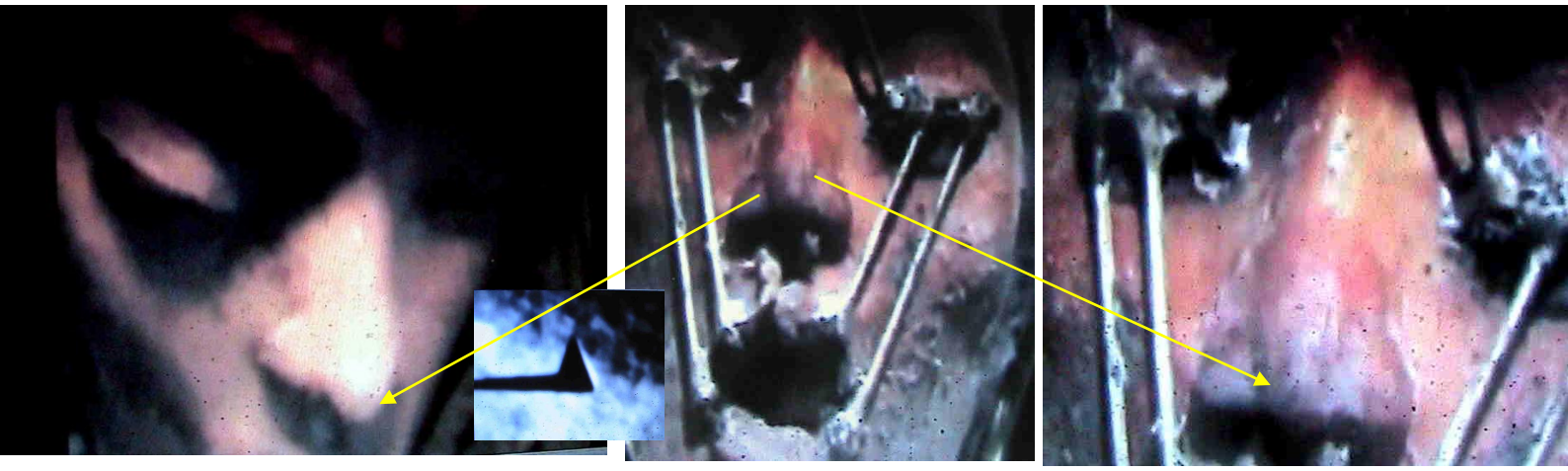


Picture **2** depicts Izates II/Jesus, a reincarnation of, among others, Inanna.
Despite the bad qualities of the pictures, we can see faily clearly that the nose is straight, not bent and there is nothing to remind us of an eagle or a falcon in the face. The body was filmed by the astronauts using extra light.

If we carefully study William Rutledge's short clip of Inanna/EBE Mona Lisa, we notice that she really ended up in the lunar module Phoenix without any equipment on her face just to be able to further her message to the Earth. The male body (Izates II/Jesus was not in the lunar module and, according to Rutledge, the body is damaged. This can only mean that Izates II's/Jesus's body was still in a triangular spacecraft when Rutledge and Leonov visited and filmed the body without extra light in the presence of the guide.

There is one more important issue in connection with this dead body: the equipment on his face for the blood transformation process is missing. – Where is it? – The extraterrestrials should have removed the equipment earlier (around the 14th century). That is when the so-called Turin Shroud was produced and the body was submitted to the same injuries as was the body of the Jew Joseph Jr who was crucified in Jerusalem, according to the gospels. Rutledge said that this body is very damaged, this body which is the origin of the Turin Shroud.

More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final*** pp 78-79, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 19-20,
Shroud of Turin, pp 1-20.

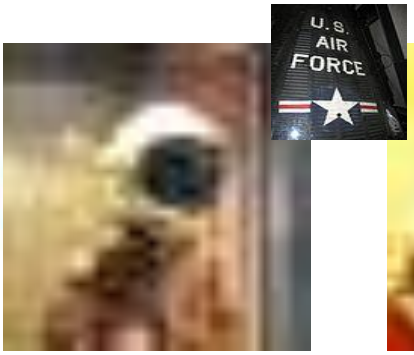


Picture **#3** belongs to Ptolemy of Mauretania, a reincarnation of, among others, Enlil, Sumer.
What we see intitaially is that the equipment on this face is still there, the equipment that belonged to the so-called blood transformation process in a triangular spacecraft. The body was filmed in extra light. We can fairly clearly see that this individual's nose is slightly bent and the face reminds of that of an eagle or a falcon. The body was filmed in a semi-reclining position, as in **picture #1**. This body is not mentioned by Rutledge, but he published it with the two previous ones on the Internet. More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 114-115.

Rutledge also mentioned that Apollo 20, too, had problems with docking and rendez-vous systems. But his story does not reveal where this problem manifested itself. Was it before the lunar flight started or after the orbit round the Moon with the mother ship Flyover?

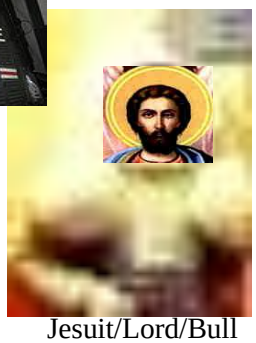
More about Apollo 20 at ***Visitors to the Moon, final*** pp 55 and 61-84, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 10 and 86-87.

Clementine-9



Moonwalker1966delta
CDR

Retired afb/William Rutledge
Shuttle PLT



Jesuit/Lord/Bull
Mission Specialist, MSP

Clementine 9, 1997-12-03, lunar landing

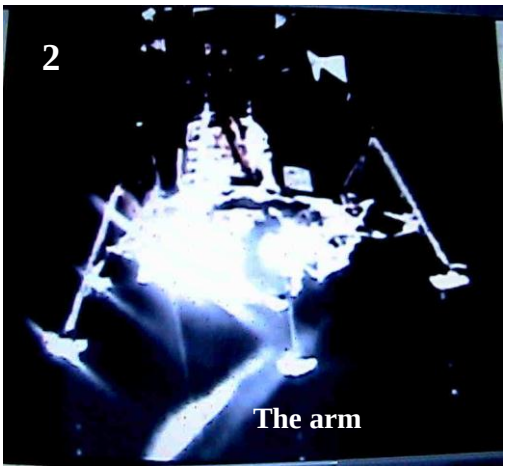
Moonwalker1966delta 1, William Rutledge 2, Jesuit 3.

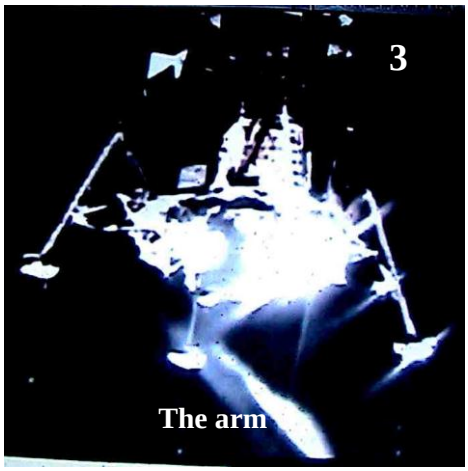
Explorer/Independence – Clementine (LM)

Landing site: outside crater Izsak-D, far side of the Moon

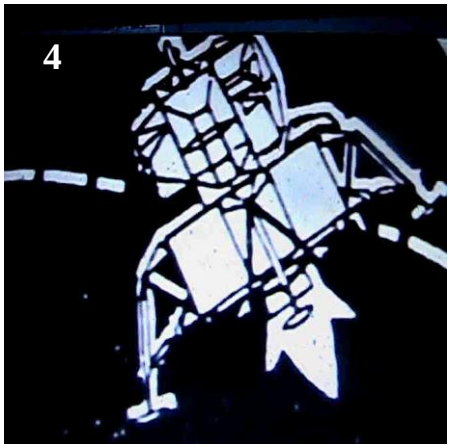
Takeoff from Vandenberg

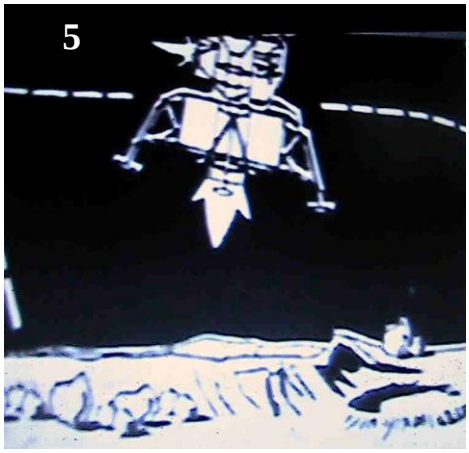
The most mysterious lunar flight was that of Clementine 9 at the end of the 1990s. As I have already mentioned there are interesting pictures on the Internet for further study and which may give us more clues to Clementine 9's lunar flight and landing.

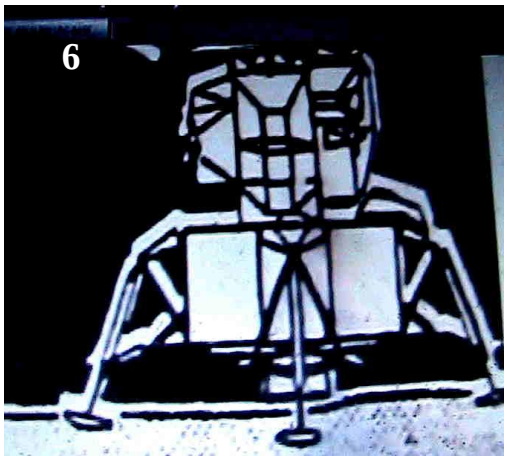




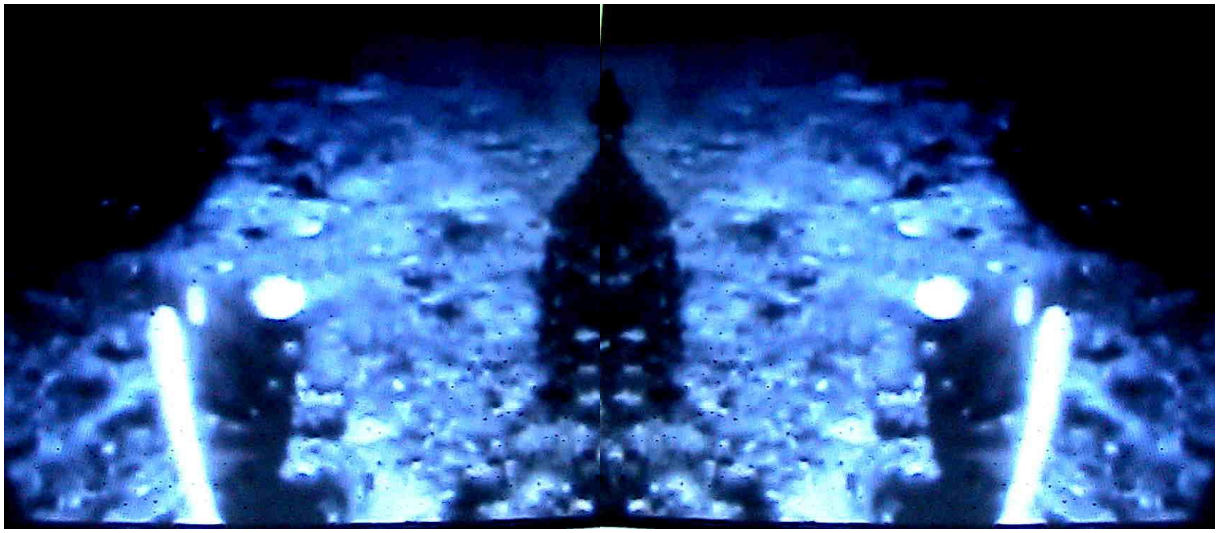
In **picture #1** there is a space craft which looks like one half of a space shuttle the second half is not visible. Pictures #2 and #3 depict a lunar module orbiting the Moon, lifted out of the spacecraft's cargo space by an arm. The crew is probably in the lunar module, LM. The pictures are taken from the space shuttle.



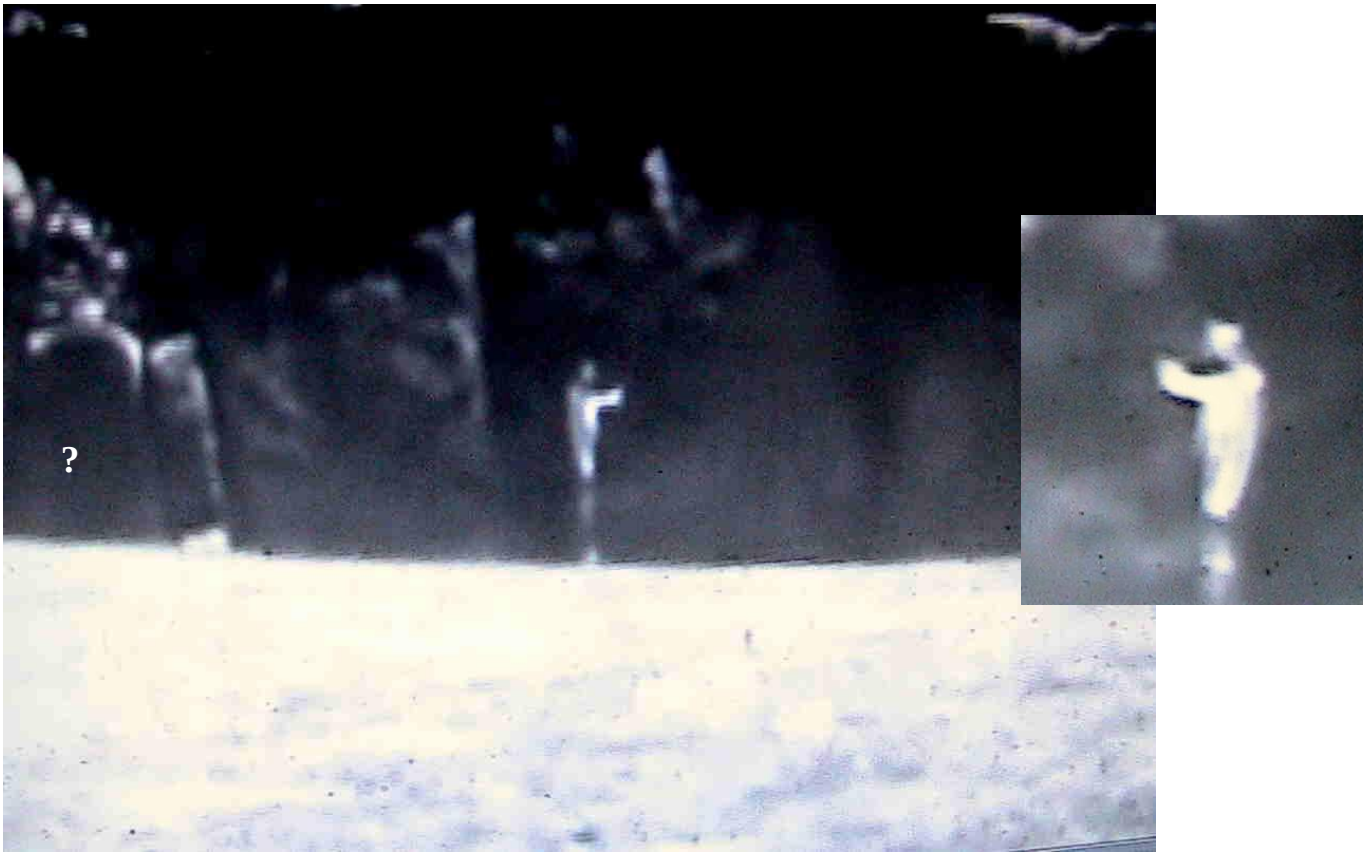




The drawing in **pictures #4, #5 and #6** illustrate the lunar landing. If pictures 2 and 3 were taken during Clementine's lunar landing from the mother ship, we have further clues to Clementine's lunar landing. The pictures do not reveal if the lunar module is the original module, Clementine, or a substitute.



The picture is from the landing site, taken from the lunar module. We can see that it is dark outside the module. The descent took place on the far side of the Moon.



A mysterious place, some distance from the lunar module, maybe in the city of knowledge. We can see something similar to a building and an entrance looking like a gate. In front of the building is a human-like character indicating a direction.

Filmed by whom, and when?

The same picture as above. Above the character indicating a direction are two more human-like characters. If the picture is kosher and if we interpret it correctly, it has an important message to convey to the Earth.

Filmed by Rutledge and Leonov, 1976

If the picture is not a fake, we can ask ourselves: Is this picture from the city of knowledge which belongs to the grey aliens? If it is authentic it would mean that the Clementine 9 crew was in this area and that the Jesuit was held prisoner somewhere here, according to Nostradamus. – We know that the extraterrestrials removed people from the Earth, did they end up here? Soyoz 7K-LOK/Luna-15 crashed close to the cigarr-shaped spacecraft. If the cosmonauts had survived, would they have landed here? More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** page 16.

Animals on the Moon.
This picture shows a four-legged animal on the surface of the Moon. The picture was probably taken on the front side of the Moon by one of the 15 NASA astronauts who visited the Moon between 1969 and 1972.

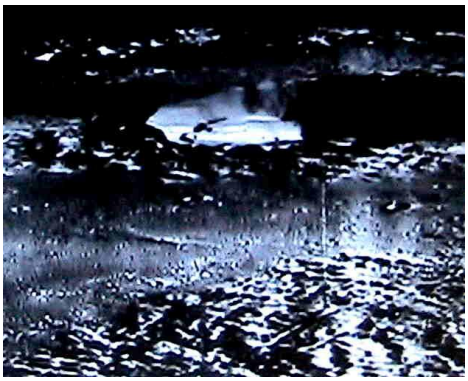
The first one to write about this animal in his book *Inside the Spaceship* was ufologist George Adamski in the early 1950s, more info at ***Moon Mystery,*** page 2 and 96.

The Apollo 18 crew also noticed this animal on the front side of the Moon, **Southern Mare Crisium**, more info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final,,*** pp 42, 45.

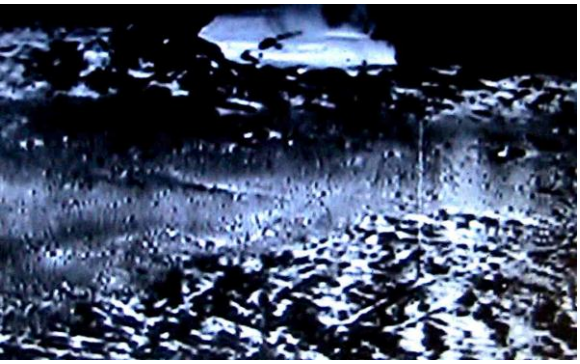
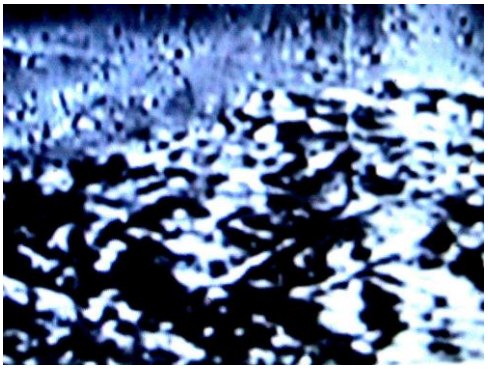
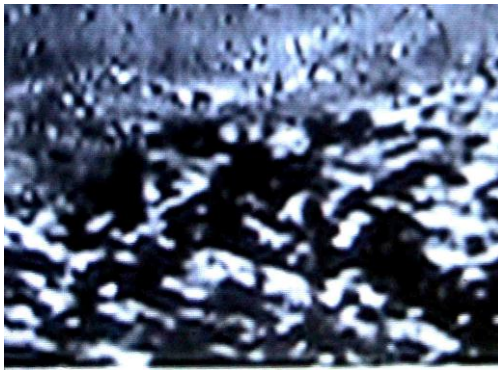
If an animal can survive and run in the lunar atmosphere, then there is a wind strong enough to stir a flag. It may even be possible for a human being to visit the Moon without a space suit, as confirmed by the picture above.

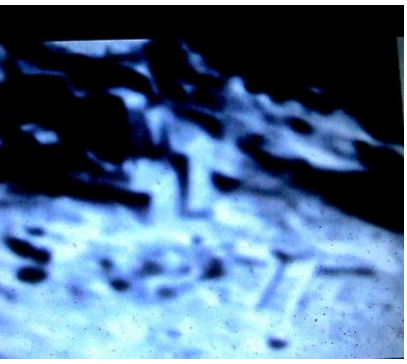
City of Knowledge, near crater Izsak-D on the far side of the Moon

Lunar module Phoenix about to land on the far side of the Moon. We can clearly see the colours of the surface.

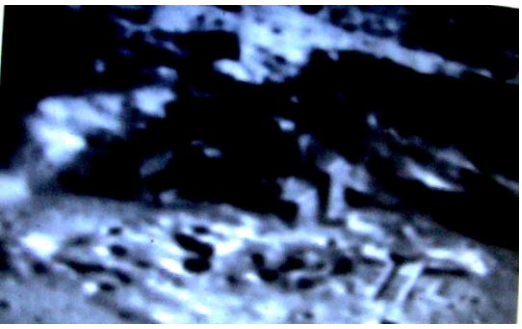
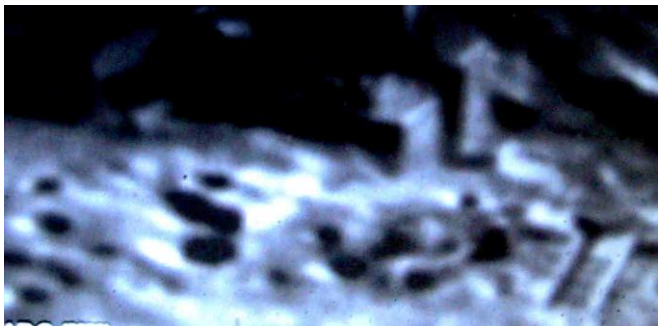


Plants, water and other objects, for example buildings, are fairly visible druing the Phoenix descent.



The lunar vehicle approaches a small community, various buildings and a pyramid can be distinguished.

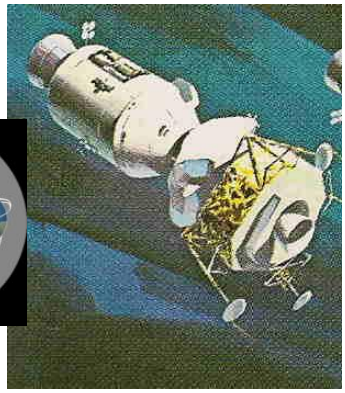



From the lunar vehicle, Rutledge and Leonov could see a nearby pyramid, a triangular spacecraft. They probably visited this pyramid together with a guide, an alien. There they found bodies, see pp 9-10 above.

The Italian journalist Luca Scantamburlo exchanged e-mails with ex-astronauts William Rutledge and **Moonwalker1966delta** between 2007 and 2008. **Moonwalker1966delta** said that the Apollo 19 crew was appointed in 1974 (the very year Apollo 18 carried out its lunar flight). He also mentioned that the Apollo 20 crew was also chosen and there are records pointing to the fact that the Apollo 20 crew was appointed even earlier, before 1974.

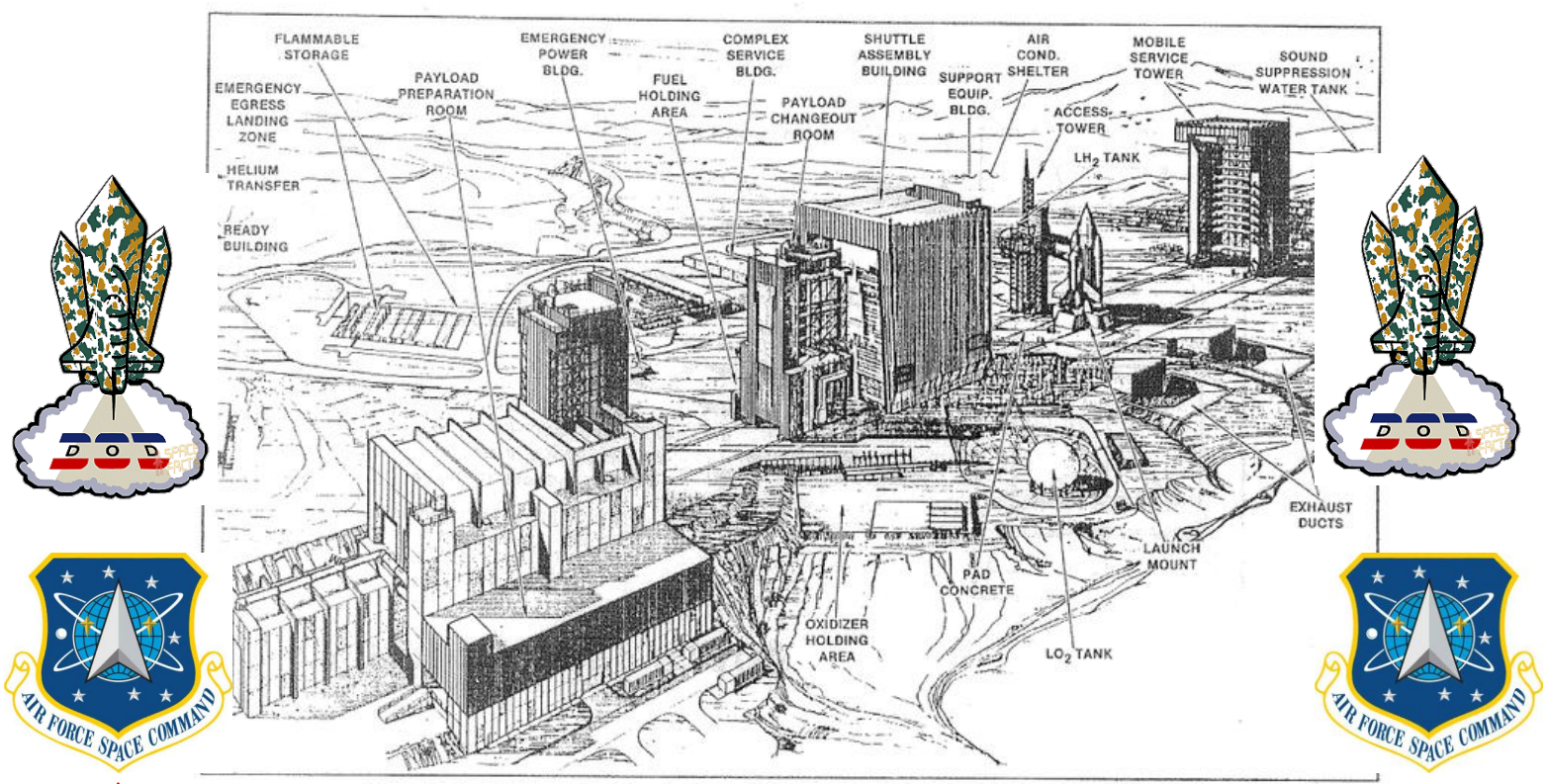
Moonwalker1966delta also reported that he was appointed Apollo 19 commander in 1974. Finally, according to Rutledge, his girlfriend Stephanie Ellis was appointed commander of Apollo 19. But what happened? Was there an even more important assignment for **Moonwalker1966delta,** more important than that of Apollo 19? One year later, the Apollo 19 crew died.

Could it been the case that **Moonwalker1966delta** already had been chosen for the Clementine 9 space project, maybe more important than the Apollo 19 mission? Both **Moonwalker1966delta** and Rutledge related that they had had a space accident and survived. If they ever travelled together to the Moon, it would have been in the 1990s. The combination 'Saturn/Apollo' was then no longer in use as means of transportation. More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 28-50.



Saturn/Apollo lunar transport system from the 60s and 70s

It is well known that the Clementine lunar project was planned between 1993 and 1999. If they had a manned lunar landing with Clementine in mind, it should be a combination of the STS space shuttle and a lunar module from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. Apollo 18, 19, and 20 took off from Vandenberg in the 1970s. The space shuttle Enterprise was tested. The results were good, but it never took off. The picture below is an illustration of the space shuttle at Vandenberg.



VANDENBERG AFB SHUTTLE LAUNCH SITE

Vandenberg Air Force Base California

Space shuttle Enterprise
Launch pad: SLC-6

STS-62A

Space shuttle Discovery's first launch was planned to take place on July 1, 1986, from Vandenberg, California. It was a DoD mission by **STS-62A**. Almost simultaneously, at Kennedy Space Center, these launches were planned: **STS-61E**, Columbia, March 6, 1986, **STS-61F**, Challenger, May 15, 1986 and **STS-61G,** Atlantis, May 20, 1986.

After an unexpected visit to Kennedy Space Center, Florida **STS-51L**, space shuttle Challenger's short voyage ended on January 28, 1986. After Challenger's unexpected accident, NASA put a stop to all STS projects until further notice.

Space shuttle Discovery
Launch pad: SLC-6

STS-62A

STS-62A

After the Challenger accident, NASA cancelled all upcoming launches with the STS space shuttles. The launch of STS-62A from Vandenberg was also cancelled as was a DoD mission with the satellite Teal Ruby (P80-1, AFP-888).

In this way, a launch of a space shuttle from Vandenberg in California was cancelled. STS-62A was scheduled to take off from launch pad SLC-6 on July 1, 1986.

The **STS-62A** crew on Vandenberg Air Force Base. Behind the astronauts is space shuttle Discovery at launch pad SLC.6.

The **STS-26** crew at Kennedy Space Center with a space shuttle Discovery model.

Discovery was scheduled to take off from Vandenberg on July 1 or 15, 1986. Two years later, after Challenger's accident, the same space shuttle took off from Kennedy Space Center in Florida on September 29, 1988. The question is this: when and how ended Discovery up at Kennedy Space Center in Florida?

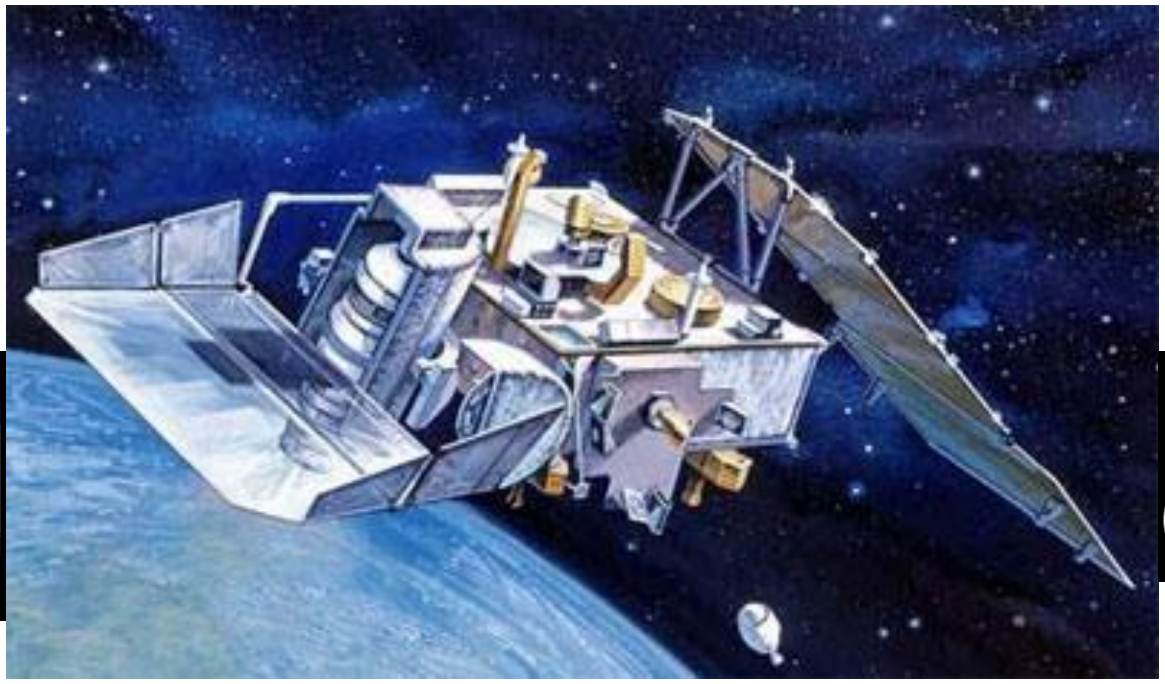
The **STS-62A** crew at Vandenberg Air Force Base. Behind the astronauts is space shuttle Discovery at launch pad SLC.6A DoD mission.

The **STS-27** crew at Kennedy Space Center, a DoD mission. Space shuttle Atlantis took off on December 2, 1988.

This was the **STS-62A** crew: Robert L. Crippen, Guy S. Gardner, Richard M. Mullane, Jerry L. Ross, Dale A. Gardner, Edward C. Aldridge Jr DoD SP, Brett Watterson DoD SP. The **STS-27** crew: Gibson, G. Gardner, Mullane, Ross and Shepherd. On the following DoD mission for STS-27 were G. Gardner, Mullane, Ross from STS-62A, a third DoD mission. One of its tasks was to put the satellite Lacrosse into orbit.

The odd emblem contains five astronauts from the STS-62A crew. Te picture depicts seven, still at Vandenberg. Two astronauts were added to the new crew: Edward C. Aldridge, Jr DoD SP and Brett Watterson DoD SP. Why was the crew renewed? It is normal to reinforce a crew when new, important assignments are added. Maybe the original crew needed specialists in order to complete the new assignment. It is one thing to cancel a launch, but what happened afterwards?

My opinion, according to certain clues, is that STS-62A nevertheless began its DoD mission from Vandenberg, either during the summer of 1987 or even earlier, at the end of 1986, with a crew of seven astronauts. The project was carried out in secrecy. According to some clues there were conversations and mediations which made it possible to complete the project, but the relations between Vandenberg and NASA deteriorated slightly. This project was very expensive and the actual satellite, Teal Ruby (P80-1, AFP-888), was a state-of-the-art warning satellite produced for defence, not scrapping.



Teal Ruby (P80-1, AFP-888), a modern and expensive DoD satellite (picture above) was produced for defense purposes, the satellite's properties were very important to the US. This is a military device, not civilian. It was part of the DoD mission and was supposed to be launched from the space shuttle's cargo area. Notation: As we all know, a DoD mission can be secret, the public will not be informed. Maybe that was the case with STS-62A after the Challenger accident.

The STS-62A crew in Vandenberg, USAF

Existing material tells us that the preparations were extensive before the first launch of space shuttle Discovery from Vandenberg. One important issue was the design of the STS-62A's emblem and its message. The STS-62A commander, Robert Crippen, wrote a letter to the artist Tim Gagnon (who designed the STS-62A emblem), which illuminates the thorough preparations. See below.

Artwork

May 16, 1985
Dear Mr. Gagnon:

I have tentatively asked for some ideas for a patch for 62-A but thus far have received none. you are very kind to volunteer your services. As you might know, we have no way to reimburse you for this effort. If that is acceptable, we would be pleased to see what you might come up with. There is also no way that I can guarantee that we would end up selecting your work as the crew patch.

For some details, I'm partial to round patches, but other shapes are okay if there are minimum protuberances. Also, simple is good. Too much detail in a patch doesn't work. As for colors, I'm partial to red, white and blue, but that is not a constraint. However, the maximum number of colors should be about ten. It would be desirable if the first launch from Vandenberg was symbolized somehow. One idea is, we commonly use the term V1 when talking about that flight. In addition, a polar orbit indicator would be appropriate. Crew names are Crippen, Gardner, Mullane, Gardner, and Ross. We will add any Payload Specialist(s) names at the bottom.

We should be working toward a design complete date of September 16, 1985.

Thank you for your help.
Sincerely,
Robert L. Crippen NASA Astronaut

Answer:

Above: Draft A, B, C and D.

A: The Shuttle configuration is shown in profile during the first launch from Vandenberg AFB. in California, (V 1). The Earth is shown with the launch site and orbital path highlighted in gold. As in draft "B", the seven star constellation Ursa Minor represent the orbital path of the mission and the possible seven member crew. The names of the orbiter Discovery and crew surround the patch in a royal blue, white and gold band.

B: The orbiter Discovery is shown during its "V 1" launch, (first launch from Vandenberg AFB), as the SRB's separate from the configuration. The payload bay doors are hidden denoting this DOD mission. The "Northern Lights" and constellation Ursa Minor with the North Star Polaris combine to illustrate the polar orbital path of this flight. The constellation has seven stars to represent the seven member crew. The names of the orbiter and crew surround the patch in a gold and red band.

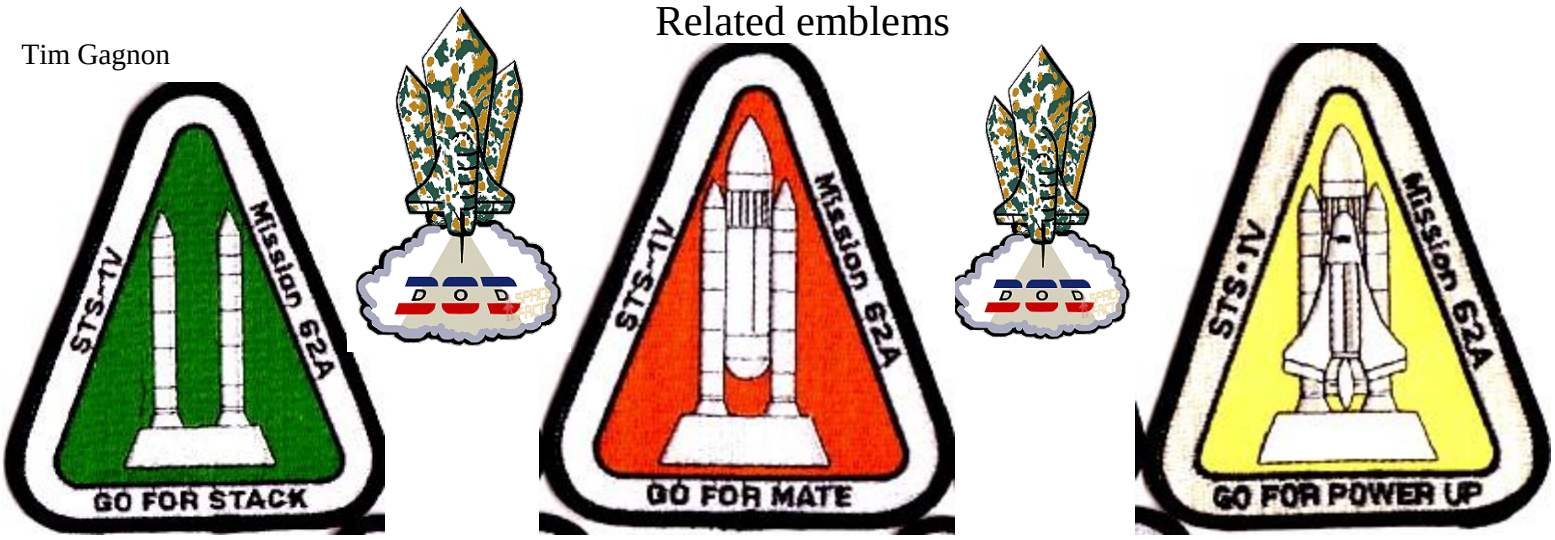
C: The Shuttle and DOD mission is represented by an American Bald Eagle in its first launch from Vandenberg AFB. The Eagle holds a red, white and blue banner in its talons with the name of the orbiter Discovery and launch designation "V 1". There are seven stars in the sky to represent the possible seven member crew. The crew names surround the patch.

D: The Shuttle configuration is shown during its first launch from Vandenberg AFB in California, (V 1), rising over two spheres of the earth. The North Pole on the left and the South Pole on the right illustrate the orbital path of the mission. The name of the orbiter Discovery separates the Shuttle from the two spheres of the Earth. The names of the crew surround the patch in a blue, white and red band.

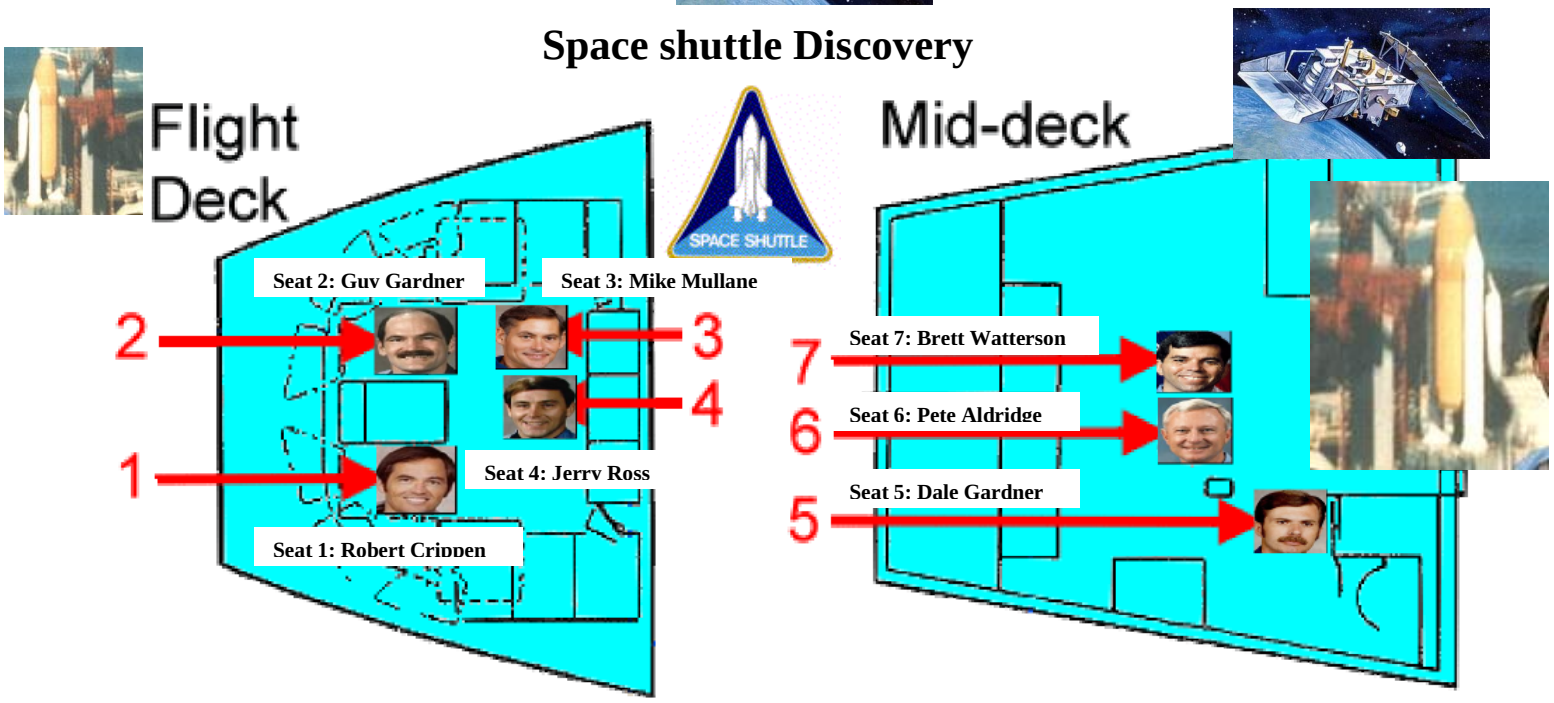
Note, on every patch I had the vehicle launching in the wrong direction. I had it going north instead of south. I'm sure they got a "chuckle" out of that.

Tim Gagnon

Related emblems



Space shuttle Discovery



Space shuttle Discovery's crew at the lunch from Vandenberg Air Force Base, USAF, California. All emblem belonging to this DoD mission reflect that actual situation at Vandenberg. All emblems are expressive and illuminate the real and important situation in connection the STS-62A. Certain clues make me believe that this mission was carried out in secrecy, an order issued by authorities.

We know that NASA and USAF cooperated. Space shuttles from Nasa placed DoD satellites into space. At the same time USAF has its own launch rockets which can put satellites into orbit around the Earth. The first DoD satellite was the responsibility of NASA in 1985. All launches were carried out from Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

STS-51C

Orbiter: Discovery
Launch: January 24, 1985
First classified Department of Defense DoD mission
Landing Site Kennedy

STS-51J

Orbiter: Atlantis
Launch: October 3, 1985
First Flight of Atlantis
Second classified DoD mission
Landing Site Edwards

STS-53

Orbiter: Discovery
Launch: December 2, 1992
DoD space mission
Landing Site Edwards

STS-28

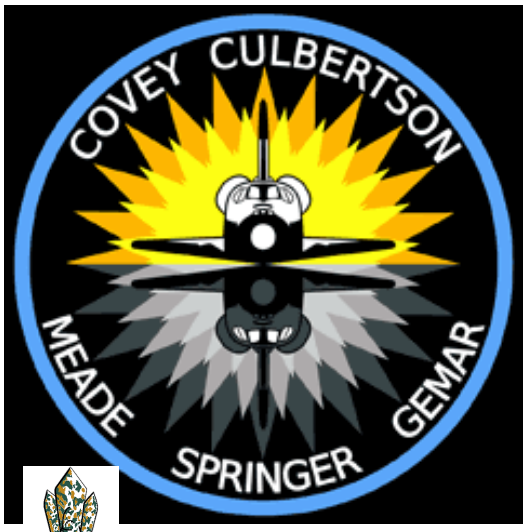
Orbiter: Columbia
Launch: August 8, 1989
Fourth classified DoD mission
Landing Site Edwards

STS-33

Orbiter: Discovery
Launch: November 22, 1989
Fifth classified DoD mission
Landing Site Edwards

STS-36

Orbiter: Atlantis
Launch: February 28, 1990
Sixth classified DoD mission
Landing Site Edwards



STS-38

Orbiter: Atlantis
Launch: November 15, 1990
Seventh classified DoD mission
Landing Site Kennedy

STS-39

Orbiter: Discovery
Launch: April 28, 1991
First unclassified DoD mission
military science experiments
Landing Site Kennedy

STS-44

Orbiter: Atlantis
Launch: November 24, 1991
DoD space mission
Landing Site Edwards

STS-53

Orbiter: Discovery
Launch: December 2, 1992
Partially classified 10th and final DoD mission
Landing Site Edwards

STS-62A

Orbiter: Discovery
Launch: July 1, 1987
DoD space mission
Landing Site Kennedy

We can see that NASA and USAF co-operated closelt from 1985 to 1992, during **7 year.** But what happened after that? Spaceshuttles Endeavour and Explorer/Independence were finished in 1992. Endeavour was immediately active in the STS space projects from May 1992 and in STS-49 after the Challenger accident in 1986. But silence surrounded Explorer/Independence. Did the USAF take care of it? The last DoD mission for NASA took place in 1992, the same year the Explorer left the conveyor belt. The USAF also needed a sace shuttle, especially after the Challenger accident. More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 30, 48.

Rymdfärjan Endeavour 1992

Rymdfärjan Explorer/Independence 1992

Pathfinder space shuttle. Test model, simulator for demonstrations (the first one),
now at U.S. Space & Rocket Center in Huntsville, Alabama

America space shuttle. Model, simulator for demonstrations, motion simulator
(the last one),
now at the park Hurricane Harbor

Enterprise space shuttle. Prototypy and for demonstrations.

From 2011 we can see space shuttle **Enterprise** at Air & Space Museum in New York City.

Space shuttles:

Pathfinder OV-098, 1976-1999; **Enterprise** 0V-101, 1976-2011; **Columbia** OV-102, 1981-2003; **Challenger** OV-099, 1983-1986; **Discovery** OV-103, 1984-2011; **Atlantis** OV-104, 1985-2011; **Endeavour** OV-105, 1992-2011; **Explorer/Independence** OV-100, 1992-2012; **America** OV-106, 1994-2011.

STS test model, **Pathfinder cockpit**, 1976

STS test model, **Pathfinder cockpit**, 1976

STS test model Pathfinder, **cockpit**, 1976, Engle-Truly

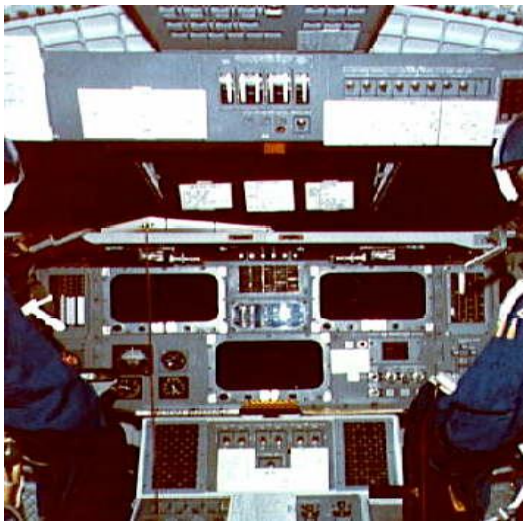
STS test model, **Pathfinder cockpit**, 1976-1999

Rymdfärjor:

Enterprise OV-101, 1976-2011; **Columbia** OV-102, 1981-2003; **Challenger** OV-099, 1983-1986; **Discovery** OV-103, 1984-2011; **Atlantis** OV-104, 1985-2011; **Endeavour** OV-105, 1992-2011; **Explorer/Independence** OV-100, 1992-2012; **America** OV-106?, 1994-2011.

Haise - Fullerton

STS test, Enterprise **cockpit**, 1977



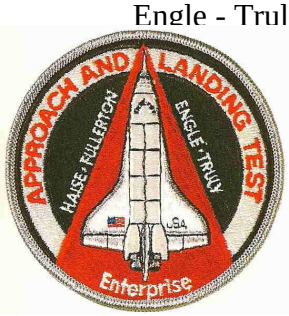
Young - Crippen

STS-1, Columbia **cockpit**, 1981

Young - Crippen

STS-2, Columbia **cockpit**, 1981
Engle - Truly

STS-2, Columbia **cockpit**, 1981
Engle - Truly

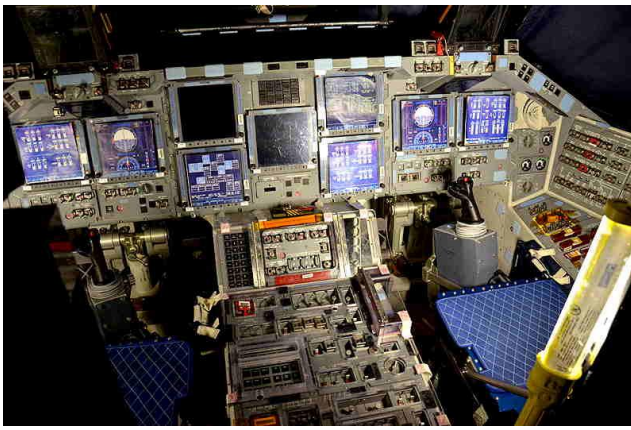


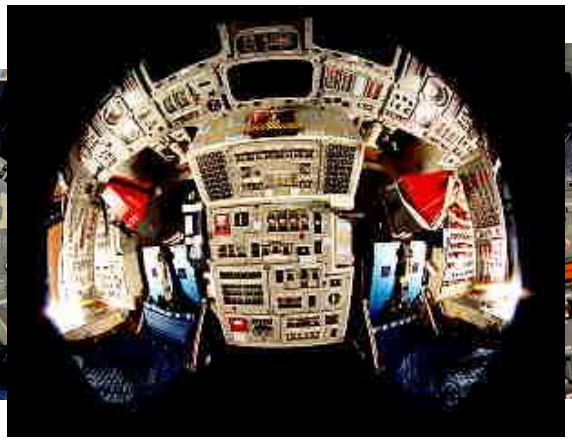
Space Shuttle Program

STS-6 **Challenger** cockpit, 1983
Weitz – Bobko

STS-7 **Challenger** cockpit, 1983
Hauck - Grippen

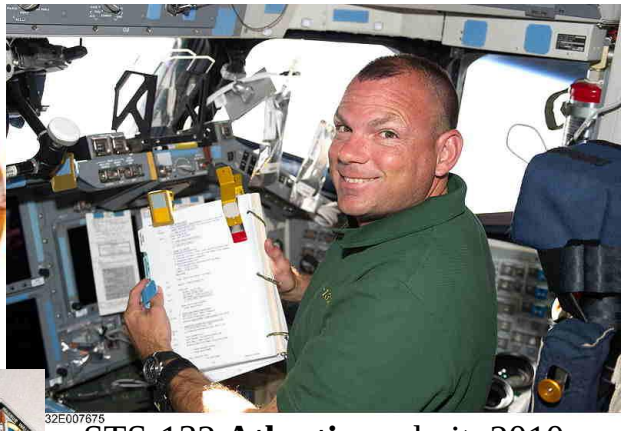
STS-61A **Challenger** cockpit, 1985
Hartsfield – Nagel





STS **Discovery** cockpit, 1984-2011

STS **Atlantis** cockpit 1985-2011



STS-132 **Atlantis** cockpit, 2010
Reisman

STS-135 **Atlantis** cockpit, 2011
Ferguson - Hurley

STS-135 **Atlantis** cockpit, 2011

STS **Atlantis** cockpit, 1985-2011

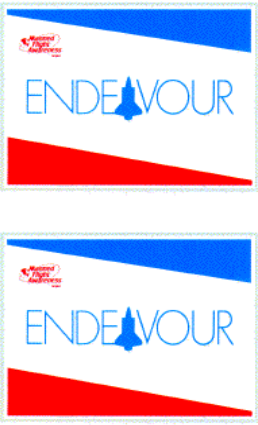
STS **Atlantis** cockpit, 1985-2011

Gorie - Godwin

STS **Endeavour** cockpit, 1992-2011

STS-108 **Endeavour** cockpit, 2001

STS **Endeavour** cockpit, 1992-2011



STS **Endeavour** cockpit, 1992-2011

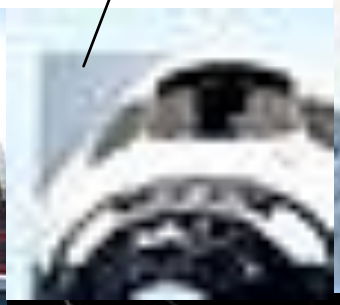
STS **Explorer/Independence** cockpit, 1992-2012

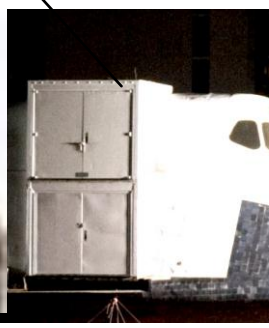
We see immediately that this is a new cockpit design

STS **Explorer/Independence** cockpit, 1992-2012

A new cockpit

STS **Explorer/Independence** cockpit, 1992-2012

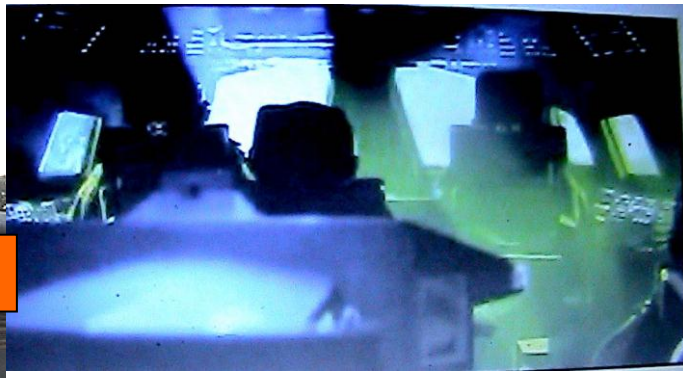


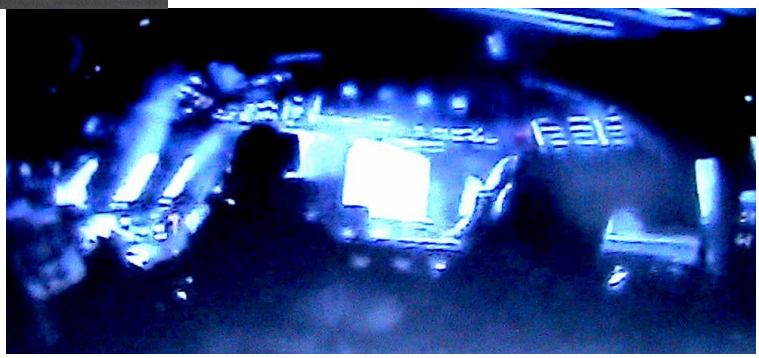


If we study the pictures above, we can se that Explorer's cockpit has a new design for a special assignment which had nothing to do with the other space shuttles. We can also see that, behind the cockpit, was a specially designed closet to the right of the shuttles right side. This closet is new. It can be used for special, secret devices and can also be a cargo area connected to cockpit. To be able to travel to the Moon and carry out a lunar landing they needed a new space shuttle adjusted to a new lunar module and safer communication between the space shuttle, the lunar module and the Houston Earth center, Texas/CapCom.

STS **Explorer/Independence** cockpit, 1992-2012

STS **Explorer/Independence** cockpit, 1992-2012

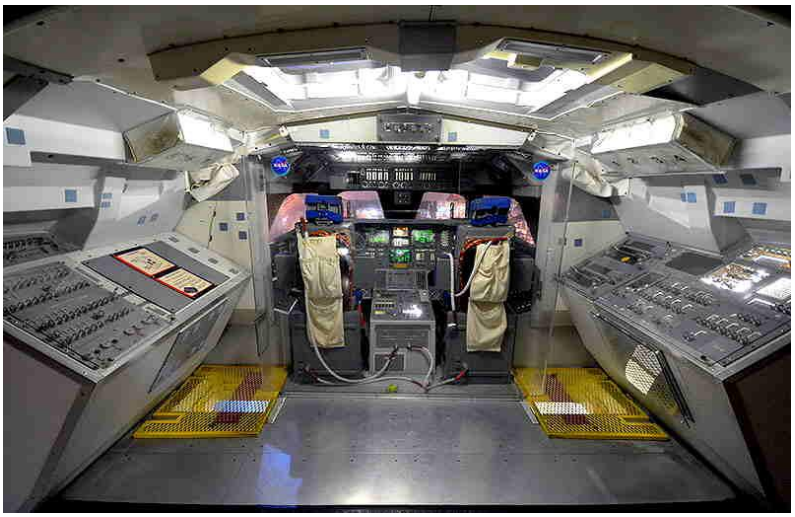




STS **America** cockpit, 1994-2011

STS **Adventure 2**016

STS **Adventure** cockpit, 2016



STS **Adventure** cockpit, 2016, maybe the most modern version

STS **Adventure** cockpit, 2016

STS **Adventure** cockpit, 2016

The pictures tell us that Adventure cockpit is state-of-the-art today. NASA connects it to the future, to space explorations and a flight to Mars. Adventure is a very interesting space vehicle (a development of Explorer/Independence?).

Pathfinder OV-098, 1976-1999

Enterprise 0V-101, 1976-2011

Columbia OV-102, 1981-2003

Challenger OV-099, 1983-1986

Discovery OV-103, 1984-2011

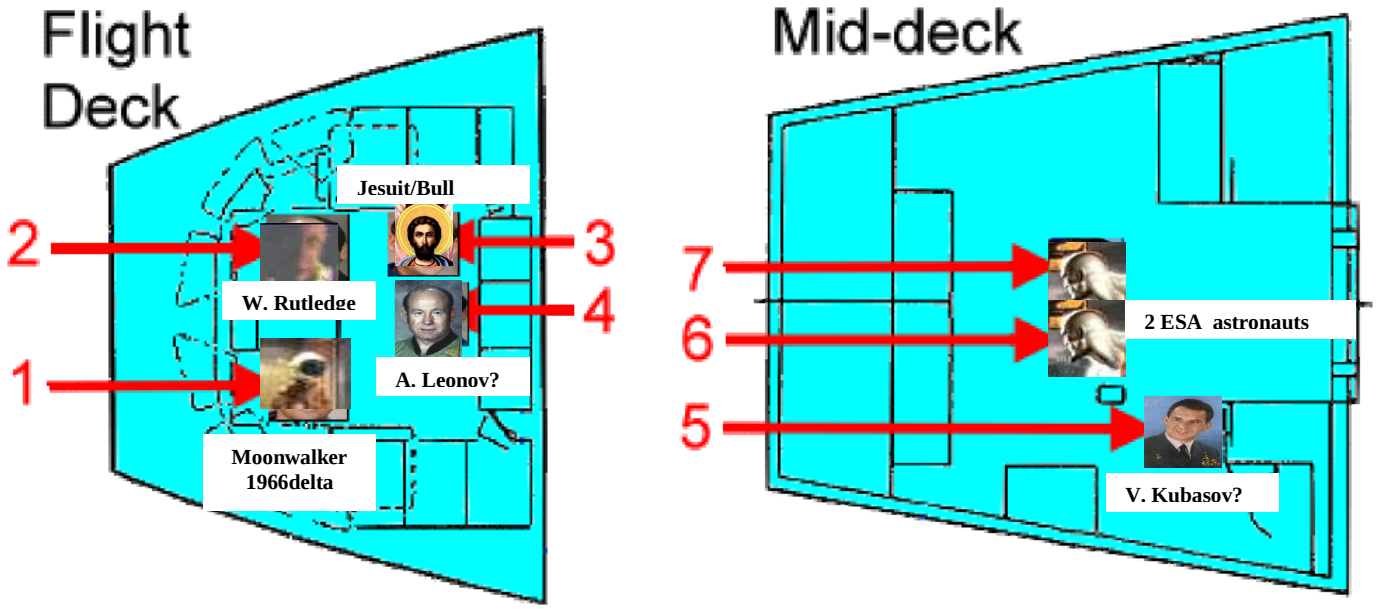
Atlantis OV-104, 1985-2011

Endeavour OV-105, 1992-2011

Explorer/Independence OV-100, 1992-2012

America OV-?, 1994-2011.

Space shuttle **Explorer/Independence,** a photo taken from its right side, the extra closet is clearly visible. It has two parts which can also be opened in space. I can compare the space shuttles with the space vehicles Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo. Only Apollo was designed for lunar flights and landings. Amon the space shuttles, only **Explorer/Independence** was designed for lunar flights and landings together with a lunar module, see pp 10-11 above. The question is when and where the Explorer carried out its maiden trip. Was it from Kennedy space center in Florida or from Vandenberg AFB Shuttle Launch Site in California? More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** page 32.



This is the crew of Explorer/Independence Clementine 9 according to clues from Moonwalker1966delta and William Rutledge. More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 36-37. When it comes to the crew and astronauts 3 and 4, I choose Leonov. In the mid-90s the USAF/NASA renewed their interest in him and V. Kubasov, who joined Leonov in the Apollo STP as early as in 1975. There were also two French ESA astronauts who had probably been in space before. Note that this my own opinion, based on certain clues.

At ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 35-37, I describe the Clementine 9 lunar flight and landing. The crew of the lunar module were **Moonwalker1966delta and the Jesuit/Bull.** More about this at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 38-49.

The Apollo 20 commander, Williams Rutledge, mentioned a 7-day long visit to the far side of the Moon, in the City of Knowledge. The lunar landing was not a complete success, the lunar module was damaged and the crew had to stay put for a longer period of time than previously planned. More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 48-49. The question is: What did the Jesuit/Bull do on the Moon during a whole week? Who did he meet?

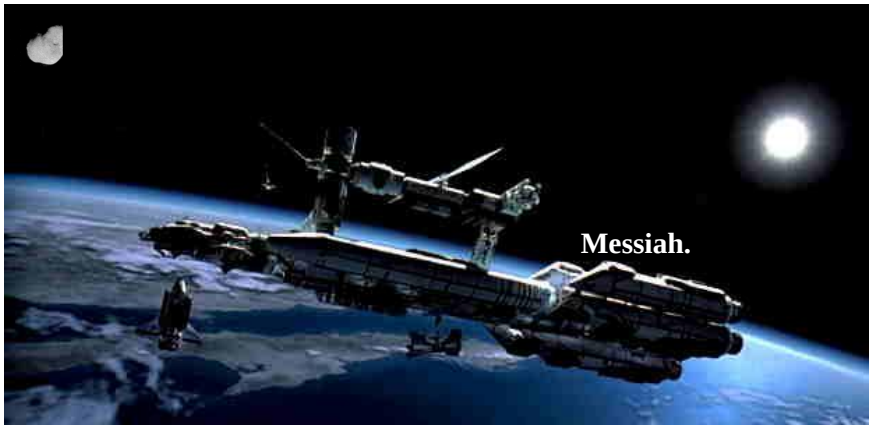
I believe he met, among others, his extraterrestrials, a minority on the Moon, at a secret place. The topic concerned the future of the Jesuit. It is he who wants a **Paradise** on this planet. In order to achieve that goal, he must as early as possible stop the asteroid which is on its way here and will hit the Earth. So, the topic was the approaching asteroid and how to destroy it and stop it. That was in **1997**, a while ago. The asteroid in the form of a burning mountain is connected to Revelation and in that world there is an ongoing struggle between the Lamb and the Beast/Bull.

Deep Impact (1998) and Armageddon (1998)

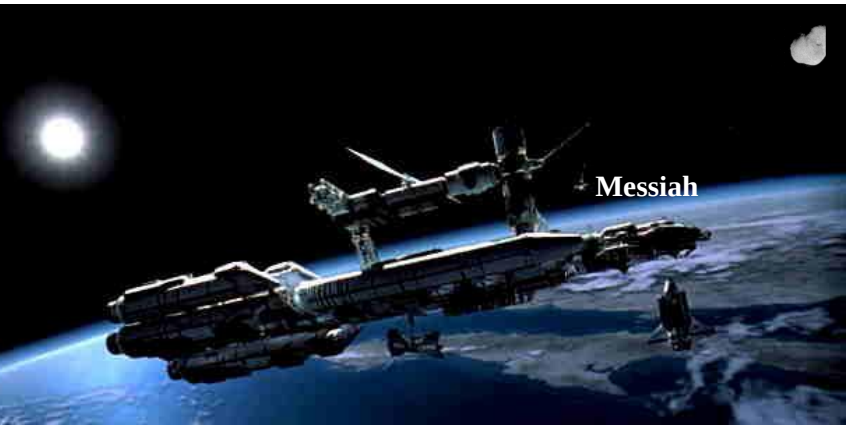
In 1998 two films about the asteroid, *Deep Impact* and *Armageddo*n were shown in theatres almost simultaneously. The films were produced in the USA and NASA was involved. Both *Deep Impact* and *Armageddon* are connected to Revelation. Let me have a closer look these two films.

Deep Impact (1998)

The spacecraft *Messiah* crew.



Spacecraft *Messiah* and crew on its way to the asteroid.



Brief summary: In the evening of May 10 (zodiac sign Taurus), 1998, they discover, next to the Binary star Mizar/Alcol, an unknown star that cannot be identified. Pictures are sent to the professional astronomer who, after having discovered in his observatory that it is a comet/asteroid which will collide with the Earth, dies in a car accident. His data are found and seized by the American government.
The President of the USA holds a press conference and announces to the nation that a comet is about to collide with the Earth and that NASA will send a manned expedition (**Messiah**, or Saviour) to the comet. They will try to blow it to pieces with an atom bomb – an effort that ultimately fails. Meanwhile a national lottery is prepared in order to give 800,000 Americans the opportunity to move to a system of caves in Missouri. Nobody above the age of 50 is chosen, but 200,000 individuals important in various areas of knowledge are chosen in advance. The expedition crew decides to give their lives to save humanity and steers the spacecraft **Messiah** straight into the comet. The spacecraft is annihilated by the explosion. Part of it crashes into the Atlantic Ocean and destroys millions of lives and coastal areas in the Americas and in Africa.

The film premiered in Sweden on May 15, 1995, and was regarded as being scientifically fairly correct. The astrophysicist Neil de Grasse Tysson says that **Deep Impact** is one the most scientifically correct films.

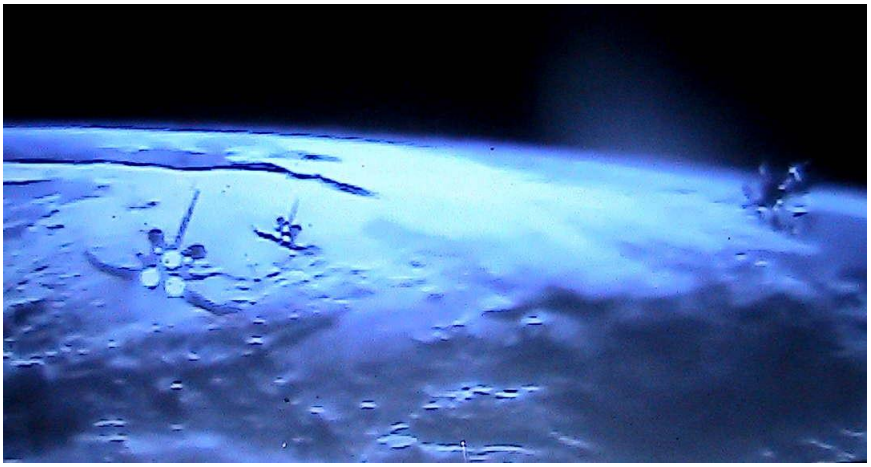
Armageddon (1998)

Brief summary: NASA has discovered a large asteroid (as large as Texas) with a velocity of 35,000 kilometres per hour. It will collide with the Earth within 18 days. The head of NASA decides to send astronauts to the asteroid. They are supposed to bore a hole in it and let it disintegrate using an atom bomb. Two manned space shuttles, the **Independence** and **Freedom/America** are launched from Kennedy Space Center, almost simultaneously. They dock with the Russian space station **Mir** to fill up. Mir explods because of an accident but the space shuttles continue their flight to the asteroid. **Independence** crashes into it but **Freedom** lands and drills a whole. They eventually manage to blow up the asteroid, but one crew member loses his life. The Earth is saved.

The title ’Armageddon, comes from the Bible (Revelation 16:16) and is in the English language equivalent to the destruction of the Earth. The word refers to the location Harmageddon (the place where battles will be fought at the End of Time), which in English Bible translations is transcribed as ’Armageddon’.

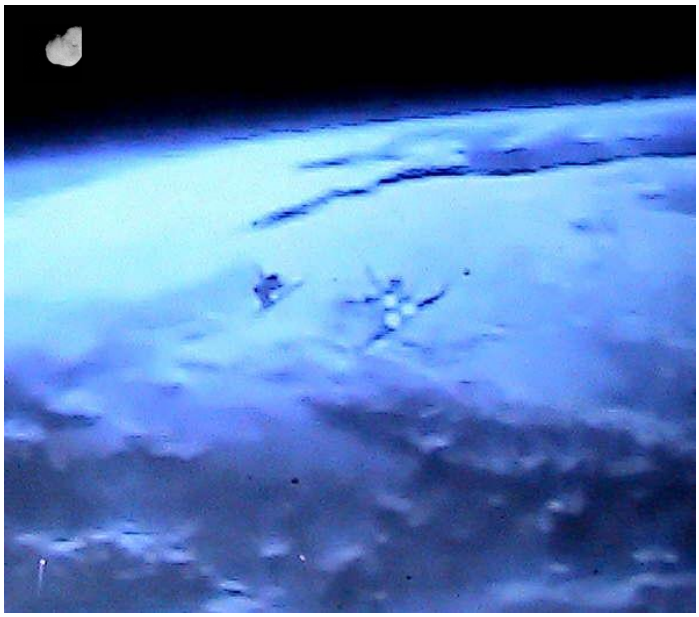
Space shuttle Independence

Space shuttle Freedom/America



Launch from Kennedy Space Center
Launch pad **39A** and **39B**

Space shuttles Independence and Freedom/America on their way to space station Mir.



The pictures above illustrate the space shuttles' voyage to the asteroid, where one of them lands and eventually manages to destroy the asteroid with an atom bomb in a drilled hole. After the mission, the space shuttle **Freedom** returns home.

If we study the films we learn that both of them are connected to reality, to Revelation and the Maya calendar 2012, but the end of the story needs a question mark. NASA found the neutron star Nemesis/planet X as early as in 1983 and reconfirmed it in 2009. More info at ***The Maya Calendar and Omega,*** pp 6-12 and ***Life and the Black Hole,*** pp 6-8.

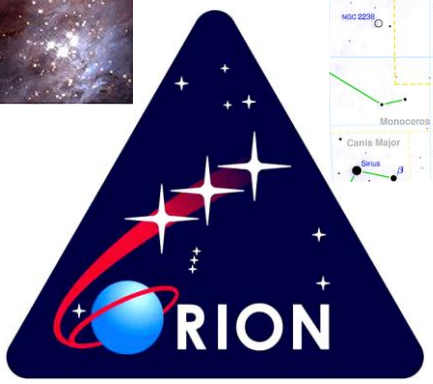
The film Armageddon shows the whole series of events during the space shuttles' voyage to the asteroid: Launch from Kennedy Space Center, docking with space station Mir. Start again to the asteroid, landing and return voyage. I describe the **Clementine 9** lunar flight in 1997 in the same way: launch from Vandenberg with space shuttle **Explorer/Independence**, docking at Mir, start again towards the Moon, landing and then return voyage home. The film Armageddon gives us one more strong clue regarding **Clementine 9**'s lunar flight. More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 35-37. Nowadays the Earth's astronomers, led by NASA, follow all imaginable asteroids which might collide with the Earth.

We know that Apollo 20 was probably the last craft which carried out a lunar flight using a so-called Saturn-V5 Apollo combination. In 2011 the space shuttles retired and NASA stands naked without any means of transportation.

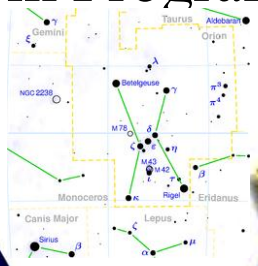
For some years now, NASA has been developing a new system of transportation called 'Ares-Orion-Altair' this time with planet Mars in focus. All those who take an interest in today's space technology know that these primitive rockets and space craft systems are useless when we talk about, for instance, a voyage to Mars. But if we instead think 'unknown asteroid' we get a more correct picture of reaching an unknown asteroid with Ares-Orion-Altair, near the Earth.

NASA'S new Emblem Program

The launch vehicle Ares. The name comes from Greek/Roman history and refers to Ares/Mars, the God of War.



The mother ship Orion. The name comes from the constellation Orion. Orion's Belt reflects the Giza pyramids



Lunar module Altair is a reflection of Apollo11's lunar landing in 1969.

The War God Ares/Mars is well known in Greek and Roman mythology and his name is given to the launch vehicle used for NASA's Constellation project with the mother ship Orion and its lunar module Altair. This project will be launched when time is ripe. More info at ***High Priest Caiaphas' Will***, pp 36-37, 50.

The name of the mother ship, Orion, comes from the constellation Orion, who seeks eternal life. Orion's Belt (three stars on the emblem) reflects the three Giza pyramids in Egypt. See more about this at ***Pyramid of Cheops and its Secrets,*** pp 15-18.

The lunar module Altair is a reflection of Apollo 11's lunar landing in 1969. The module can be used for descent to the Moon, Mars, and an asteroid.

Manned landing on the Moon

Manned landing on Mars

Manned landning on an asteroid

The NASA program Constellation comprises plans for flights to the Moon and Mars. But this will never happen. This is my own point of view. A space flight will likely take place soon, but neither to the Moon nor to Mars. Instead, the flight will focus on the sudden appearance of an unknown asteroid. Let me have a closer look at this flight. I believe that NASA will soon launch two space vehicles, **Orion (18)** and **Orion (19).** Their assignment will be to destroy the asteroid, as in the film Armageddon.

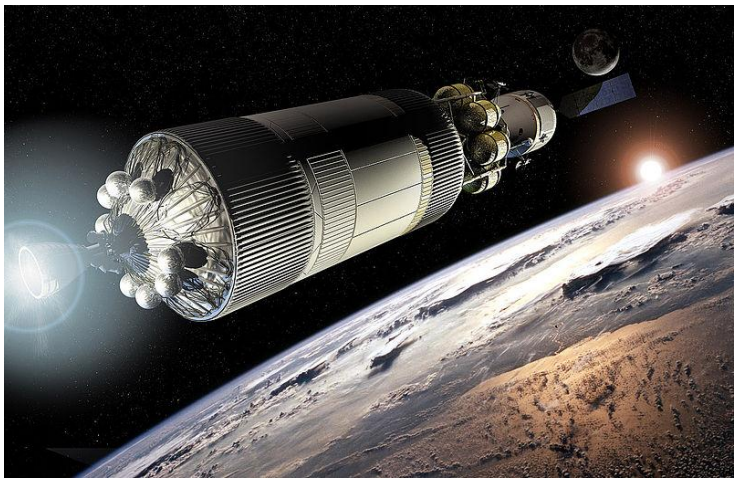
Orion 18 and its crew start from Kennedy Space Center in Florida, pad **39A**

Orion 18

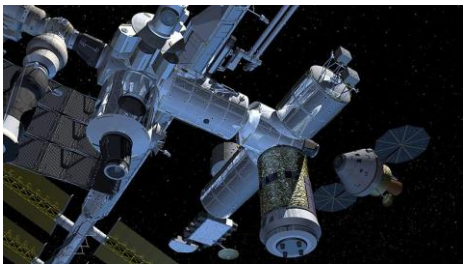
Orion 19

Orion 19 and its crew start from Kennedy Space Center in Florida, pad **39B**

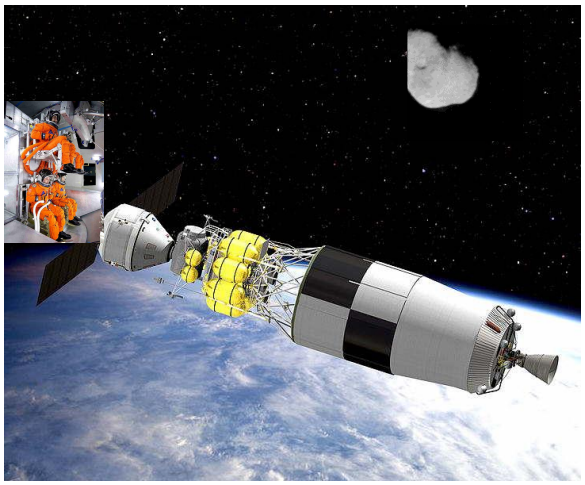
Orion 18 on its way to space station ISS



Orion 19 on its way to space station ISS

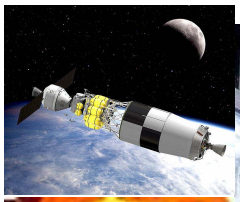


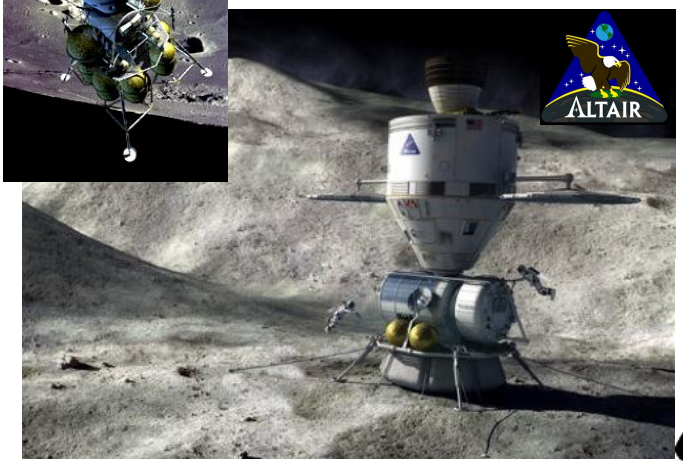
Space vehicles Orion 18 and Orion 19 on their way to space station ISS to carry out a docking. They will also fill up their fuel supply.

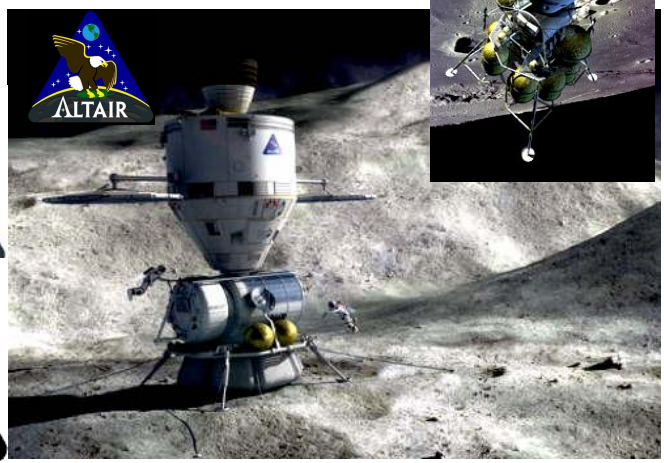


The destination is the unknown asteroid, after a pause at the ISS.
- Orion 19 -

The destination is the unknown asteroid, after a pause at the ISS.
- Orion 18 -

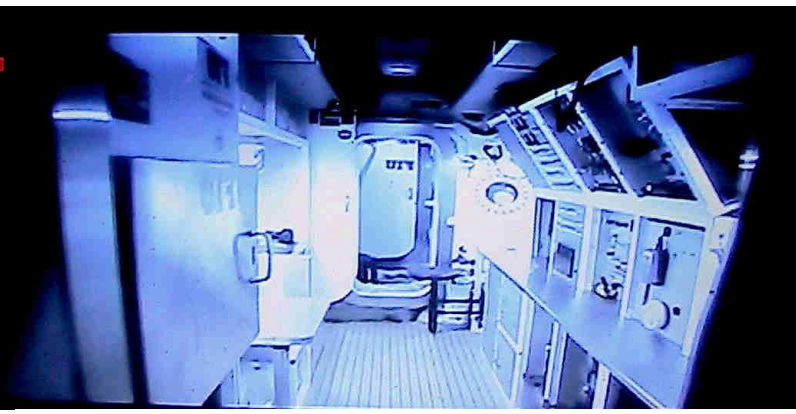




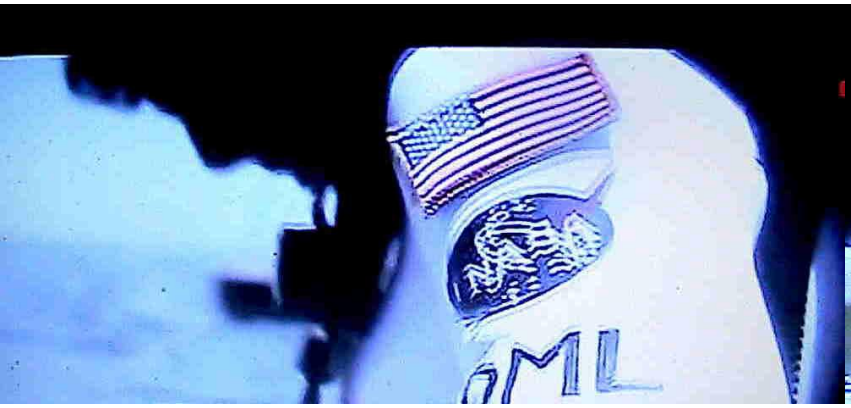


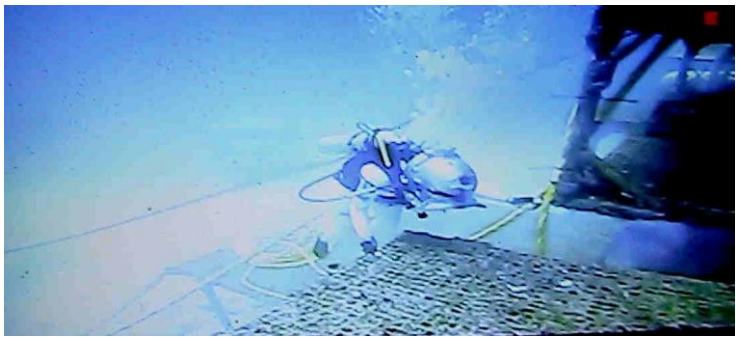
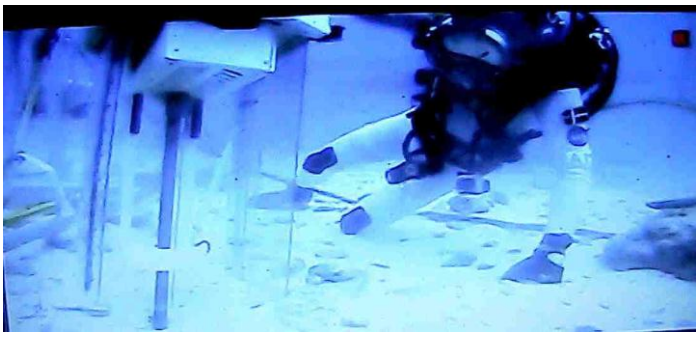
Orion 18's and Orion 19's assignment is almost identical to that of the film Armageddon. I can see how it ends. As a top-level human being, I wish them good luck.

This is the world's only permanent submarine laboratory.

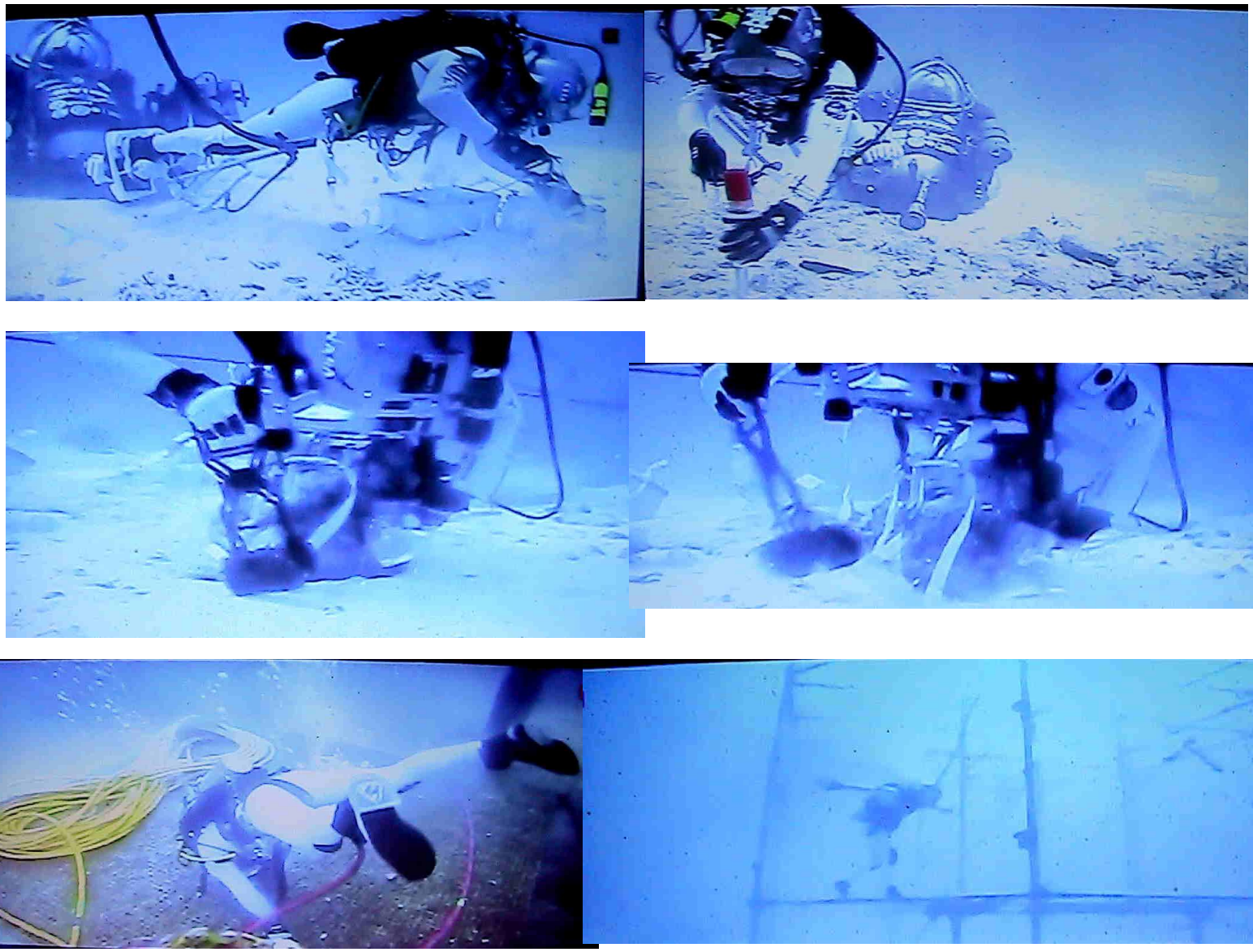


Here astronauts become aquanauts.



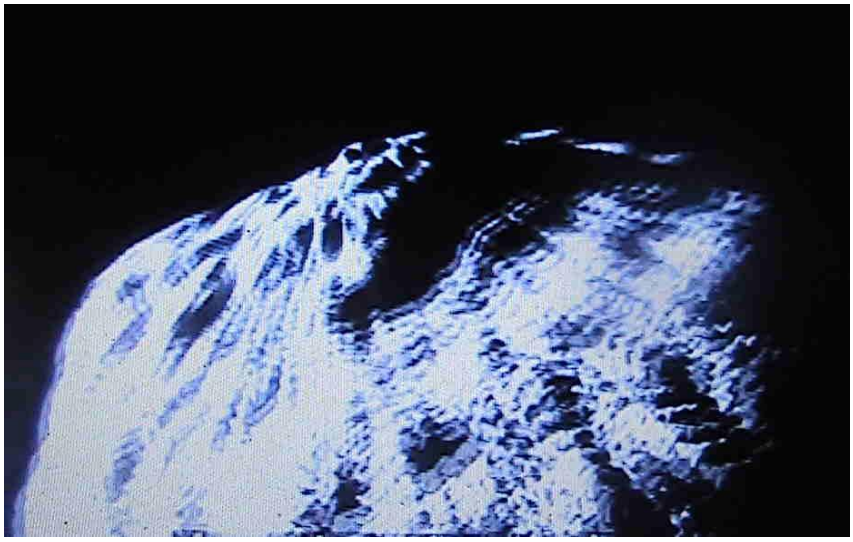
They spend up to three weeks learning how to land and work on an asteroid.



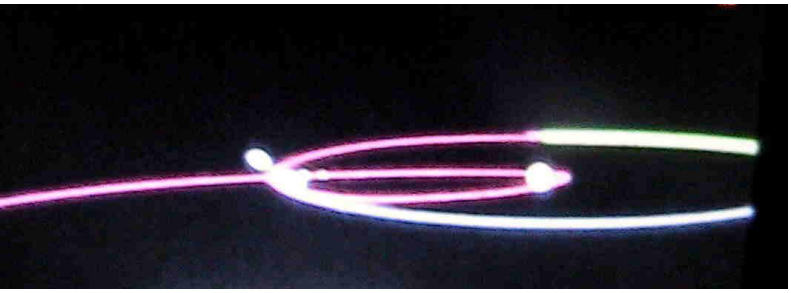
The astronauts/aquanauts in training

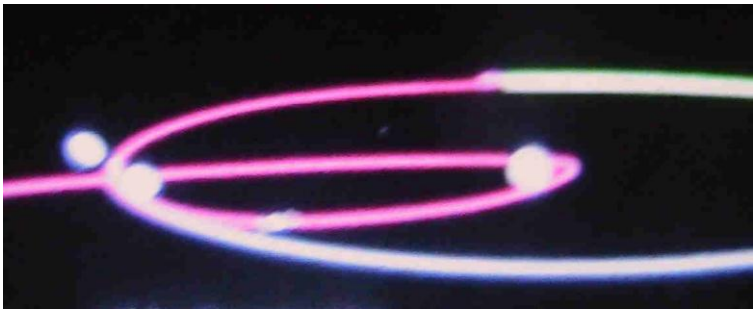
NASA's Extreme Environment Mission Operations

A concrete goal for both NASA and the USA is to catch an asteroid and take it to a point of equilibrium in the Moon's gravitational field and visit it by a space vehicle from the Earth. There are valid scientific arguments behind the study of asteroids and we also know that asteroids have a tendency to collide with the Earth. In order to learn more about the asteroids' composition and structure and to be able to build a defense system, it is important to find out what they are made of. There may also be a shortage of raw material in the future. We could be able to get these raw materials from an asteroid orbiting the Earth. NASA paves the way for commercial activities, too.

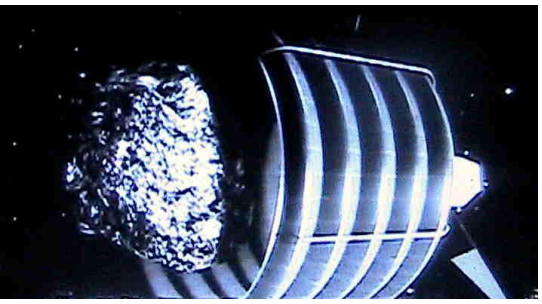


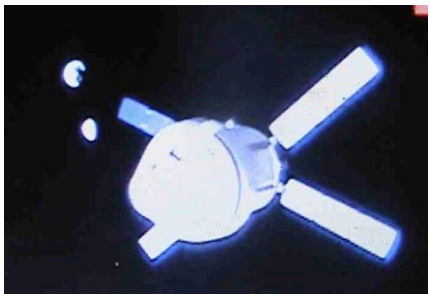
An asteroid is not only a threat and a catastrophe, it also business.

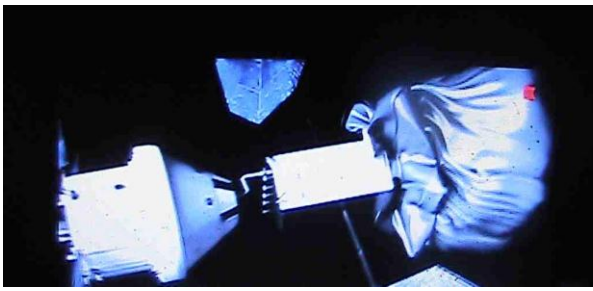




A ’tamed’ asteroid between the Earth and the Moon.

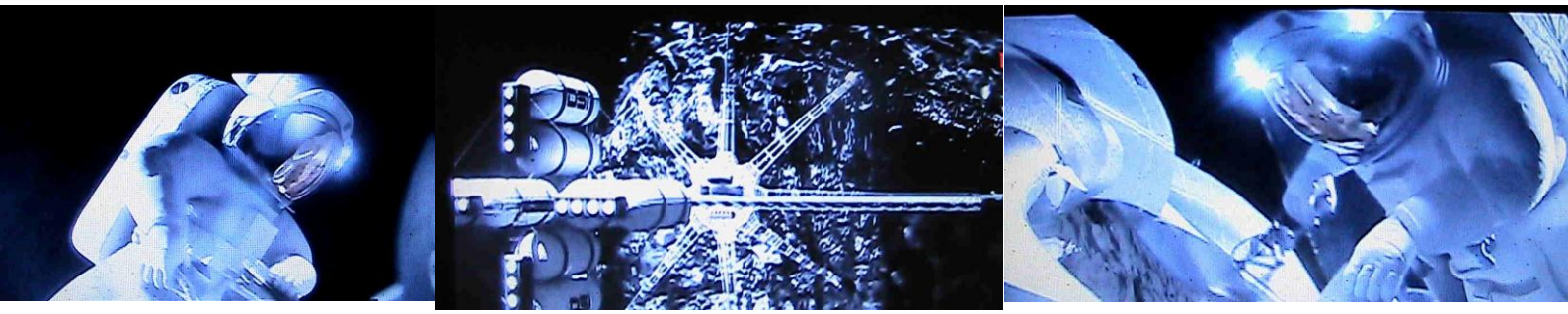


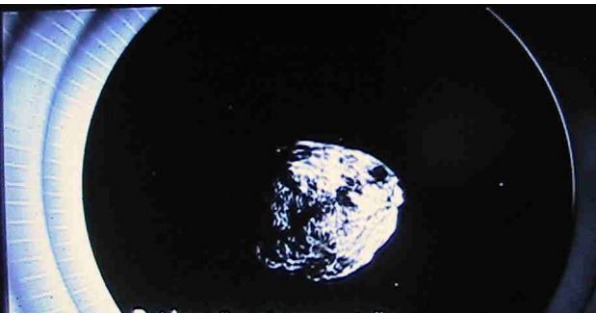


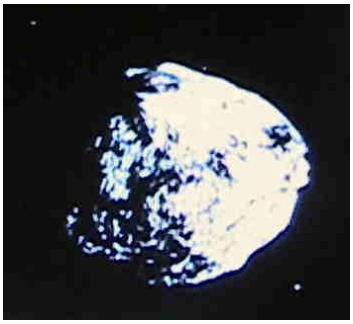


A concrete goal for both NASA and the USA is to catch an asteroid and take it to a point of equilibrium in the Moon’s gravitational field and visit it by a space vehicle from the Earth.

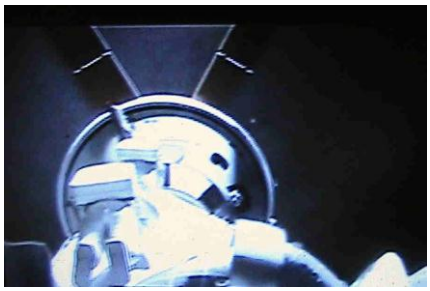
Training for catching an asteroid, a new mission for astronauts.

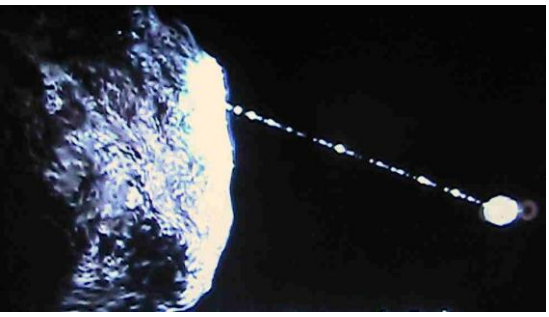
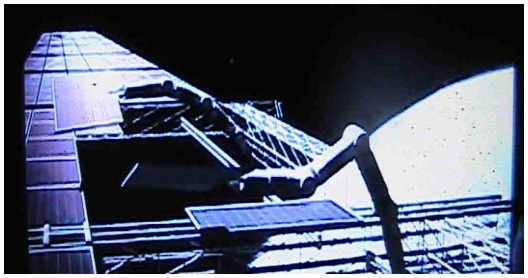
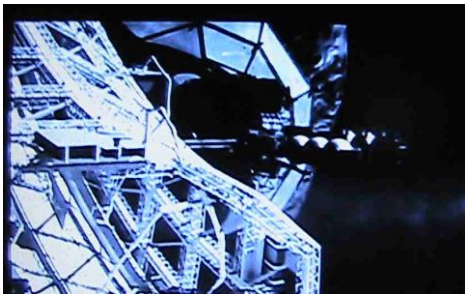


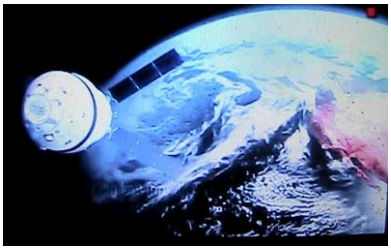




The asteroid is a threat, may be behind various natural catastrophes



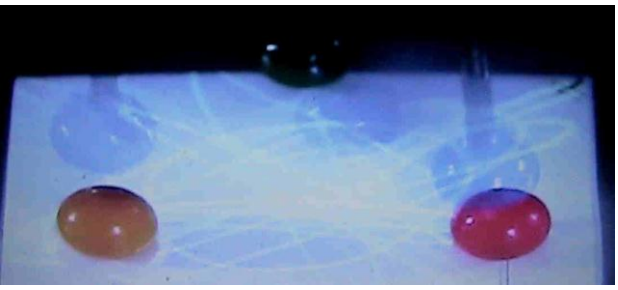






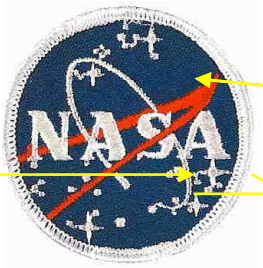
The day will come when we must face an asteroid which approaches the Earth.

Minor Planet Center in Boston

They collect and organize all available information on asteroids



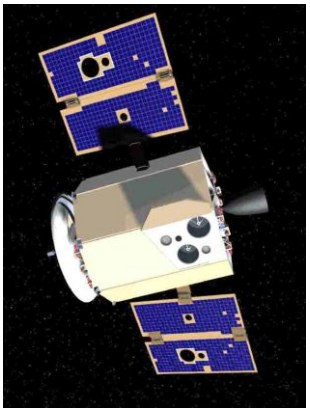
Minor Planet Center is already keeping track of 650,000 asteroids in the solar system.



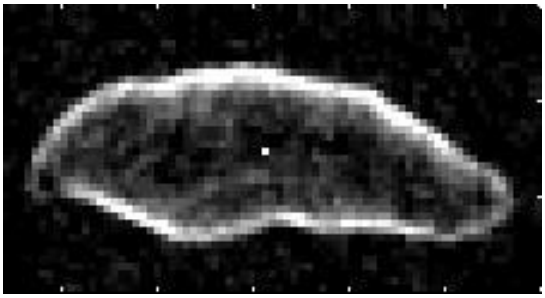
Minor Planet Center will sound the alarm when an asteroid is about to collide with the Earth. The alarm will reach NASA and the White House and the question is who is president of the US when the alarm goes off. – It will go off, we do not know when and we do not know who will receive it.

Asteroid in Focus

Clementine I takes off from Vandenberg SCL-4W Air Force Base, California, 1994 USAF/NASA

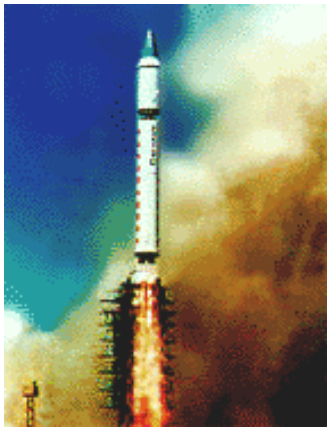


Lunar probe **Clementine I** at work

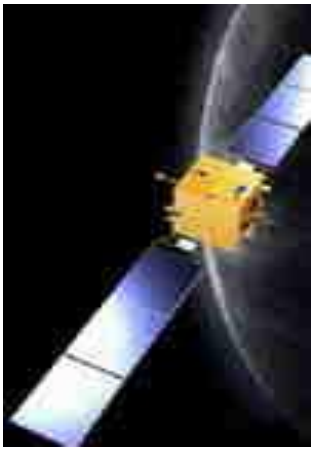


Asteroid 1629 Geographos, which **Clementine I** missed.

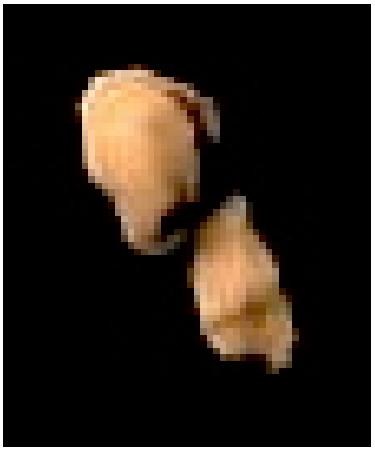
More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 23 och 26.



Lunar probe **Chang'e–2**, China's second lunar probe, took off from Xichang Satellite Launch Center 2010.



Lunar probe **Chang'e–2** at work

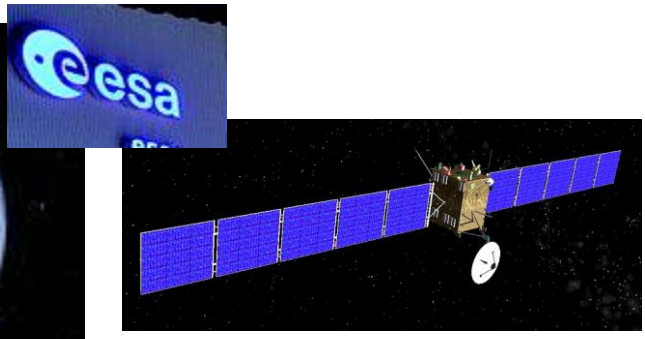


Asteroid Toutatis has a length of 4.8 kilometres.

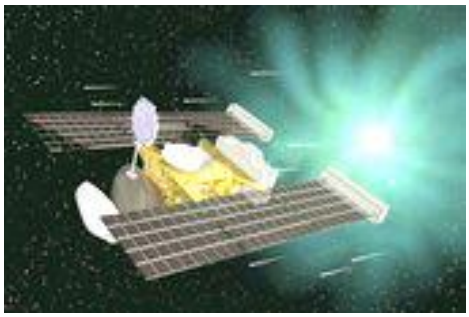
Chang'e–2's original orbit was altered and on August 25, 2011, it arrives at the so-called L2 Lagrangian point, 1,5 million kilometres from the Earth. On December 13, 2012 it was very close to the small asteroid 4179 Toutatis, only 3.2 kilometres, and took the photo above. The asteroid has a length of 4.8 kilometres. More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final***, pp 15-16.

Space probe Rosetta, ESA, took off in 2004 from French Guiana Kourou ELA-3

Space probe Rosetta and the Earth. 'Rosetta' comes from the Rosetta stone.

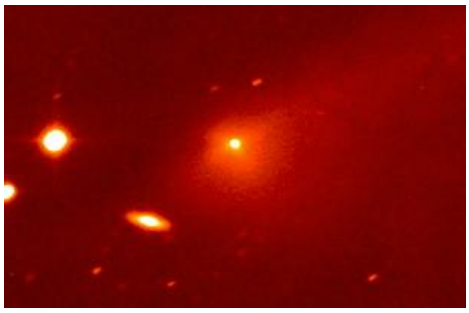


Rosetta leaves the Earth, its probe Philae on board

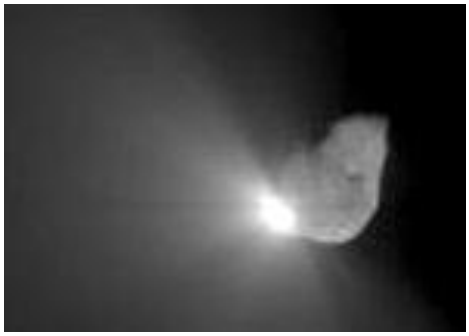


The space probe on its way to comet 67P/Tjurjumov – Gerasimenko

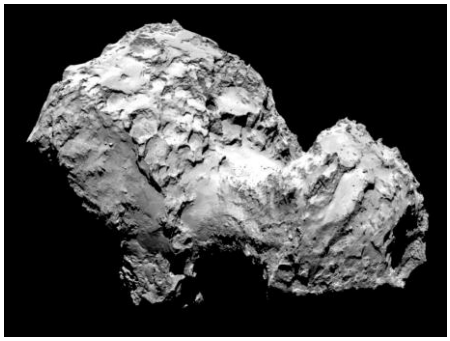
Comet 67P/Tjurjumov–Gerasimenko



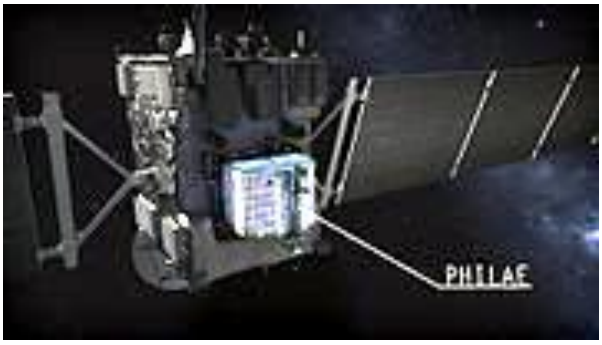
Comet 67P/Tjurjumov–Gerasimenko



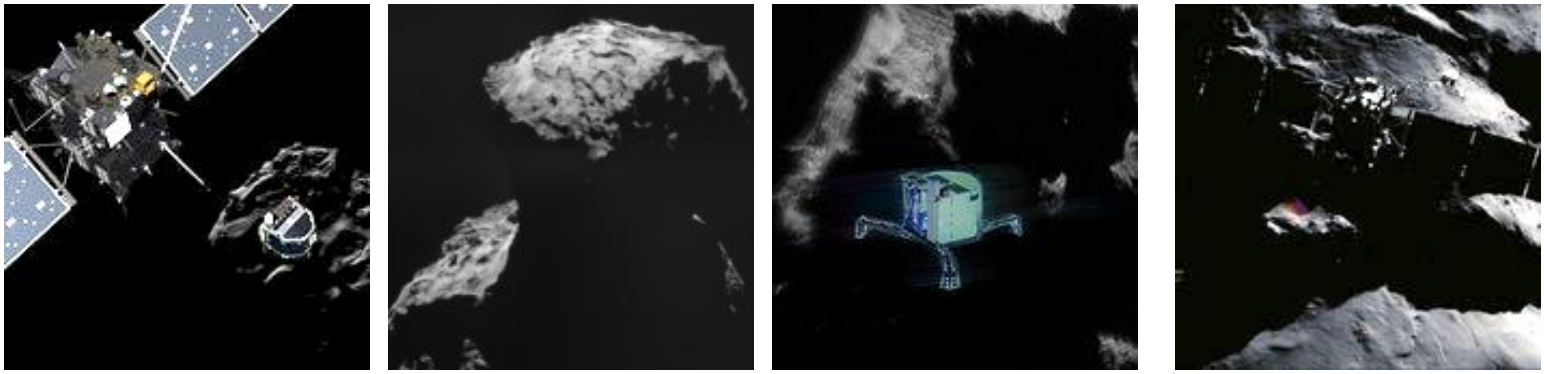
Rosetta approaches the comet 67P/Tjurjumov–Gerasimenko



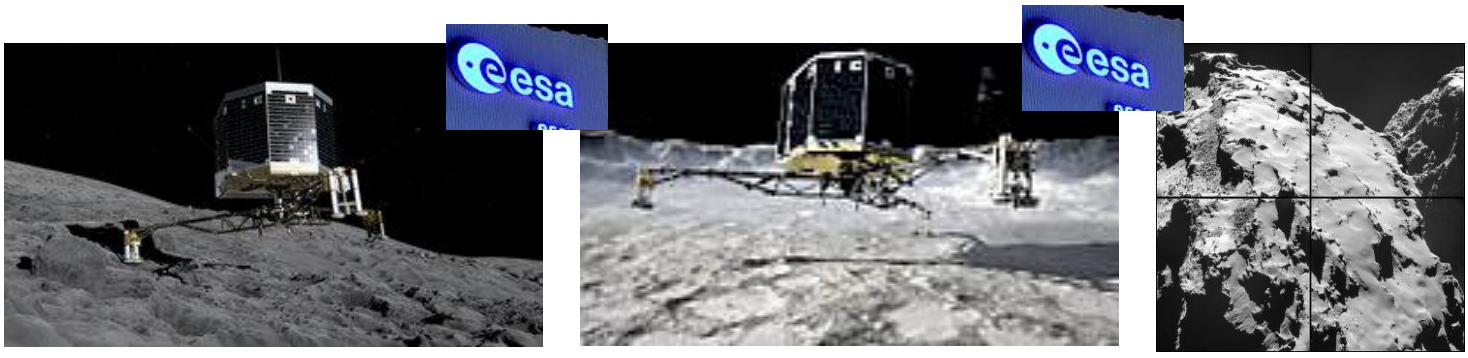
A close-up of comet 67P/Tjurjumov–photo: Rosetta



Space probe Rosetta disposes of Philae



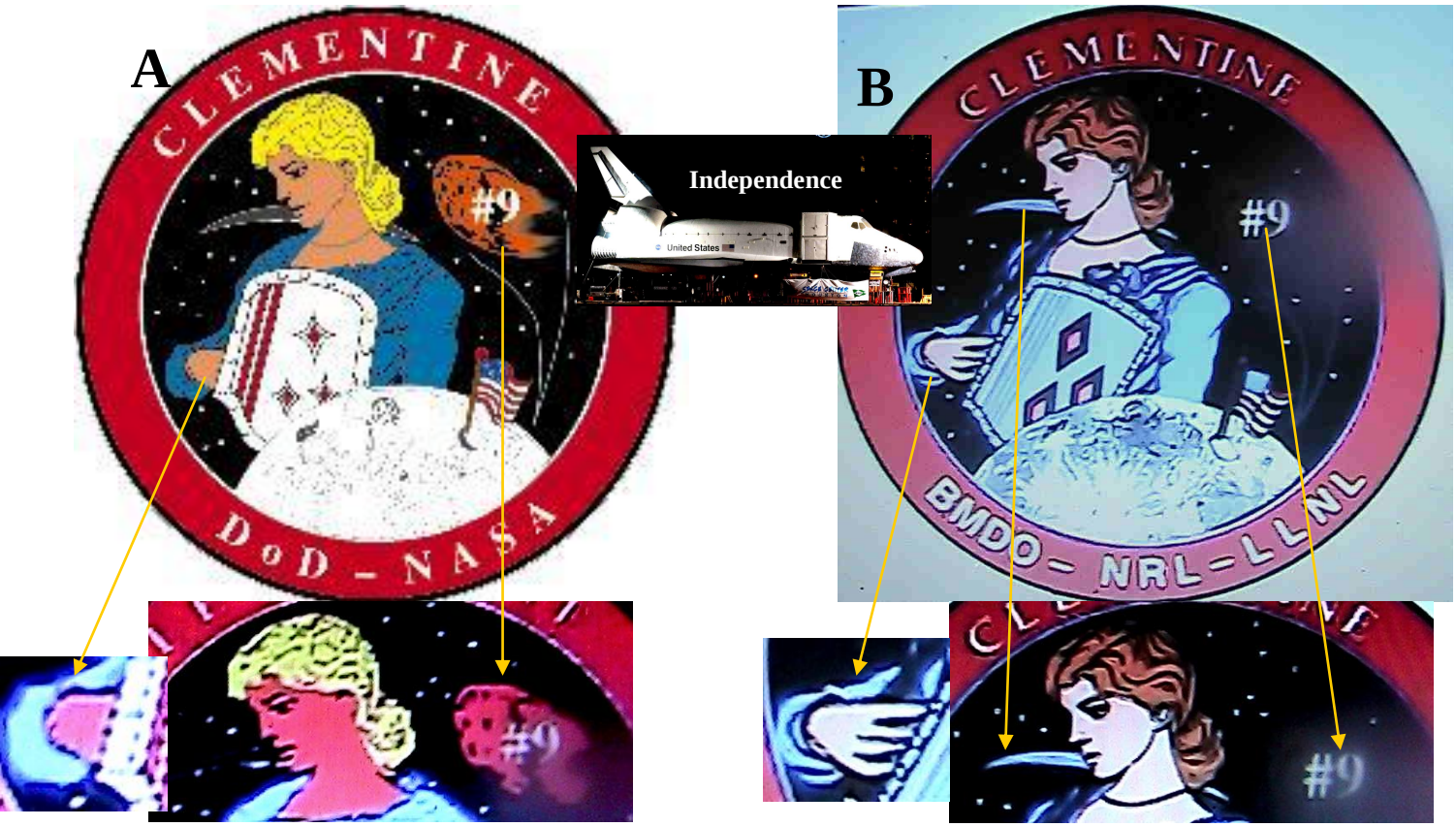
Philae about to land at the comet.



12 november 2014: The lander Philae was launched from Rosetta at a distance of 22.5 kilometres from the centre of the comet at 10.03 CET. It lands on the comet at 17.03 CET and was supposed to be anchored with a harpoon, but we do not know whether the harpoon was used. The comet is studied at close range and tests are conducted.

The overall goal of space probe Rosetta was to land on a comet or asteroid and investigate the ice content, i.e. the composition of the comet. The tests confirmed that the ice mass does not consist of the same type of water as that of the Earth.

According to ancient records, a large planet between Mars and Jupiter was blown to pieces. The pieces became asteroids, maybe the asteroid belt was formed, and the planet's various seas created comets. More info at ***Man, God and Science,*** page 29.
If the Earth should be blown to pieces, the pieces will be called asteroids and various seas will be created by comets of various sizes. This should be understood by science. This comet project maybe the best achievement by ESA so far. On September 30, 2016, ESA announced that Rosetta had crashed on comet 67/P and its multi-year mission had come to an end.
ESA's fantastic Rosetta project establishes that it is possible to land on both a comet and an asteroid. The films Deep Impact (1998) and Armageddon (1998) may be realistic.



Clementine's emblem for their lunar project. We can clearly see that the two emblems above are similar.

Emblem A. We can very distinctly see that there is an asteroid (numbered 9) behind Clementine's back. Her right hand which holds the shield has four fingers.

Emblem B. An expressive illustration. There is no asteroid behind Clementine's back, but #9 is still there.
But behind her the neutron star Nemesis, as a comet, is discreetly illustrated. We can also see that Clementine's hand which holds the shield has four fingers. – What do these signs mean?

Emblem A reminds me of a hybrid/virgin who looks like Apollo. Behind her is an asteroid shown as a burning mountain, a reference to Revelation. #9 means that this asteroid is part of Clementine 9's mission and lunar landing. The four fingers can be connected to the extraterrestrials, the grey aliens.

Emblem B. The woman copies the hybrid/virgin, it is clear that the asteroid disappeared behind her in space, but #9 is still there. Simultaneously, a giant comet travels through the solar system behind her back. The four fingers can be connected to the extraterrestrials, the grey aliens. The man in the Clementine 9 crew will learn that he should destroy the asteroid at the arrival of the giant comet. After Clementine 9's landing, he meets the extraterrestrials. The '9' added to Clementine is a symbol of the nine planets in our solar system.
The flag on emblem A and B is another strong clue and a trace after Clementine 9's landing on the far side of the Moon. More info at pages 10-12. 29-30 above, and at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 35-37, 49.

About the End, Daniel suggests that an asteroid will hit the Earth and Matthew says this: **Matthew 24:15**: 'Therefore when you see the '**abomination of desolation**,' spoken of by Daniel the prophet, standing in the holy place (Rome) (whoever reads, let him understand). (Prophet: author at a high level of knowledge). More info at ***Hanging Gardens of Babylon,*** page 6, and ***Shroud of Turin***, page 18.

Astronauts in Stockholm 2015

On September 20-27, 2015, one hundred astronauts from all over the world visited Sweden. The annual Planetary Congress, arranged by Association of Space Explorers, ASE, had come to Stockholm and the Konserthuset (Concert Hall). ASE was established in 1985 to spread knowledge about spaceflights. The host was the Swede in space, Christer Fuglesang, **STS-116** and **STS-128**. The theme was 'Inspired by space'. So far 500 individuals have been in space (astronauts, cosmonauts, taikonauts), from organizations such as NASA, ESA, ROSCOSMOS, CNSA, Japan, Canada and others.
Many astronauts gave presentations. What they had in common was that their presentations were thought-through and educational, knowledge was in focus. In the group of astronauts were some heavyweights: **Aleksej Leonov**, **Bruce McCandless, William Anders** and **Rusty Schweickart**. William Anders was in **Apollo 8, 1968,** the first American lunar flight, and Rusty Schweickart in **Apollo 9, 1969,** to test the lunar module with McDivitt. Schweickart is in a group which studies asteroids. The female astronaut **Shannon Lucid,** who did her first spaceflight in **STS-51G**, Discovery 1985, then **STS-34**, Atlantis, 1989, **STS-43**, Atlantis, 1991, **STS-58**, Columbia, 1993, **STS-76**, Atlantis, 1996, and finally **STS-79**, Atlantis, **Atlantis-Mir space station**, 1996. All in all six spaceflights with different assignments.

On of the main speakers was Jean Jacques Dordain. He is now retired, but was the head of ESA for 15 years. 'Space is our origin and our future. It took a long time for mankind to accept the fact that the Earth is not the centre of Universe. Now we increasingly use the space.' – Dordain talks about the environment of the planet and that we all share responsibility for our future. During his 15 years as head of the ESA he noticed that life goes faster and faster – but the political decisions take longer and longer. I understand that he meant that politicians cannot keep up – they lack relevant knowledge.

Aleksej Leonov, born in 1934

Aleksej Leonov, born in 1934, is the Soviet Union's/Russia's greatest cosmonaut of all times. His thought-through presentation was about his first spaceflight in **Voskhod 2,** 1965, and the first, somewhat problematic extravehicular activity. He repeatedly talked about his good friend Jurij Gagarin who was the first Soviet cosmonaut in space.

A. Leonov and his facial expression. His face tells us that he is in another world, an incredible secret space adventure which moved him into a higher level of knowledge. This, as we can see, radiates from his face.

To me, as I have already mentioned, he is Russia's greatest cosmonaut ever. In addition to **Voskhod 2,** 1965, he took part in Apollo STP, Apollo-Soyuz Test Program. His spacecraft **Soyuz-19** docked with Apollo STP in 1975. He worked together with Kubasov with the breakthrough in space collaboration with NASA, which is still ongoing. One result of that cooperation was that cosmonaut Aleksej Sorokin was selected to **Apollo 19,** 1975, and Leonov himself was a crew member of **Apollo 20**. **Apollo 20** was the climax and final of the Earth's history in space. If I am right, he was also a crew member during **Clementine 9**'s lunar flight in 1997. That flight demanded experienced, very skilled astronauts and Leonov was one of them. When **Moonwalker 1966delta** and **William Rutledge** were at the surface of the Moon, **Leonov** was probably the commander of space shuttle Independence. – In addition to Leonov we have names such as Gagarin, Komarov, Sorokin, Bykovsky, and others.

Leonov finished his presentation by an appeal to politicians worldwide to save the world from **war**, environmental threats and asteroids. About a flight to Mars, he said: 'We'll hand over all conversations about Mars to the journalists'. Leonov also wrote a book, *Two Sides of the Moon***,** co-written with the American astronaut **David Scott**, of **Gemini 8** 1966 and **Apollo15**. Landed on the Moon with **Falcon** in 1971 together with **James Irwin** who filmed and documented **Apollo 20**'s landing site.

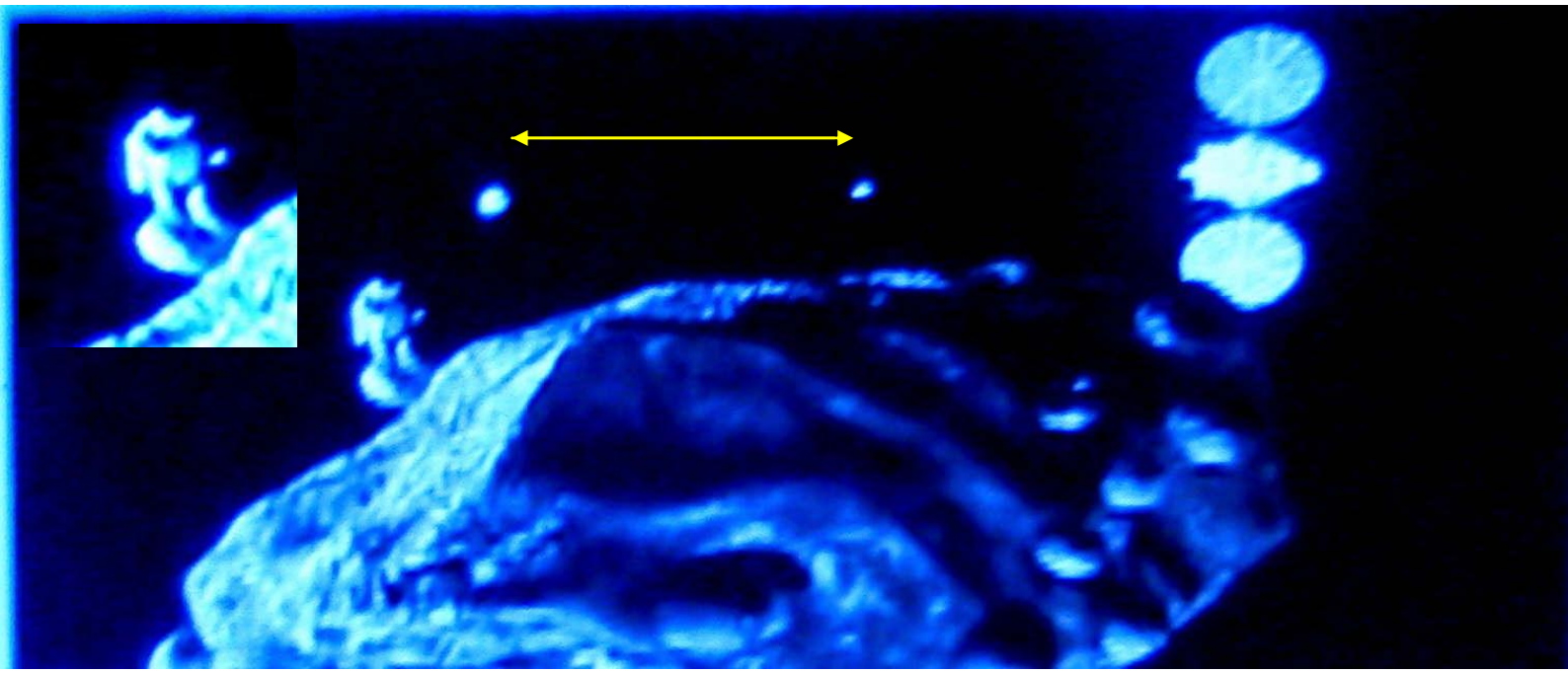
Bruce II McCandless born in 1937

Bruce II McCandless born in 1937, is a heavyweight in NASA. **STS-41B**, Challenger, in 1984 was his first flight. He executed the most extraordinary extra-vehicular activity ever with a Manned Manoeuvring Unit, MMU, on his back. He was around 100 metres away, no attachment, from Challenger.

His second flight was in 1990 with **STS-31**, space shuttle Discovery which delivered Hubble Space Telescope to space, the eye of the Earth towards outer space.

McCandless related his spacewalk in detail, he also talked about the MMU and its serious faults and showed relevant pictures. He mentioned the development of the MMU and he connected it to the Orion project and its relevance for flights to asteroids. See below.

Bruce McCandless II talked about future spaceflights with space vehicle Orion to asteroids. He showed the picture above, an illustration of a soft landing on an asteroid. The picture depicts the MMU on the back of an astronaut, tested by him in 1984.



When we see this picture for the first time, we believe it shows a landing on an asteroid. We see an astronaut with an MMU on his back on the surface of the asteroid. But if we look a little bit closer and start to analyse it, we can see the extensive science presented by McCandless II during his visit to Stockholm. – Behind the asteroid we can see two suns in space, one is larger than the other, our Sun. The smaller one is the neutron sun, the neutron star with a magnetic field stronger than that of the Sun. This is a binary star system. In other words: we exist in a binary star system. The second message we receive from the picture is that the asteroid appears together with the neutron star. When the neutron star passes the asteroid belt, thousands of asteroids will follow in the neutron star's tail, the neutron star will appear as a giant comet. An asteroid will fall away from the tail and stay in orbit towards the Earth. NASA must find the correct asteroid among thousands of them, in time. The picture is an illustration of the very moment when NASA finds the asteroid and the Orion crew manages to land on it.

McCandless II mentioned that that you cannot walk around on an asteroid, there is no gravitation. An MMU is therefore necessary, should you want to communicate on the asteroid.

There is one more message. We can see three different emblems. This may mean that NASA is planning three Orion flights to three different asteroids in order to test if it is possible to destroy an asteroid without damaging the Earth by the shrapnel from the blown-up asteroid. – We can understand that global climate change and various global natural catastrophes exist because of this neutron star, which is illustrated by NASA above.

A picture from NASA. The picture tells us how you land on an asteroid. We clearly see that the probe Altair lands together with the mother ship Orion. In the background we see the Earth, which means that this asteroid is not far away.

This was a brief, rough summary of McCandless II's presentation of the near future of the Orion project. A very educational presentation with much top-level knowledge. We wish NASA good luck.

The conclusion of the days in Sweden was a visit to the city of Linköping. The picture shows the group of astronauts in front of a SAAB aircraft.

A question to ask: what do all these astronauts from all over the world have in common? Can they contribute to world peace?

Their common great interest is space and knowledge, liberal politics, free thinking, which connect the astronauts regardless of politics, religion and nationality. They have a common goal. Their job is for mankind and peace on this planet. The astronauts are good examples for politicians and clergy. Their visit to Stockholm in 2015 is evidence of this.

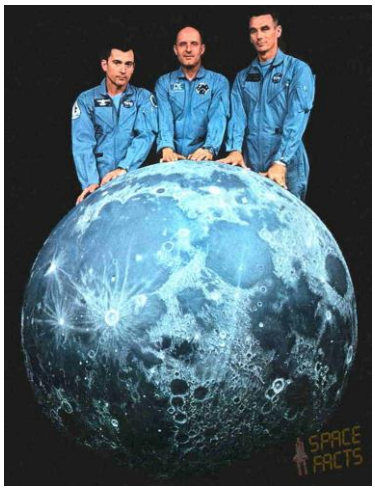
Apollo 10 and its mysterious space signal

18/05/1969 and 26/05/1969

The Apollo 10 crew on their way to LC-39 B

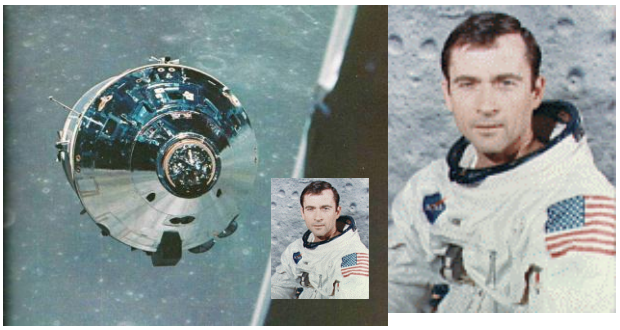
The Apollo 10 crew on their way to LC-39

Cernan, Stafford and Young

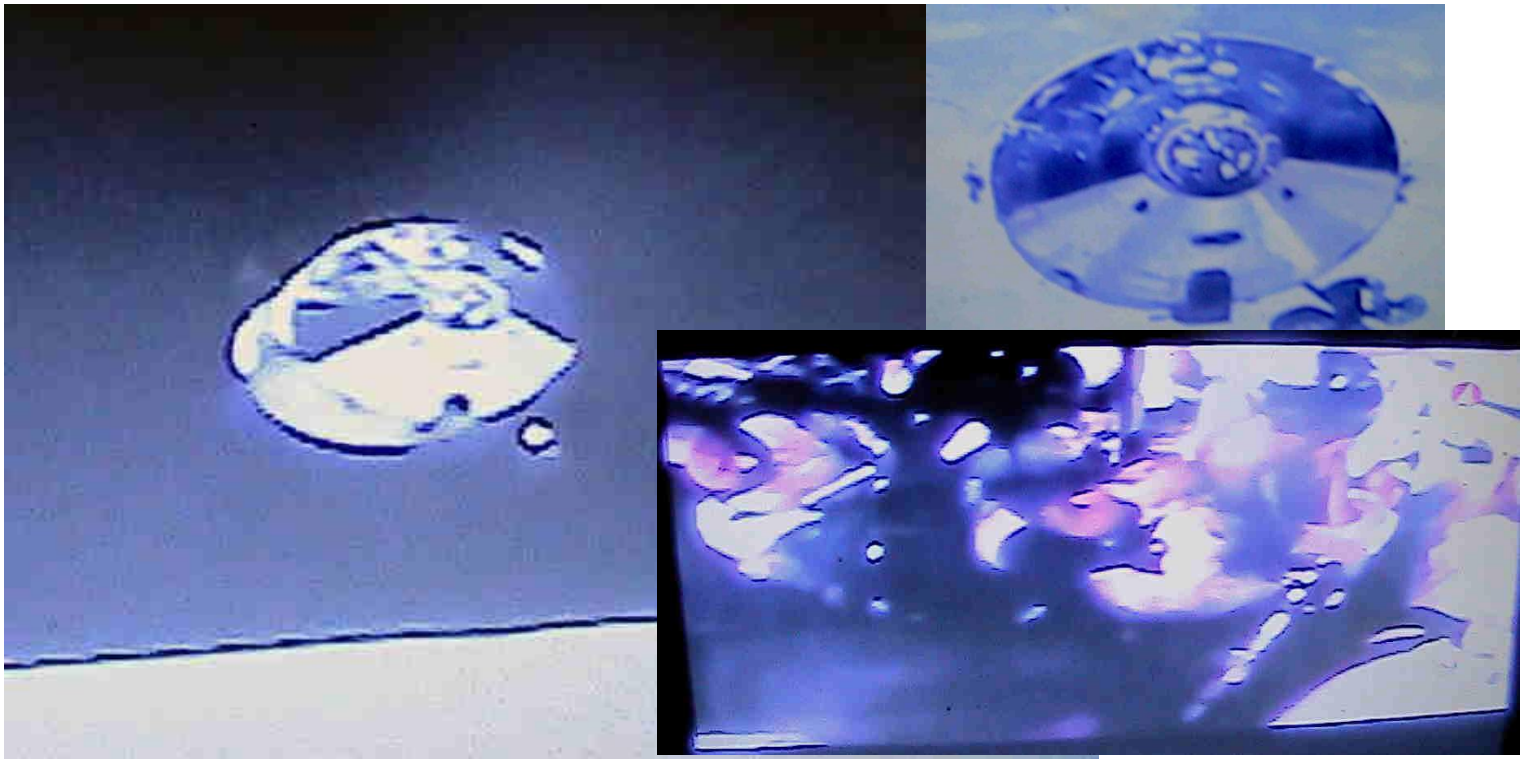


Apollo 10 at LC-39B

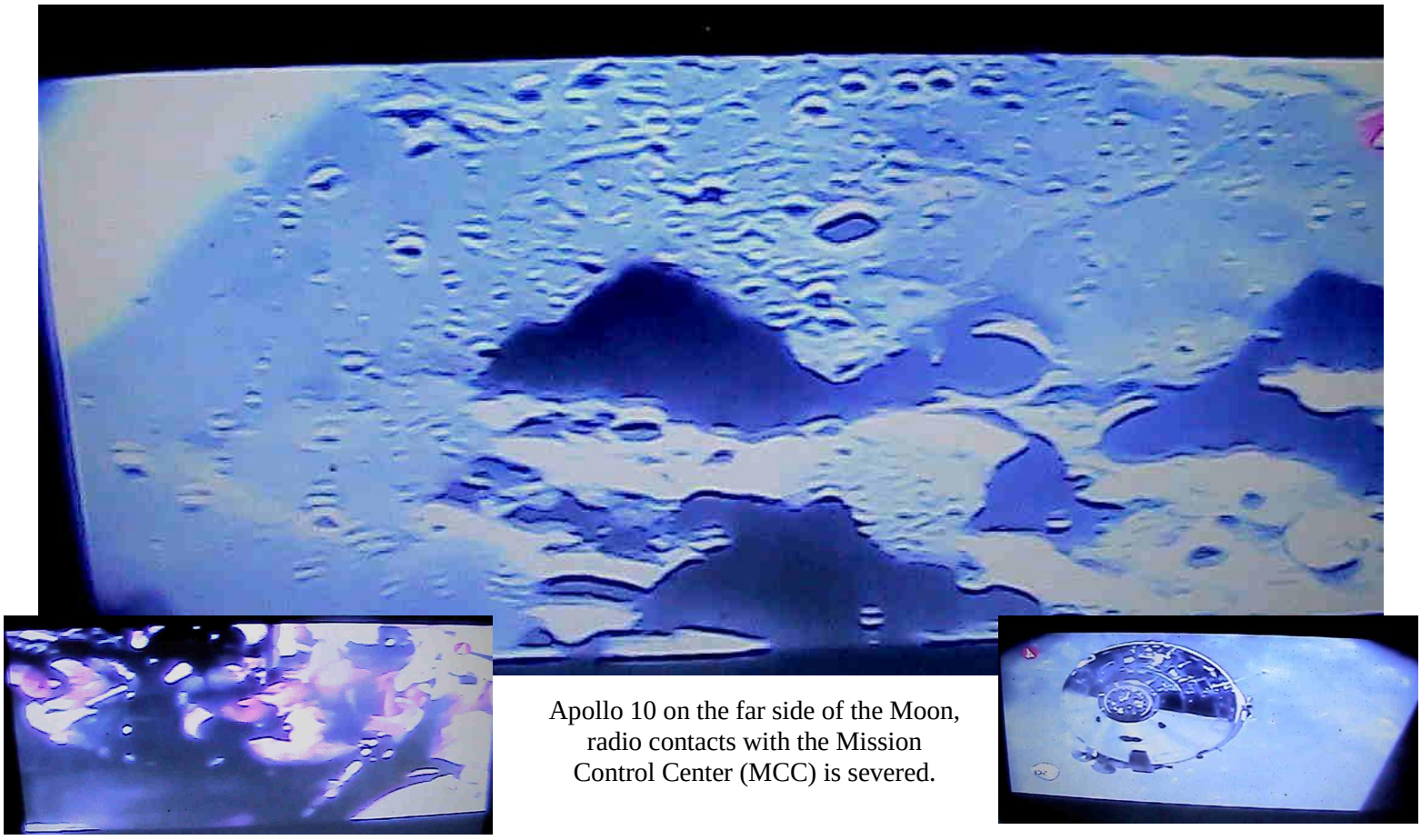
Stafford and Cernan in ML/Snoopy, on May 22, 1969, approaching the surface of the far side of the Moon



Charlie Brown orbiting the Moon, at a height of 110 kilometres with Young on board.



The Apollo 10 crew behind the Moon, 110 kilometres above the surface.



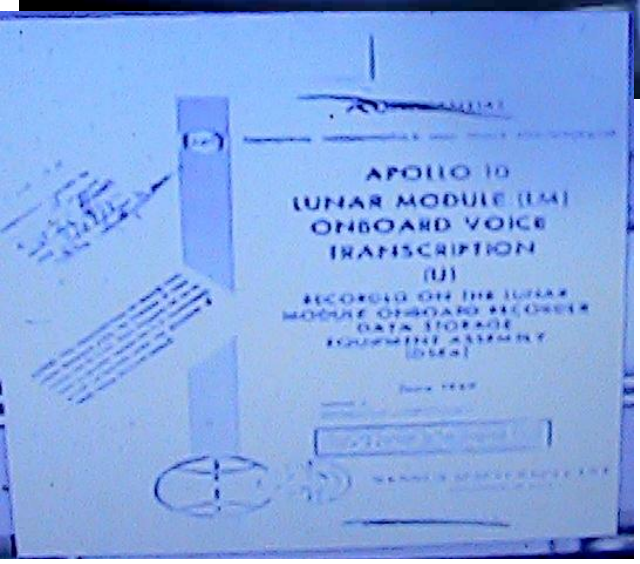
Apollo 10 on the far side of the Moon, radio contacts with the Mission Control Center (MCC) is severed.

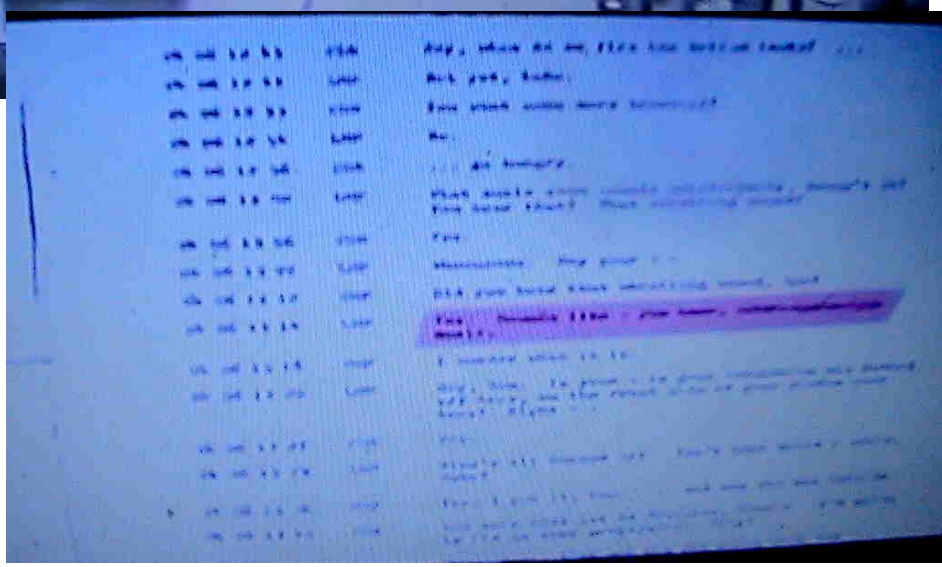
An unexpected signal from space is received at the contact between the far side of the Moon and Apollo 10.

The Apollo 10 astronauts Stafford, Young and Cernan above the surface of the Moon. Then something strange happened. The astronauts heard in the communication channel a sound, a signal, named space music by Cernan. What kind of sound was it? – NASA suggests a technical explanation: two radio signal transmitters interfered with each other. – NASA now presents a valuable clue. I am sure NASA knows what it is all about.

We know that Apollo and the MCC communicated via radio. When the communication was interrupted, the channel between Apollo and the Earth was still there for the extraterrestrials to use. They could quite simply connect to the already existent frequency. In this way the signal from the extraterrestrials reached (and was recorded by) the astronauts. When the spacecraft entered the orbit on the front side of the Moon, communication with the MCC in Houston was re-established. Apollo orbited the Moon 31 times.

The astronauts returned and handed over the tape to NASA. After having listened, NASA classified this issue from Apollo 10's lunar flight.





In 2008 NASA started talking about this and at the beginning of 2016 they de-classified the recording of space music from Apollo 10. By this space signal, the extraterrestrials only wanted to point out that they exist on the Moon, also on the far side. – More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 54-56, and ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** page 5.

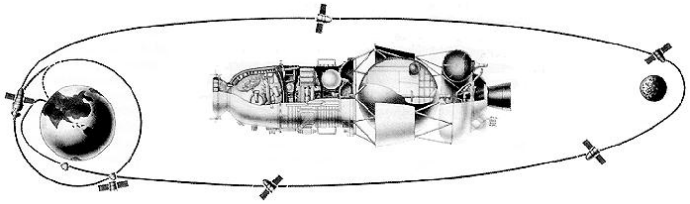
Lunar flights and landings on the far side of the Moon.
Sayuz 7k-LOK/Luna-15, Baikonur Cosmodrome: 13/07/1969. The SSSR's next Moon vehicle started with **Sayuz 7k-LOK/Luna-15**. This was a manned lunar flight with two anonymous cosmonauts onboard the **Cyrillic**, Phoenix.
Phoenix = Firebird exists both in history and religion. This space vehicle crashed on the far side of the Moon, close to Izsak-D. Almost simultaneously, on July 20, 1969, **Eagle**, **Apollo 11,** landed on the front side of the Moon. More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 13-15. The flight **Apollo 19** with lunar module **Artemis** was planned to land at the same site where Cyrillic crashed, but it was cancelled in 1975, see ***The Sun at a Disadvantage*** pp 10, 15-17 and ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** page 54. **Apollo 20** with lunar module **Phoenix** did not land until August, 1976 near the crater Izsak-D, close to the City of Knowledge on the far side of the Moon. This lunar flight was the climax of the Earth's modern space history. More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 61-86 and ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 19-22. The most mysterious lunar flight ever was with **Clementine 9**, 1997. Lunar module Clementine landed on the far side of the Moon, at crater Izsak-D. This was the longest lunar flight in history (14 days) with a top-secret mission. More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage***, pp 35-50.

The final goal for all these lunar flights was the far side of the Moon where the 'space music' appeared. We can understand that the aliens played this space music for the Apollo 10 crew as a friendly gesture. NASA has now, after 47 years, played it for the world.

The Soviet Union and the Moon

Towards the end of the 1960s the Soviet Union worked hard to be the first nation to land on the Moon.

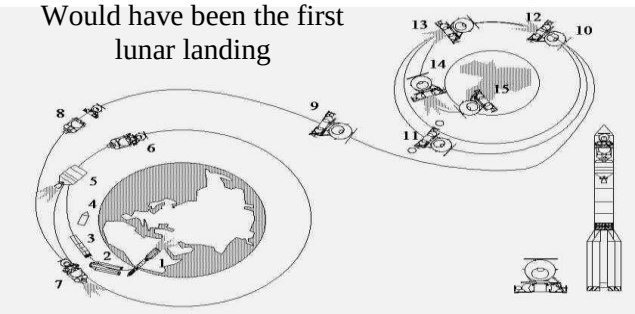
The first manned lunar flight



Yuri Gagarin, Vladimir Seryogin 02/03/1968
Soyuz 7K-LOK-1, 02/03/1968

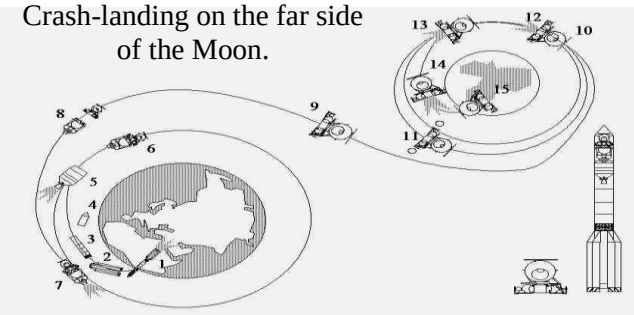
Soyuz 7K-LOK-1 orbiting the Moon on March 5, 1968. Some sources state that Soyuz 7K-LOK-1 returned to Earth. Towards the evening of March 7, the **Soyuz 7K-LOK-1** was scheduled to land here on the Earth, but the spacecraft entered at a wrong angle and burned in the atmosphere. The Soviet Union then announced that Gagarin and Seryogin had died in a flight accident. More info at ***Moon Mystery, final,*** pp 43-44.
The lunar flight was coded as Zond-4.

Would have been the first lunar landing



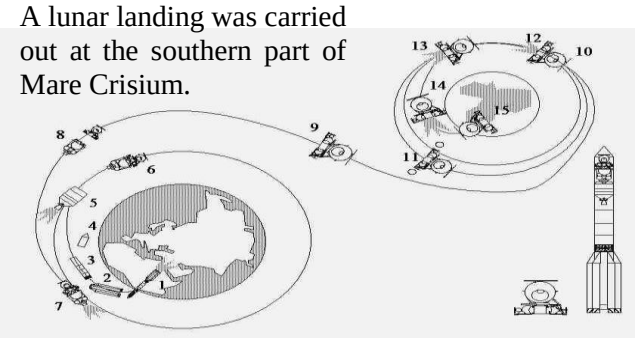
Andrei Mikoyan, anonymous, 03/07/1969
Soyuz 7K-L1-1, 03/07/1969

On July 3, 1969, the **Soyuz 7K-L1-1** was scheduled for the Moon, to carry out the first lunar landing. It was about a direct flight to the Moon (without a separate lunar module) with a large vehicle, which would be launched by a rocket called N-1, much more powerful than the American Saturn 5. Onboard the **Soyuz 7K-L1-1** were Mikoyan and an anonymous cosmonaut. The Soyuz vehicle exploded at the launch and the crew died immediately.
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 44-45.



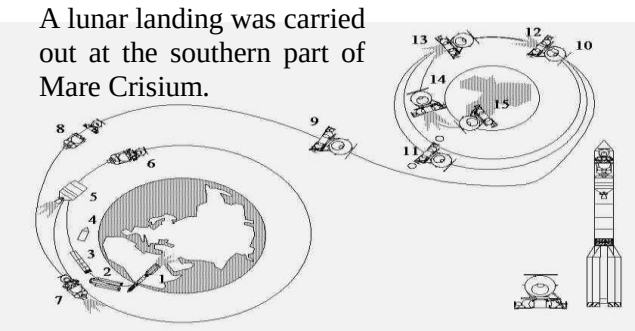
Outside crater Izsak-D on the far side of the Moon, **Cyrillic**, Phoenix, landed on July 20, 1969. **Soyuz 7K-LOK**/Luna 15 **crash-landed, its crew died, or?** More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 14-17.
The lunar flight was coded as Luna-15.

Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 15, two anonymous cosmonauts.
13/07/1969



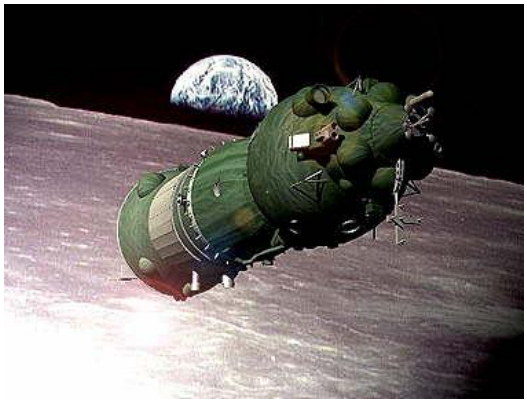
One of the cosmonauts managed to land in southern Mare Crisium on the front side of the Moon. The cosmonaut was killed shortly after the landing. More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 48-54.
The lunar flight was coded as Luna-23.

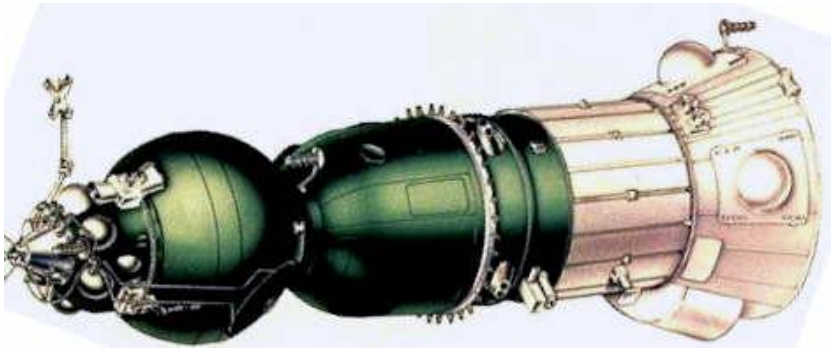
Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 23, two anonymous cosmonauts,
Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 23, 28/10/1974



One of the cosmonauts managed to land in southern Mare Crisium on the front side of the Moon. The visit was problem-free, probably the last Soviet lunar landing. This was the end of the lunar project Luna.
More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 56-60. The lunar flight was coded as Luna-24

Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 24, two anonymous cosmonauts
Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 24, 09/08/1976





The Battle about the Moon

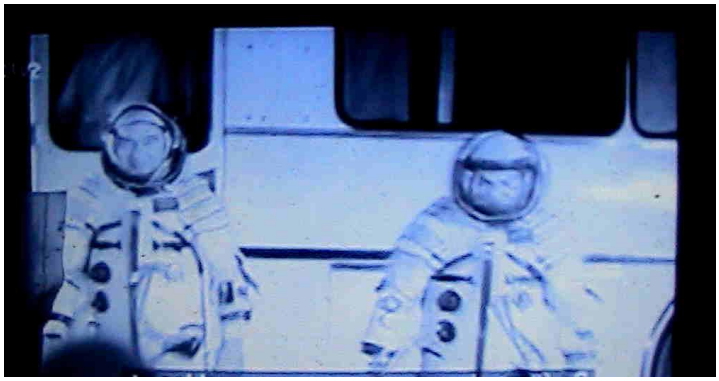
1968-1976

The crew of Soyuz 7K-LOK-1, Yuri Gagarin, Vladimir Seryogin, on their way to the launch pad
Soyuz 7K-LOK-1, 02/03/1968
Tiuratam Cosmodrome
Soyuz 7K-LOK-1 orbited the Moon a few times

The Apollo 8 crew, Borman, Lowell and Anders on their way to launch pad LC-39 A
Apollo-8, 21/12/1968
Kennedy Space Center, Florida
Apollo 8 orbited the Moon ten times
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 29-52,
The Sun at a Disadvantage, pp 4, 79.

The Soyuz 7K-L1-1 crew, Andrei Mikoyan and an anonymous cosmonaut on their way to launch pad
Soyuz 7K-L1-1, 03/07/1969
Tiuratam Cosmodrome
The launch vehicle N1 exploded at the start, would have been the first to land on the Moon.

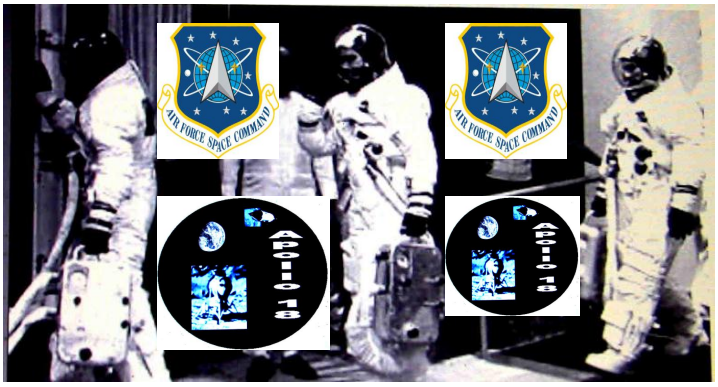
The Apollo 11 crew, Armstrong, Collins and Aldrin on their way to launch pad LC-39 A
Apollo-11, 16/07/1969
Kennedy Space Center, Florida
Apollo 11 landed on the Moon on 20/07/1969
Motto: 'One small step for a man,
one giant leap for mankind'.
Neil Armstrong, 1969 from the Moon.
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 57-61,
The Sun at a Disadvantage, page 4.



The **Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 15**/Phoenix crew: two anonymous cosmonauts on their way to **launch pad.**
Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 15, 13/07/1969
Baikonur Cosmodrome
Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 15, crashed on the far side of the Moon close to crater Izsak D on July 20, 1969.
Did the cosmonauts survive the crash?

If Soyuz 7K-LOK/**Luna 15, Phoenix** had managed to land, the Soviet Union would have won the race over the USA, by a narrow marginal. The victory would have been enormous, since they would have landed on the far side of the Moon. When the Eagle had landed, the crew told Capcom (CC) that they saw Soyuz 7K-LOK/**Luna 15** crash and its crew die. It is probable that the Soviets learned via NASA that the US had won the race to the Moon. Phoenix crashed near the four-kilometre-long UFO, the extraterrestrial spacecraft.
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 57-61,
The Sun at a Disadvantage, pp 6 and 80

The **Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 23 crew:** two anonymous cosmonauts **o their way to the launch pad.**
Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 23, 28/10/1974
Tiuratam Cosmodrome
Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 23 landed on the front side of the Moon at southern Mare Crisium **on November 6, 1974.**



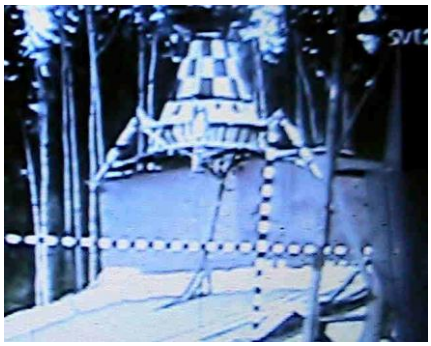
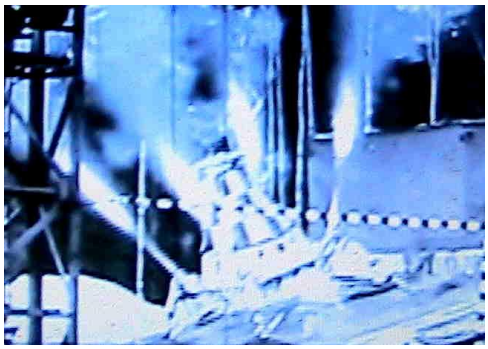
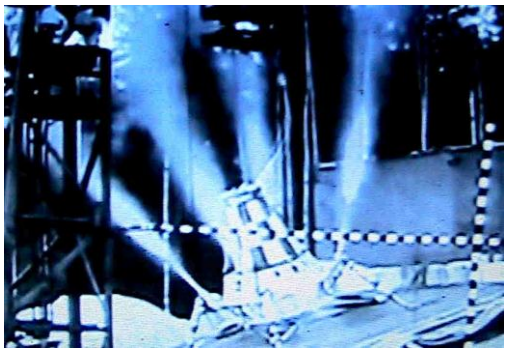
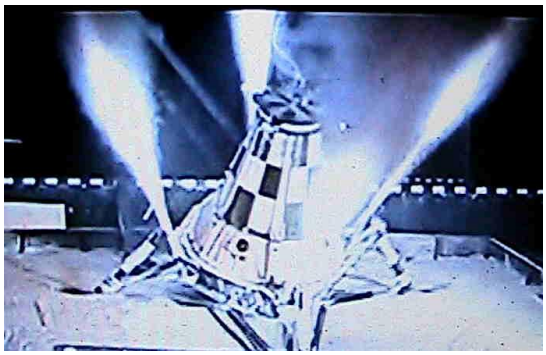
The Apollo 18 crew: N Walker, J Grey and B Anderson on their way to launch pad SLC-6.
Apollo 18, 18/12/1974?
Vandenberg Air Force Base, California
Apollo 18 landed on the Moon 22/12/1974?
They landed at southern Mare Crisium on the front side of the Moon.
More at ***Visitors to the Moon, final***, pp 20-48, **Sun at a Disadvantage**, pp 9, 85-86

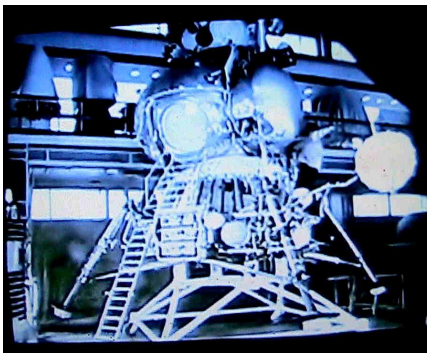
The **Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 24 crew:** two anonymous cosmonauts **on their way to the launch pad.**
Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 24, 09/08/1976
Tiuratam Cosmodrome
Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 24, landed on the front side of the Moon at southern Mare Crisium **on August 18, 1976.**

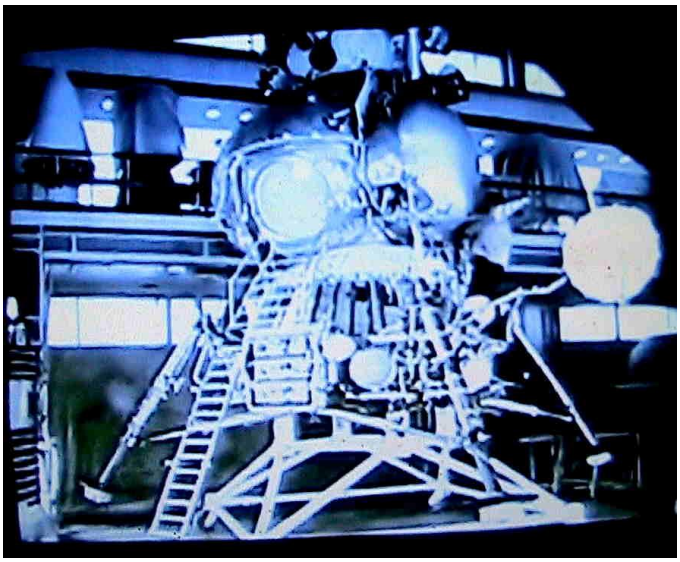
The Apollo 20 crew: W Rutledge, L Snyder and A Leonov on their way to launch pad SLC-6.
Apollo 20, 16/08/1976
Vandenberg Air Force Base, California
Apollo 20 landed on the far side of the Moon on 18/08/1976.
They landed in the vicinity of Izsak-D.
More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final***, pp 61-85, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage***, pp 10, 86-87

Final Goal

The Soviet lunar module Lunnig Korabl, LK



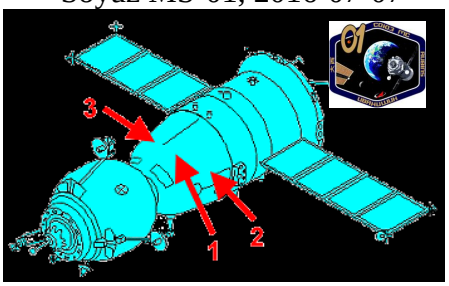


The Soviet Union carried out a large amount of landing tests connected to the lunar landing. The pictures above shows how one of the tests of the lunar module was completed. According to some sources, **Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 15**/Phoenix landed on the far side of the Moon in 1969, shortly before Apollo 11, the Eagle. We can do a brief summary aided by the secret list published on the Inernet: the Soviet Union beat the US to the Moon, they were the first to land there, but their lunar missions failed and the US won the battle of the Moon. After 1975 the Soviet Union/Russia and the USA have worked together on many valuable spaceflights and space research at a high level of knowledge. Now I must add that China, too, is doing the same as the third great space nation of the world. They have also landed on the Moon with its unmanned spacecraft Chang´-e 3 and lunar vehicle Yutu in 2013. More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 61-69. The Moon is an important celestial body.

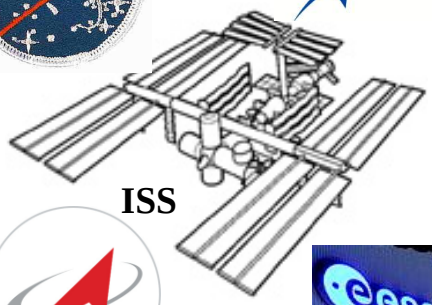
The Cosmonauts

BBC and the cosmonauts. In 2014 the BBC produced a documentary about the Russian space program. The documentary was named *The Cosmonauts* and was produced after authorisation by the Russian Space Agency. The cosmonauts Aleksej Leonovand Georgij Gretjko were among the first cosmonauts. They related the reasons why the Soviet Union lost the race to the Moon, why so many spaceflights failed and why so many cosmonauts died in the beginning. Sergej Koroljov was the head designer and leader of the space program, he personally chose the cosmonauts for future projects via dialog and conversation. He was described as being the brain behind everything, bu the lacked resources, i.e. money. This was why the Soviets lost the Moon to NASA, the US. After his death in 1966 there was a vacuum and the moon landings disappeared into it. Time and money were needed, but the Soviet Union had neither. After the agreement on cooperation between the Soviet Union and the US in 1974-75, the Soviets became more open. It is evident, that both cosmonauts and astronauts work for mankind and peace. I hope the taikonauts will join soon.

Soyuz MS-01, 2016-07-07



Expedition 48

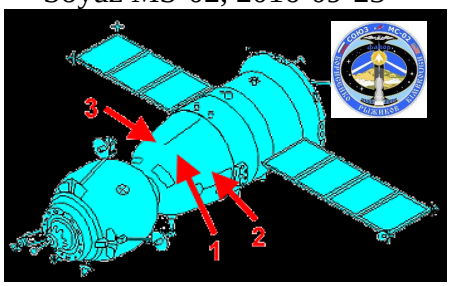


ISS

РОСКОСМОС

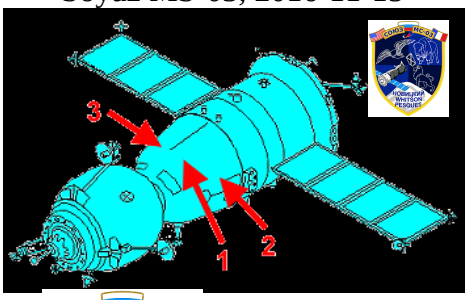
ISS and the neutron star in the form of a comet. The ISS space station started its activities in 2000 and since then it watches over the feared neutron star Nemesis/Planet X.

Soyuz MS-02, 2016-09-23



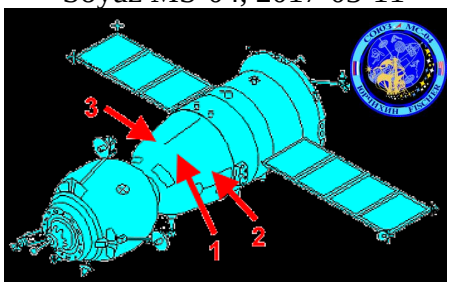
Expedition 49

Soyuz MS-03, 2016-11-15



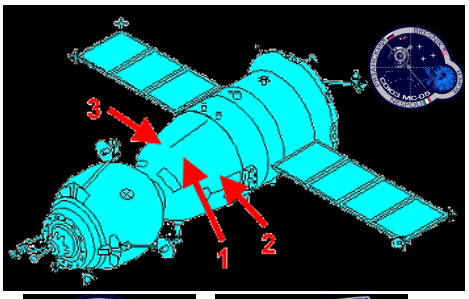
Expedition 50

Soyuz MS-04, 2017-03-11

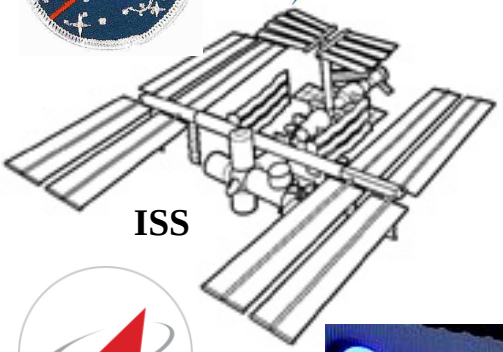


Expedition 51

Soyuz MS-05, 2017-06-



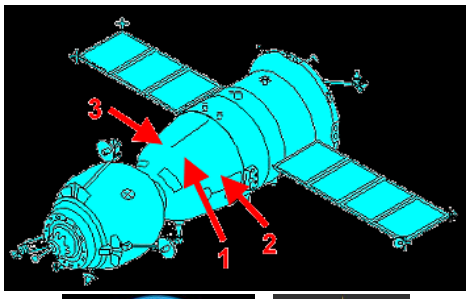
Expedition 52



ISS

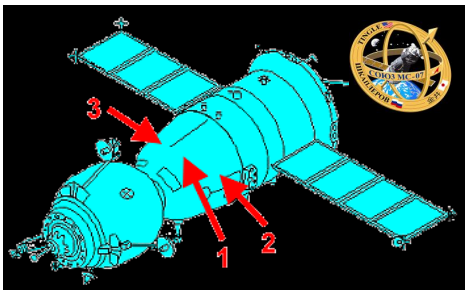
РОСКОСМОС

Soyuz MS-06, 2017-09-



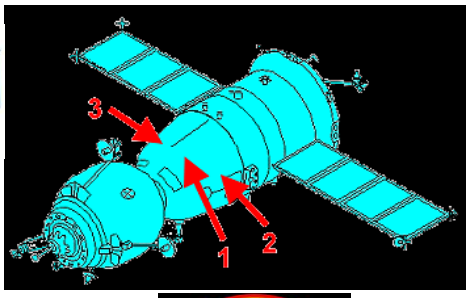
Expedition 53

Soyuz MS-07, 2017-11-



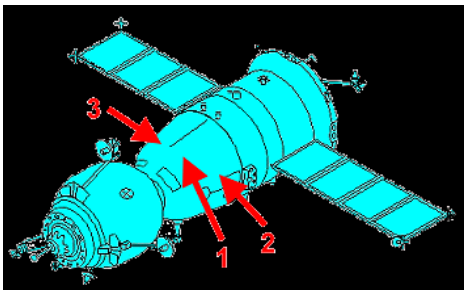
Expedition 54

Soyuz MS-08, 2018-03-



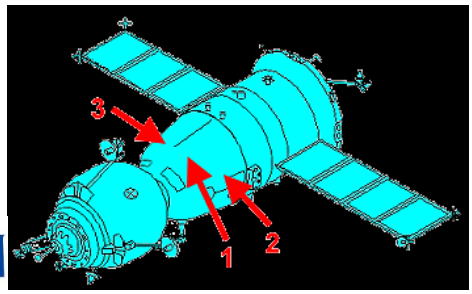
Expedition 55

Soyuz MS-09, 2018-05-



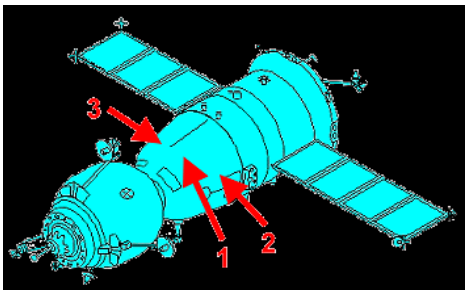
Expedition 56

Soyuz MS-10, 2018-09-



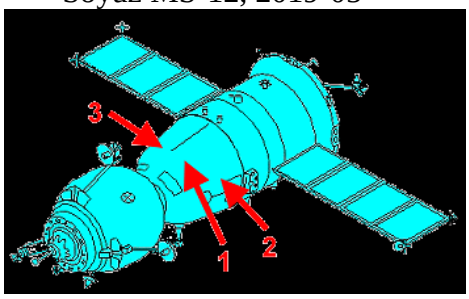
Expedition 57

Soyuz MS-11, 2019-03-



Expedition 58

Soyuz MS-12, 2019-05-

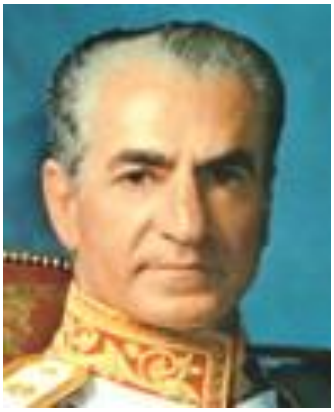


Expedition 59

The Best Mottos of All Times

According to my knowledge, these three individuals had the best mottos ever.

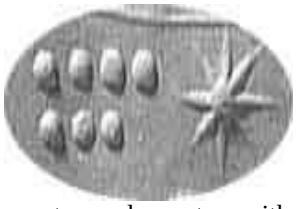
Julius Caesar, 100-44
Roman Empire, Motto:
'The Die is Cast'
'I came, I saw, I conquered'
More info at
Man, God and Science, page 59.



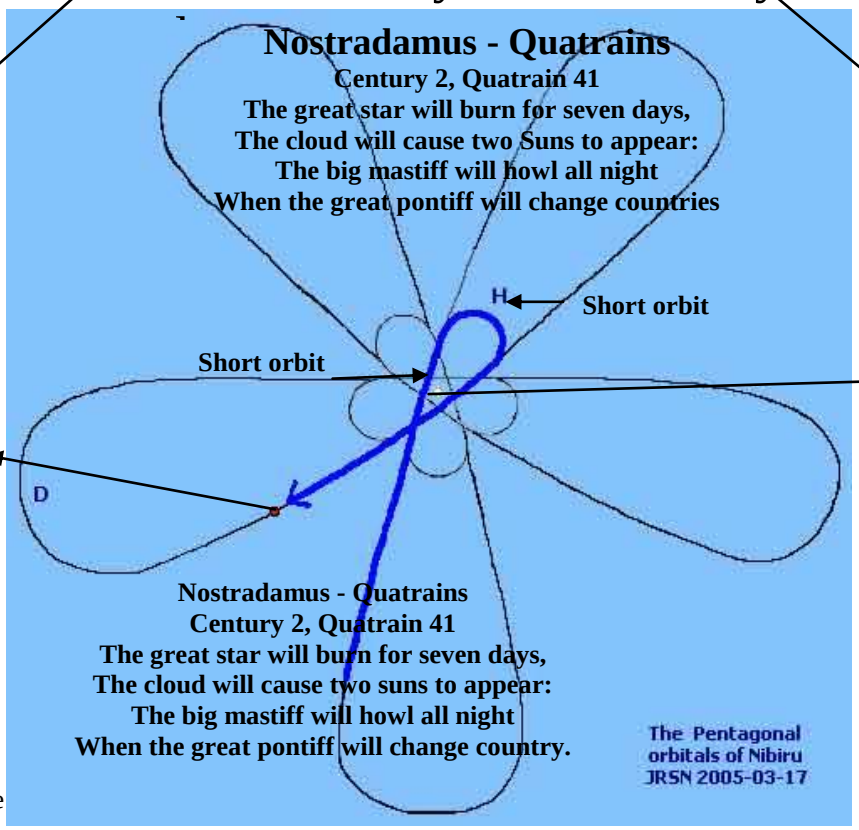
The Shah of Iran, 1941-1979
Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, (1919-1979))
Pahlavi Dynasty, King of Kings, Motto:
'Cyrus, Great King! Sleep in peace, we are awake'.
'He who created me says He is the Judge."
More info at ***The Falcon does not Fly any More***, page 27.

Neil Armstrong, 1930-2012
Astronaut, NASA, Motto:
'A small step for Man, a giant leap for Mankind'
Neil Armstrong, 1969, from the Moon
More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** page 6.

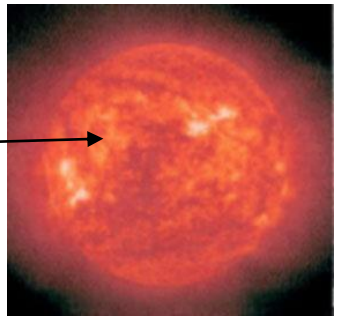
A thousand years = One day

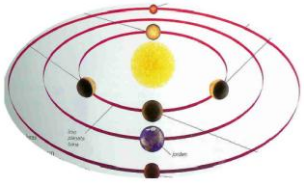


The neutron solar system with the neutron star: 7 planets orbit the dark sun.



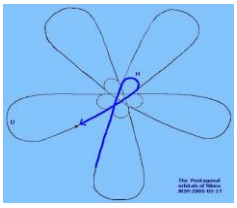
Nostradamus and the binary star system

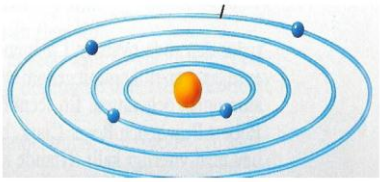




Our solar system with the Sun: 8 planets orbit the Sun.

The picture is an illustration of the neutron star's pentagonal orbit around the sun. The neutron star is already inside our solar system, on the long orbit and will enter the short orbit after it has passed the Sun. The short orbit is around 800-1,000 years. Time is slower in the neutron star's solar system, where also the planet Nibiru orbits the dark sun. Nibiru has no Moon. According to some sources a day there corresponds to 1,000 years, seven days 7,000 years. More info at ***Abomination of Desolation*** and ***The Riddle of Gravitation,*** pp 10-13.





From STS 1 to STS 400

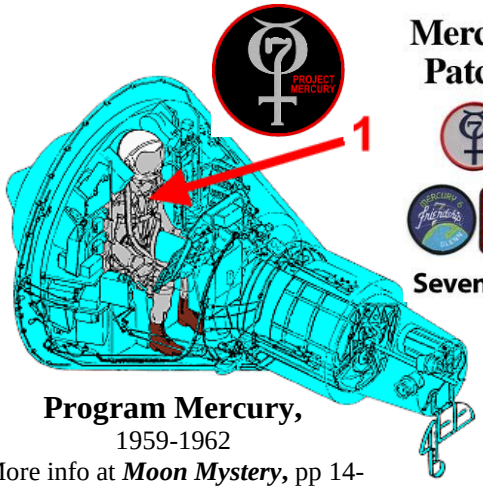
STS-135

Orbiter: Atlantis
Launch: July 8, 2011
Final Flight of Atlantis
Final Flight of the Shuttle Program

At the start, NASA had plans for spaceflights with the space shuttle up to STS-400. The last spaceflight was planned to have the neutron star in focus, according to the STS-400's patch or emblem. As early as in 2011, NASA put an end to its 30-year-long space project with STS-135, which achieved a problem-free finish. NASA has handed over unforgettable knowledge about space and spaceflights from project Mercury and onwards.

STS-400

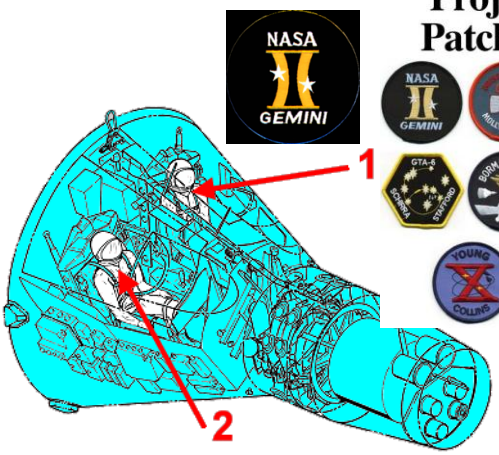
Final Flight of Endeavour
Launch: Launch on Need (LON)
2018-19
Final Flight of the Shuttle Program



Mercury Program Patch Collection

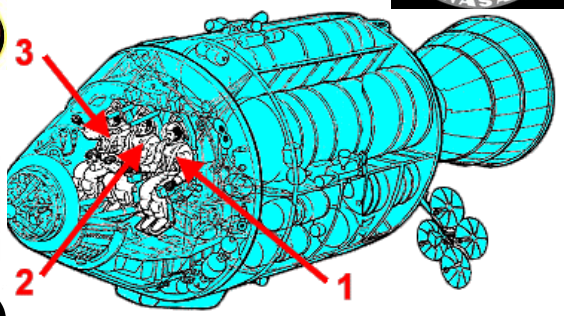
Seven 3-inch Patches!

Program Mercury,
1959-1962
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 14-18

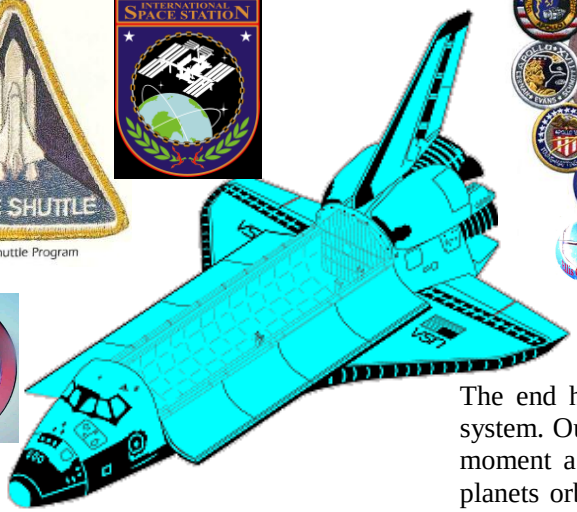


Project Gemini Patch Collection

Program Gemiini,
1965-1966
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 23-142 and
Visitors to the Moon, final, pp 34-36



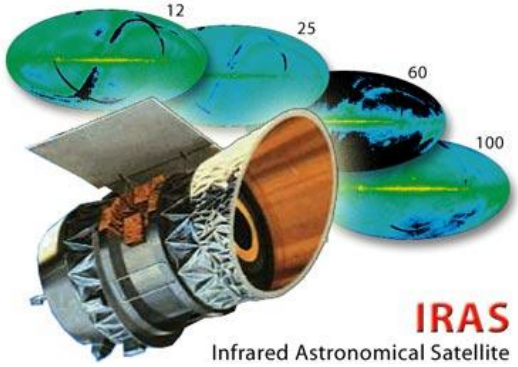
Program Apollo,
1967-1976
More info at ***Moon Mystery*** pp 47-102,
Visitors to the Moon, final, pp 20-27, 36-49, 54-55, 61-85,
The Sun at a Disadvantage, pp 4-10, 13-17, 78-87, 88-89.

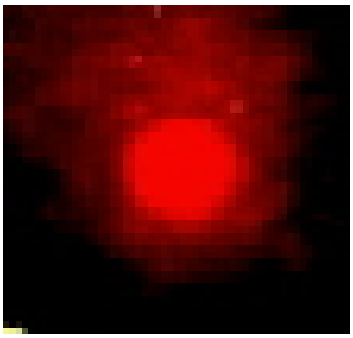


STS program,
1977-2011
More info at ***Moon Mystery***, pp 103-104 and
The Sun at a Disadvantage, pp 28-33, 48-49, 88

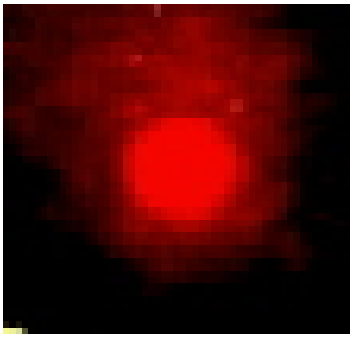
The end has begun. Global climate change is here because of the binary star system. Our solar system has two suns orbiting each other. One of them is at the moment a loser. The closer the comet, the neutron star, comes, the faster the planets orbit the Sun. The Earth, too, will submit to a change of its vibrational level and due to the acceleration time will run faster here, a further sign of the presence of the neutron star in the solar system. We all know that time goes faster, now we know why. What remains now is waiting for the arrival of the large comet, the neutron star, a natural catastrophe.

As a conclusion of this topic, let me briefly look back to the IRAS satellite which was launched on January 25, 1983, from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. A joint effort by the USA, Holland och Great Britain.

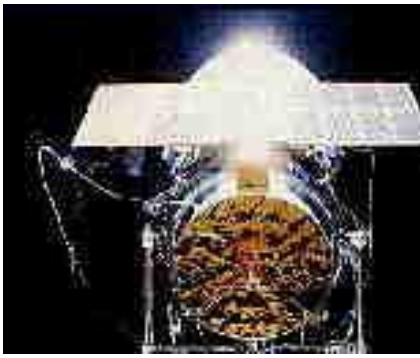


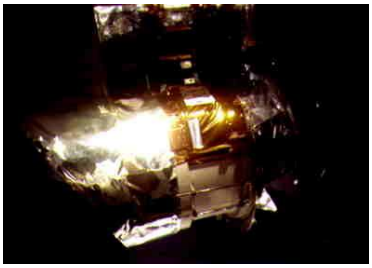


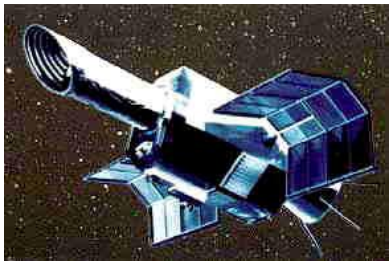
Possibly as Large as Jupiter
Mystery Heavenly Body Discovered
By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writer
A heavenly body possibly as large as the giant planet Jupiter and possibly so close to Earth that it would be part of this solar system has been found in the direction of the constellation Orion by an orbiting telescope aboard the U.S. infrared astronomical satellite.
So mysterious is the object that astronomers do not know if it is a planet, a giant comet, a nearby "protostar" that never got hot enough to become a star, a distant galaxy so young that it is still in the process of forming its first stars or a galaxy so shrouded in dust that none of the light cast by its stars ever gets through.
"All I can tell you is that we don't know what it is," Dr. Gerry Neugebauer, IRAS chief scientist for California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and director of the Palomar Observatory for the California Institute of Technology, said in an interview.
The most fascinating explanation of this mystery body, which is so cold it casts no light and has never been seen by optical telescopes on Earth or in space, is that it is a giant gaseous planet as large as Jupiter and as close to Earth as 50 billion miles. While that may seem like a great distance in earthbound terms, it is a stone's throw in cosmological terms, so close in fact that it would be the nearest heavenly body to Earth beyond the outermost planet Pluto.
"If it is really that close, it would be a part of our solar system," said Dr. James Houck of Cornell University's Center for Radio Physics
See OBJECT, A12, Col. 1
Planet X—Is It Really Out There?
Shrouded from the sun's light, mysteriously tugging at the orbits of Uranus and Neptune, is an unseen force that astronomers suspect may be Planet X—a 10th resident of the Earth's celestial neighborhood.
Last year, the infrared astronomical satellite (IRAS), circling in a polar orbit 560 miles from the Earth, detected heat from an object about 50 billion miles away that is now the subject of intense speculation.
Clues Get Warm in the Search for Planet X
Planet X?
50 billion miles
WORLD REPORT, Sept. 10, 1984



More info at ***The Maya Calendar and Omega*.**

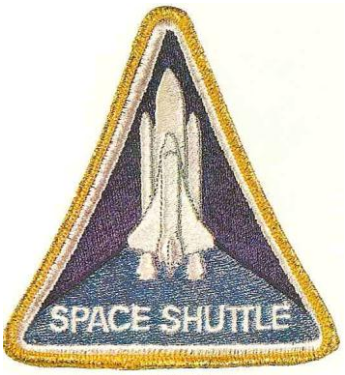




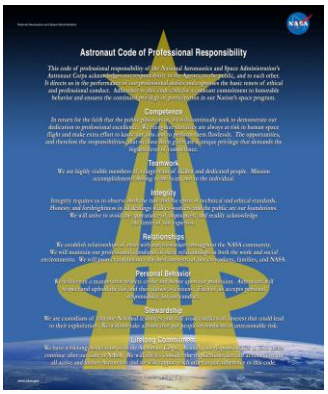


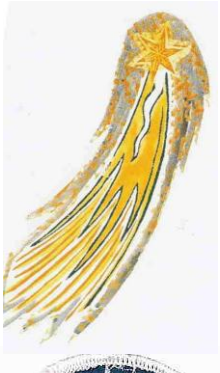
As far as I understand, the satellite IRAS was specially equipped to discover planets outside the borders of the solar system, behind Pluto (Kuiper Belt), a cooperation with Holland and Great Britain. This satellite also discovered the neutron star Nemesis in 1983. NASA had a clue about this as early as in the 1960's and 70s. Apollo 14's patch from 1971 is an illustration of a comet and Nemesis will, in the end, appear as a comet. The patch also tells us that there is a correspondence between the neutron star and the Moon. It may be that the Moon was part of the neutron star's solar system in the past. The Moon is not mentioned in ancient records, only a small Moon, called **Azatlan** existed in those days. It crashed against the Earth. More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 3 and 19, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** page 3. One issue is quite clear: NASA and its allies know more about the history of both the Moon and the neutron star, more than they want to publicize. Even the NASA astronauts have found strange things on the Moon, on the front side and on the far side. More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 96-102. A brief conclusion establishes that the IRAS was the most important satellite in space history when it comes to the neutron star.

Into SPACE



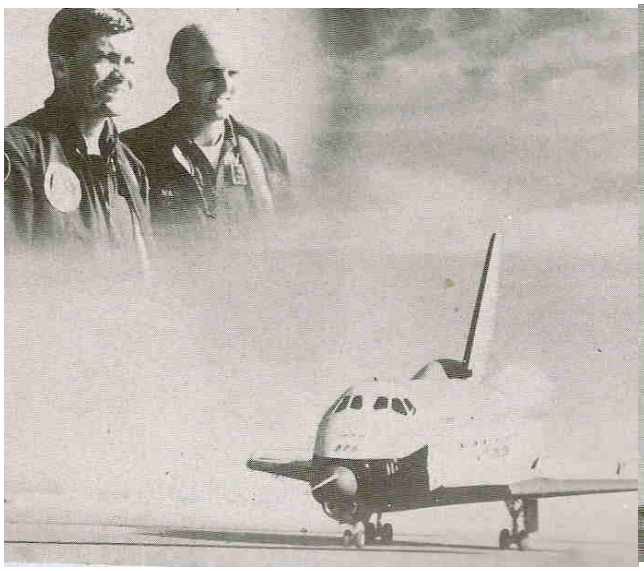
Space Shuttle Program

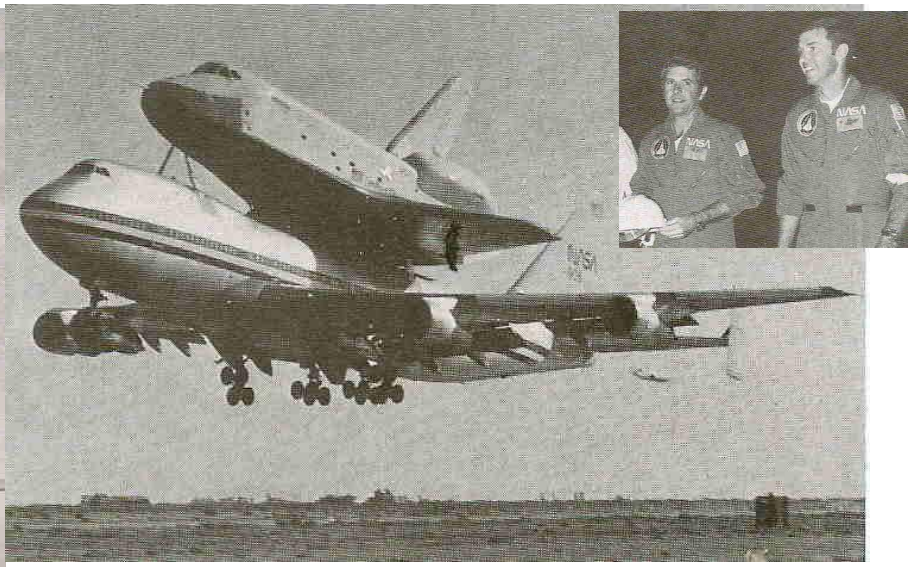




STS Test-1, Enterprise
Fred Haise, Charles Fullerton
12/08/1977

STS Test-2, Enterprise
Joe Engle, Richard Truly
16/09/1977





Anyone who follows the space program can see that there is a main axis in the program Apollo-IRAS-STS-ISS. Anyone who studies and digs into the space programs of the Earth can see a fairly clear picture with the neutron star in focus, discovered in 1983. It will soon turn up in the skies between Mars and Jupiter. The NASA STS program functioned as a space elevator between the Earth and space and without the space shuttles there would be no manned international space station in space, close to the Earth.

Let us now look back to the NASA STS space program, the most important space program during 30 years, the space elevator between us and heaven.

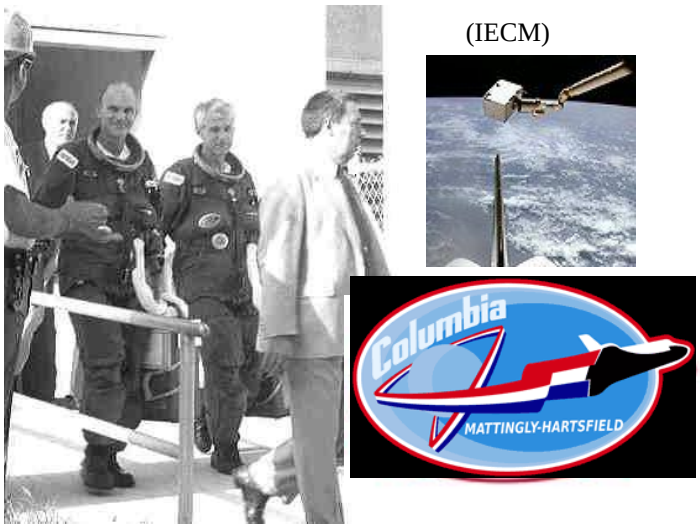
STS-1, Columbia
John W. Young, Robert Crippen
April 12. 1981
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-2, Columbia
Joe H. Engle. Richard H. Truly
November 12, 1981
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

(PDP)

STS-3, Columbia
Jack R. Lousma, C. Gordon Fullerton
March 22, 1982,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

(IECM)



STS-4, Columbia
Thomas K. Mattingly I, Henry W. Hartfields, Jr
July 4, 1982
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

SBS 3 satellit

STS-5, Columbia
Vance D. Brand, Robert F. Overmyer, Joseph P. Allen, William B. Lenoir
November 11, 1982,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

TDRS-A

STS-6, Challenger
Paul J. Weitz, Karol J. Bobko, Story Musgrave, Donald H. Peterson
April 4, 1983,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-7, Challenger
Robert L. Crippen, Frederick H. Hauck, John M. Fabian, Sally K. Ride
Norman E. Thagard
June 18, 1983,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-8, Challenger
Richard H. Truly, Daniel C. Brandenstein, Guion S. Bluford, Jr.
Dale A. Gardner, William E. Thornton
September 5, 1983,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-9, Columbia
John W. Young, Brewster H. Shaw, Jr.,Owen K. Garriott
Robert A. Parker, Ulf Merbold, Byron K. Lichtenberg
December 8, 1983,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-41-B, Challenger
Vance D. Brand, Robert L. Gibson, Bruce McCandless II
Robert L. Stewart, Ronald E. McNair EVAs 2
February 3, 1984,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-41-C, Challenger
Robert L. Crippen. Francis R. Scobee, Terry J. Hart, James D. A. van Hoften
George D. Nelson, - April 6, 1984, KSC, Florida 39A

STS-41-D, Discovery
Henry W. Hartsfield, Jr., Michael L. Coats, Richard M. Mullane
Steven A. Hawley, Judith A. Resnik, Charles D. Walker
September 5, 1984, KSC, Florida 39A

ERBS

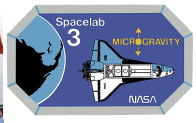
STS-41-G, Challenger
Robert L. Crippen, Jon A. McBride, Kathryn D. Sullivan, Sally K. Ride
David C. Leestma, Paul D. Scully-Power, Marc Garneau
October 5, 1984,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-51-A, Discovery
Frederick Hauck, David M. Walker, Joseph P. Allen, Anna Lee
Fisher, Dale Gardner
November 16, 1984,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-51-C, Discovery, DOD
Thomas K. Mattingly II, Loren J. Shriver, Ellison S.
Onizuka, James F. Buchli, Gary E. Payton
January 24, 1985,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

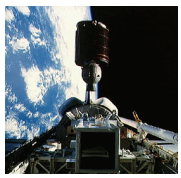
Telesat-I

STS-51-D, Discovery
Karol J. Bobko, Donald E. Williams, M. Rhea Seddon
S. David Griggs, Jeffrey A. Hoffman, Charles D. Walker
Edwin J. Garn
April 12, 1985,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

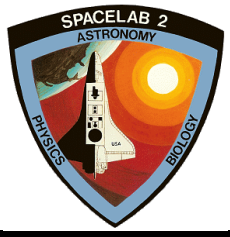


STS-51B, Challenger
Karol J. Bobko, Donald E. Williams, M Rheha Seddon, S. David Griggs
Jeffrey A. Hoffman, Charles D. Walker, Edwin J. Garn,
April 12, 1985, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

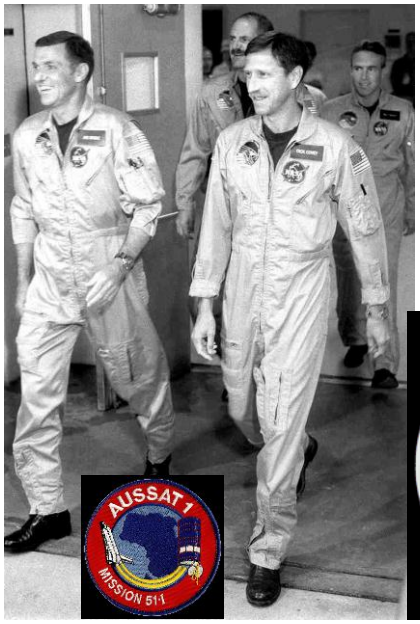
Morelos



STS-51-G, Discovery
Daniel C. Brandenstein, John O. Creighton, John M. Fabian, Steven R. Nagel
Shannon W. Lucid, Patrick Baudry, Sultan Salman Al Saud
June 17, 1985, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A



STS-51-F, Challenger
C. Gordon Fullerton, Roy D. Bridges, Jr., Karl G. Henize, F. Story Musgrave, Anthony W. England, Loren W. Acton, John-David F. Bartoe
July 29, 1985
June 17, 1985, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A



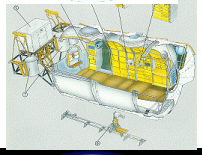
Syncom IV-3

STS-51-I, Discovery
Joe H. Engle, Richard O. Covey, James D. A. van Hoften
John M. Lounge, William F. Fisher
August 27, 1985,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-51-J, Atlantis, DOD
Karol J. Bobko, Ronald J. Grabe, David C. Hilmers
Robert L. Stewart, William A. Pailes
October 3, 1985,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

Satcom K2

Spacelab D1



STS-61-A, Challenger
Henry W. Hartsfield, Jr., Steven R. Nagel, Bonnie J. Dunbar, James F. Buchli Guion S. Bluford, Reinhard Furrer, Ernst Messerschmid, Wubbo Ockels
October 30, 1985, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-61-B, Atlantis
Brewster H. Shaw, Jr. Bryan D. O'Connor, Jerry L. Ross, Mary L. Cleave, Sherwood C. Spring, Charles D. Walker, Rodolfo Neri Vela
November 27, 1985, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

Satcom K1

STS-61-C, Columbia
Robert L. Gibson, Charles F. Bolden, George D. Nelson, Steven A. Hawley, Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, Clarence W. "Bill" Nelson
Robert J. Cenker, January 18, 1986,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

Challenger explosion 73 seconds after liftoff; crew was killed

STS-51-L, Challenger, (10)
Francis R. Scobee †, Michael J. Smith †, Ellison S. Onizuka †
Judith A. Resnik †, Ronald E. McNair †, Gregory B. Jarvis †
S. Christa McAuliffe † January 28, 1986,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

TDRS-3

STS-26, Discovery
Frederick H. Hauck, Richard O. Covey, John M. Lounge, David C. Hilmers, George D. Nelson
September 29, 1988, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-27, Atlantis
Robert L. Gibson, Guy S. Gardner, Richard M. Mullane
Jerry L. Ross, William M. Shepherd
December 6, 1988, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

TDRS-4

STS-29, Discovery
Michael L. Coats, John E. Blaha, Robert C. Springer
James F. Buchli. James P. Bagian
March 13, 1989, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Magellan

STS-30, Atlantis
David M. Walker, Ronald J. Grabe, Mark C. Lee
Norman E. Thagard, Mary L. Cleave
May 4, 1989, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-28, Columbia, DOD
Brewster H. Shaw, Jr., Richard N. Richards, James C. Adamson
David C. Leestma, Mark N. Brown
August 13, 1989, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Galileo

STS-34, Atlantis
Donald E. Williams, Michael J. McCulley, Shannon W. Lucid
Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, Ellen S. Baker
October 23, 1989, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-33, Discovery, DOD
Frederick D. Gregory, John E. Blaha, Manley L. Carter, Jr.
F. Story Musgrave, Kathryn C. Thornton
November 23, 1989, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

LDEF

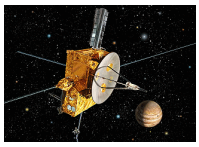
STS-32, Columbia
Daniel C. Brandenstein, James D. Wetherbee, Bonnie J. Dunbar
Marsha S. Ivins, G. David Low
January 20, 1990, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-36, Atlantis, DOD
John O. Creighton, John H. Casper, Pierre J. Thuot, David C. Hilmers, Richard M. Mullane
February 28, 1990, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

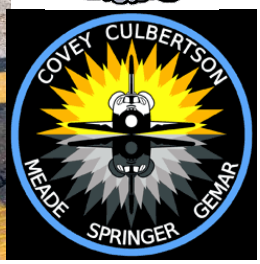
Hubble Space Telescope

STS-31, Discovery
Loren J. Shriver, Charles F. Bolden, Jr., Bruce McCandless II
Steven A. Hawley, Kathryn D. Sullivan
April 24, 1990, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Ulysses



STS-41, Discovery
Richard N. Richards, Robert D. Cabana, Bruce E. Melnick
William M. Shepherd, Thomas D. Akers
October 6, 1990, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B



STS-38, Atlantis, DOD
Richard O. Covey, Frank L. Culbertson, Jr., Carl J. Meade
Robert C. Springer, Charles D. Gemar
November 20, 1990, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ASTRO-E

STS-35, Columbia
Vance D. Brand, Guy S. Gardner, Jeffrey A. Hoffman, John M. Lounge
Robert A. Parker, Samuel T. Durrance, Ronald A. Parise
December 11, 1990, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

CGRO

STS-37, Atlantis
Steven R. Nagel, Kenneth D. Cameron, Linda M. Godwin, Jerry L. Ross, Jay Apt
April 5, 1991, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-39, Discovery, DOD
Michael L. Coats, L. Blaine Hammond, Jr., Gregory J. Harbaugh, Donald R. McMonagle, Guion S. Bluford, Jr., Charles L. Veach, Richard J. Hieb
May, 6 1991, , Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-40, Columbia
Bryan D. O'Connor, Sidney M. Gutierrez, James P. Bagian
Tamara E. Jernigan, M. Rhea Seddon, F. Drew Gaffney
Millie Hughes-Fulford
June 5, 1991, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-43, Atlantis
John E. Blaha, Michael A. Baker, Shannon W. Lucid
G. David Low, James C. Adamson
August 2, 1991, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-48, Discovery
John O. Creighton, Kenneth S. Reightler, Jr., Charles D. Gemar, James F. Buchli, Mark N. Brown
September 18, 1991, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-44, Atlantis, DOD
Frederick D. Gregory, Terence T. Henricks, James S. Voss
F. Story Musgrave, Mario Runco, Jr., Thomas J. Hennen
November 24, 1991, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

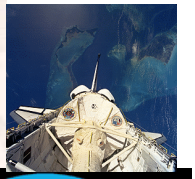
STS-42, Discovery
Ronald J. Grabe, Stephen S. Oswald, Norman E. Thagard
William F. Readdy, David C. Hilmers, Roberta L. Bondar, Ulf Merbold
January 30, 1992, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

Research

STS-45, Atlantis
Charles F. Bolden, Jr., Brian Duffy, Kathryn D. Sullivan
David C. Leestma, Michael Foale, Dirk Frimout, Byron K. Lichtenberg
March 24, 1992, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-49, Endeavour
Daniel C. Brandenstein, Kevin P. Chilton, Richard J. Hieb
Bruce E. Melnick, Pierre J. Thuot, Kathryn C. Thornton, Thomas D. Akers
May 7, 1992, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

USML-1



STS-50, Columbia
Richard N. Richards, Kenneth D. Bowersox, Bonnie J. Dunbar
Ellen S. Baker, Carl J. Meade, Lawrence J. DeLucas
Eugene H. Trinh
June 25, 1992, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

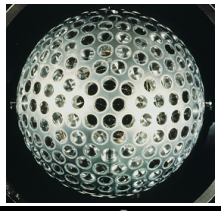
TSS

STS-46, Atlantis
Loren J. Shriver, Andrew M. Allen, Claude Nicollier, Marsha
S. Ivins, Jeffrey A. Hoffman, Franklin R. Chang-Diaz,
Franco Malerba
July 31, 1992, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

Spacelab J

STS-47, Endeavour
Robert L. Gibson, Curtis L. Brown, Jr., Mark C. Lee, Jay Apt
N. Jan Davis, Mae C. Jemison,Mamoru Mohri,
September 20, 1992, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

LAGEOS



STS-52, Columbia
James D. Wetherbee, Michael A. Baker, Charles L. Veach
William M. Shepherd, Tamara E. Jernigan, Steven G. MacLean
October 22, 1992, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-53, Discovery, DOD
David M. Walker, Robert D. Cabana, Guion S. Bluford
Michael R. Clifford, James S. Voss,
December 2, 1992, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

TDRS-F

STS-54, Endeavour
John H. Casper, Donald R. McMonagle, Mario Runco, Jr.
Gregory J. Harbaugh, Susan J. Helms
January 13, 1993, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Atlas-2

STS-56, Discovery
Kenneth D. Cameron, Stephen S. Oswald, C. Michael Foale
Kenneth D. Cockrell, Ellen Ochoa
April 8, 1993, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Spacelab D-2

STS-55, Columbia
Steven R. Nagel, Terence T. Henricks, Jerry L. Ross, Charles J. Precourt, Bernard A. Harris, Jr., Ulrich Walter, Hans Schlegel
April 26, 1993, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

EURECA

STS-57, Endeavour
Ronald J. Grabe, Brian Duffy, G. David Low, Nancy J. Sherlock, Peter J. Wisoff, Janice E. Voss
June 21, 1993, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

ACTS

STS-51, Discovery
Frank L. Culbertson, Jr., William F. Readdy, James H. Newman, Daniel W. Bursch, Carl E. Walz
September 12, 1993, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-58, Columbia
John E. Blaha, Richard A. Searfoss, M. Rhea Seddon, William S. McArthur, David A. Wolf, Shannon W. Lucid, Martin J. Fettman
October 18, 1993, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-61, Endeavour
Richard O. Covey, Kenneth D. Bowersox, Kathryn C. Thornton
Claude Nicollier, Jeffrey A. Hoffman, F. Story Musgrave, Thomas D. Akers
December 2, 1993, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-60, Discovery
Charles F. Bolden, Jr., Kenneth S. Reightler, Jr., N. Jan Davis
Ronald M. Sega, Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, Sergei K. Krikalev
February 3, 1994, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-62, Columbia
John H. Casper, Andrew M. Allen, Pierre J. Thuot, Charles D. Gemar, Marsha S. Ivins
March 4, 1994, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-59, Endeavour
Sidney M. Gutierrez, Kevin P. Chilton, Linda M. Godwin
Jay Apt, Michael R. Clifford, Thomas D. Jones
April 9, 1994, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-65, Columbia
Robert D. Cabana, James D. Halsell, Richard J. Hieb, Carl E. Walz, Leroy Chiao, Donald A. Thomas, Chiaki Naito-Mukai
July 8, 1994, , Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

IML-2

STS-65, Columbia
Robert D. Cabana, James D. Halsell, Richard J. Hieb, Carl E. Walz, Leroy Chiao, Donald A. Thomas, Chiaki Naito-Mukai
July 8, 1994, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

SPARTAN

STS-64, Discovery
Richard N. Richards, L. Blaine Hammond, Jr., Jerry M. Linenger, Susan J. Helms, Carl J. Meade, Mark C. Lee
September 9, 1994, , Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

SRL-2
Radar imaging

STS-68, Endeavour
Michael A. Baker, Terrence W. Wilcutt, Steven L. Smith, Daniel W. Bursch, Peter J.K. Wisoff, Thomas Jones
September 30, 1994, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ATLAS-3

STS-66, Atlantis
Donald R. McMonagle, Curtis L. Brown, Jr., Ellen Ochoa
Joseph R. Tanner, Jean-François Clervoy, Scott E. Parazynski
November 3, 1994, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

MIR

STS-63, Discovery, MIR
James D. Wetherbee, Eileen Collins, Bernard A. Harris, Jr.
Michael Foale, Janice E. Voss, Vladimir G. Titov
February 3, 1995, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Astro-2, Astronomy

STS-67, Endeavour
Stephen S. Oswald, William G. Gregory, John M. Grunsfeld, Wendy B. Lawrence, Tamara E. Jernigan, Samuel T. Durrance, Ronald A. Parise
March 2, 1995, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

Atlantis MIR

STS-71, Atlantis MIR
Robert L. Gibson, Charles J. Precourt, Ellen S. Baker
Gregory J. Harbaugh, Bonnie J. Dunbar
June 27, 1995, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

DTRS-G

STS-70, Endeavour
Terence T. Henricks, Kevin R. Kregel, Nancy J. Currie
Donald A. Thomas, Mary Ellen Weber
July 13, 1995, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Spartan

STS-69, Atlantis
David M. Walker, Kenneth Cockrell, James S. Voss
James H. Newman, Michael L. Gernhardt
September 7, 1995, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

USML-2 Microgravity research

STS-73, Columbia
Kenneth D. Bowersox, Kent V. Rominger, Kathryn C. Thornton
Catherine G. Coleman, Michael López-Alegría, Fred W. Leslie, Albert Sacco Jr.
October 20, 1995, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Atlantis MIR

STS-74, Atlantis, MIR
Kenneth D. Cameron, James D. Halsell, Chris A. Hadfield
Jerry L. Ross, William S. McArthur, Jr.
November 12, 1995, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-72, Endeavour
Brian Duffy, Brent W. Jett, Leroy Chiao, Winston E. Scott
Koichi Wakata, Daniel T. Barry
January 11, 1996, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-75, Columbia
Andrew M. Allen, Scott J. Horowitz, Jeffrey A. Hoffman, Maurizio
Cheli, Claude Nicollier, Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, Umberto Guidoni
February 22, 1996, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-76, Atlantis, MIR
Kevin P. Chilton, Richard A. Searfoss, Michael R. Clifford
Linda M. Godwin,
March 22, 1996, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-77, Endeavour
John H. Casper, Curtis L. Brown, Jr., Andrew S. Thomas
Daniel W. Bursch, Mario Runco, Jr., Marc Garneau
May 19, 1996, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-78. Columbia
Terence T. Henricks, Kevin R. Kregel, Richard M. Linnehan, Susan J. Helms,
Charles E. Brady, Jr., Jean-Jacques Favier, Robert Brent Thirsk
June 20, 1996, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-79, Atlantis, MIR
William F. Readdy, Terrence W. Wilcutt, Jay Apt, Thomas D. Akers
Carl E. Walz
September 16 1996, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-80, Columbia
Kenneth D. Cockrell, Kent V. Rominger F. Story Musgrave
Tamara E. Jernigan23 July 1999,
November 19, 1996, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-81, Atlantis, MIR
Michael A. Baker, Brent W. Jett, Jr., Peter J.K. Wisoff
John M. Grunsfeld, Marsha S. Ivins
January 12, 1997, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-82, Discovery
Kenneth D. Bowersox, Scott J. Horowitz, Joseph R. Tanner, Steven A. Hawley, Gregory J. Harbaugh, Mark C. Lee, Steven L. Smith
February 11, 1997, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-83, Columbia
James D. Halsell, Susan L. Still, Janice E. Voss, Michael L. Gernhardt, Donald A. Thomas, Roger Crouch, Greg Linteris
4 April 4, 1997, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-84, Atlantis, MIR
Charles Precourt, Eileen M. Collins, Jean-François Clervoy
Carlos I. Noriega, Edward T. Lu, Yelena V. Kondakova
May 15, 1997, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-94, Columbia
James D. Halsell, Susan L. Still, Janice E. Voss, Michael L. Gernhardt,
Donald A. Thomas, Roger Crouch, Greg Linteris
July 1, 1997, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-85, Discovery
Curtis L. Brown, Jr., Kent V. Rominger, Nancy J. Davis, Robert L. Curbeam, Jr., Stephen K. Robinson, Bjarni V. Tryggvason
August 7, 1997, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-86, Atlantis, MIR
James D. Wetherbee, Michael J. Bloomfield, Vladimir G. Titov, Scott E. Parazynski, Jean-Loup Chrétien, Wendy B. Lawrence, David A. Wolf
September 26, 1997, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-87, Columbia
Kevin R. Kregel, Steven W. Lindsey, Winston E. Scott
Kalpana Chawla, Takao Doi, Leonid Kadenyuk
December 5, 1997, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-89, Endeavour, MIR
Terrence W. Wilcutt, Joe F. Edwards, Jr., James F. Reilly, II
Michael P. Anderson, Bonnie J. Dunbar, Salizhan Sharipov
January 23, 1998, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-90, Columbia
Richard A. Searfoss, Scott D. Altman, Dafydd Williams
Kathryn P. Hire, Richard M. Linnehan, Jay C. Buckey, James A. Pawelczyk
May 3, 1998, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-91, Discovery, MIR
Charles J. Precourt, Dominic L. Pudwill Gorie, Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, Wendy B. Lawrence, Janet L. Kavandi, Valery Ryumin
June 2, 1998, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-95, Discovery
Curtis L. Brown, Jr., Steven W. Lindsey, Pedro Duque
Scott E. Parazynski, Stephen K. Robinson, John H. Glenn, Jr. Chiaki Mukai
October 29, 1998, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-88, Endeavour
Robert D. Cabana, Frederick W. Sturckow, Jerry L. Ross
Nancy J. Currie, James H. Newman, Sergei K. Krikalev
December 4, 1998, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-96, Discovery, **ISS**
Kent V. Rominger, Rick D. Husband, Daniel T. Barry, Ellen Ochoa
Tamara E. Jernigan, Julie Payette, Valery I. Tokarev
May 27, 1999, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-93, Columbia
Eileen M. Collins, Jeffrey S. Ashby, Michel Tognini
Steven A. Hawley, Catherine G. Coleman
July 23, 1999, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-103, Discovery
Curtis L. Brown, Jr. Scott J. Kelly, John M. Grunsfeld, Jean-François
Clervoy, C. Michael Foale, Steven L. Smith, Claude Nicollier,
December 20, 1999, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-99, Endeavour
Kevin R. Kregel, Dominic L. Pudwill Gorie, Gerhard P.J. Thiele
Janet L. Kavandi, Janice E. Voss, Mamoru Mohri
February 11, 2000, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-101, Atlantis, ISS,
James D. Halsell, Jr., Scott J. Horowitz, Mary E. Weber
Jeffrey N. Williams, James S. Voss, Susan J. Helms, Yury V. Usachev
May 19, 2000, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-106, Atlantis, ISS
Terrence W. Wilcutt, Scott D. Altman, Edward T. Lu, Richard A. Mastracchio, Daniel C. Burbank, Yuri Malenchenko, Boris Morukov
September 8, 2000, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-92, Discovery, ISS
Brian Duffy, Pamela A. Melroy, Koichi Wakata, JAXA, William S. McArthur, Peter J.K. Wisoff, Michael E. López-Alegría, Leroy Chiao,
October 11, 2000, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-97, Endeavour, ISS
Brent W. Jett, Michael J. Bloomfield, Joseph R. Tanner,
Marc Garneau, Carlos I. Noriega,
December 1, 2000, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-98, Atlantis, ISS
Kenneth D. Cockrell, Mark L. Polansky, Robert L. Curbeam
Marsha S. Ivins, Thomas D. Jones
February 7, 2001, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-102, Discovery, ISS
James D. Wetherbee, James M. Kelly, Andrew S. W. Thomas
Paul W. Richards, Launching Yury V. Usachev, James S. Voss, Susan J. Helms Landing William M. Shepherd, Yuri P. Gidzenko, Sergei K. Krikalev
March 8 2001, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-100, Endeavour, ISS
Kent V. Rominger, Jeffrey S. Ashby, Chris Hadfield,John L. Phillips, Scott E. Parazynski, Umberto Guidoni, Yuri Lonchakov
April 19, 2001, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-104, Atlantis, ISS
Steven W. Lindsey, Charles O. Hobaugh, Michael L. Gernhardt
Janet L. Kavandi, James F. Reilly
July 12, 2001, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-105, Discovery, ISS
Scott J. Horowitz, Frederick W. Sturckow, Patrick G. Forrester, Daniel T. Barry, Frank L. Culbertson, Jr., Yury V. Usachev, Mikhail Turin, James S. Voss, Vladimir N. Dezhurov, Susan J. Helms
August 10, 2001, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-108, Endeavour, ISS
Dominic L. Pudwill Gorie, Mark E. Kelly, Linda M. odwin
Daniel M. Tani ,Yuri I. Onufrienko, Carl E. Walz, Daniel W. ursch,
Frank L. Culbertson, Jr., Mikhail Turin, Vladimir N. Dezhurov
December 5, 2001, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-109, Columbia
Scott D. Altman, Duane G. Carey, John M. Grunsfeld, Nancy J. Currie, Richard M. Linnehan, James H. Newman, Michael J. Massimino,
April 8, 2002, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-110, Atlantis, ISS
Michael J. Bloomfield, Stephen N. Frick, Rex J. Walheim,Ellen L. Ochoa
Lee M. E. Morin, Jerry L. Ross, Steven L. Smith
April 8, 2002, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-111, Endeavour, ISS
Kenneth D. Cockrell, Paul S. Lockhart, Philippe Perrin, Franklin , Chang-Diaz , Launching Valery G. Korzun, Peggy A. Whitson, Sergei Y. Treshchov, Landing Yuri I. Onufrienko, Carl E. Walz, Daniel W. Bursch
June 5, 2002, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

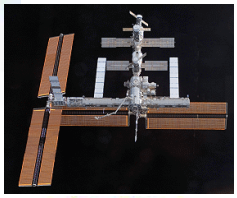
STS-112, Atlantis, ISS
Jeffrey S. Ashby, Pamela A. Melroy, Piers Sellers, Sandra H. Magnus, David A. Wolf, Fyodor N. Yurchikhin,
October 18, 2002, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-113, Endeavour, ISS
James D. Wetherbee, Paul S. Lockhart, Michael López-Alegría, John B. Herrington
Launching Kenneth D. Bowersox, Nikolai M. Budarin, Donald R. Pettit Landing Valery G. Korzun, Peggy A. Whitson, Sergei Y. Treshchov
November 23, 2002, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-107, Columbia, (28)
Rick D. Husband, William C. McCool, David M. Brown, Kalpana Chawla, Michael P. Anderson, Laurel B. Clark, Ilan Ramon
January 16, 2003, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-114, Discovery, ISS
Eileen Collins, James M. Kelly, Soichi Noguchi, Stephen K. Robinson, Andrew S. W. Thomas, Wendy B. Lawrence, Charles J. Camarda
July 26, 2005, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-121, Discovery, ISS
Steven W. Lindsey, Mark E. Kelly, Michael E. Fossum, Lisa M. Nowak, Stephanie D. Wilson, Piers J. Sellers,
July 4, 2006, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B



ISS Expedition-13

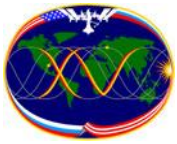
STS-115, Atlantis, ISS
Brent W. Jett, Jr. Chris Ferguson, Steven G. MacLean, Daniel C. Burbank, Joseph R. Tanner, Heidemarie M. Stefanyshyn-Piper,
September 21, 2006, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

STS-116, Discovery, ISS
Mark L. Polansky, William A. Oefelein, Nicholas J. M. Patrick, Robert L. Curbeam, Jr., Christer Fuglesang, Joan E. Higginbotham, Sunita "Suni" Williams
December 22, 2006, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

ISS Expedition-15

STS-117, Atlantis, ISS
Frederick W. Sturckow, Lee J. Archambault, Patrick G. Forrester, Steven R. Swanson, John D. Olivas, James F. Reilly, Clayton Anderson, Sunita "Suni" Williams Expedition 15
June 26, 2007, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ISS Expedition-15



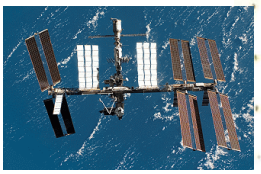
STS-118, Endeavour, ISS
Scott J. Kelly, Charles O. Hobaugh, Tracy E. Caldwell, Richard A. Mastracchio, Dafydd R. Williams, , Barbara R. Morgan, B. Alvin Drew,
August 21, 2007, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ISS Expedition-16

STS-120, Discovery, ISS
Pamela Melroy, George D. Zamka,Douglas H. Wheelock, Stephanie Wilson, Scott E. Parazynski, Paolo A. Nespoli Launching Daniel M. Tani Landing Clayton Anderson
October 23, 2007, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ISS Expedition-16

STS-122, Atlantis, ISS
Stephen Frick, Alan G. Poindexter, Leland D. Melvin, Rex J. Walheim, Hans Schlegel, Stanley G. Love, Léopold Eyharts, Expedition 16, Daniel M. Tani, Expedition 16
February 20, 2008, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A



ISS Expedition-16

STS-123, Endeavour, ISS
Dominic Gorie, Gregory H. Johnson, Robert L. Behnken, Michael Foreman, Richard M. Linnehan, Takao Doi Launching Garrett Reisman Landing Léopold Eyharts
March 11, 2008, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ISS Expedition-17

STS-124, Discovery, ISS
Mark E. Kelly, Kenneth T. Ham, Karen L. Nyberg, Ronald J. Garan, Jr., Michael E. Fossum, Akihiko Hoshide Launching Gregory E. Chamitoff Landing Garret E. Reisman
May 31, 2008, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ISS Expedition-18

STS-126, Endeavour, ISS
Christopher Ferguson, Eric A. Boe, Donald Pettit, Stephen G. Bowen Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper, Robert S. Kimbrough Launching ,Sandra H. Magnus Landing Gregory Chamitoff
November 15, 2008, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ISS Expedition-18

STS-119, Discovery, ISS
Lee J. Archambault, Dominic A. "Tony" Antonelli, Joseph M. Acaba, Steven R. Swanson, Richard R. Arnold, John L. Phillips Launching Koichi Wakata Landing Sandra H. Magnus
March 15, 2009, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

HST

STS-125, Atlantis, HST, Hubble Space Telescope
Scott Altman, Gregory C. Johnson, Michael T. Good, Megan McArthur, John M. Grunsfeld, Michael J. Massimino, Andrew J. Feustel
May 11, 2009, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ISS Expedition-20

STS-127, Endeavour, ISS
Mark L. Polansky, Douglas G. Hurley, Christopher J. Cassidy, Julie Payette, Thomas H. Marshburn, David Wolf, Timothy Kopra, Expedition 20, Koichi Wakata, Expedition, JAXA
July 15, 2009, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-128, Discovery, ISS
Frederick W. Sturckow, Kevin A. Ford, Patrick G. Forrester, José M. Hernández, John D. Olivas, Christer Fuglesang, Nicole Stott
Expedition 20, Timothy Kopra Expedition 20
August 29, 2009, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-129, Atlantis, ISS
Charles O. Hobaugh, Barry E. Wilmore, Leland D. Melvin, Randolph Bresnik, Michael Foreman, Robert Satcher, Nicole Stott, Expedition 21
November 16, 2009, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

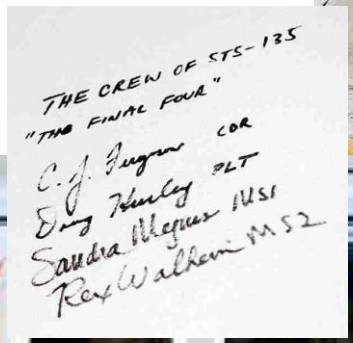
STS-130, Endeavour, ISS
George D. Zamka, Terry Virts, Kathryn P. Hire, Stephen, Robinson
Nicholas Patrick, Robert L. Behnken
February 8, 2010, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

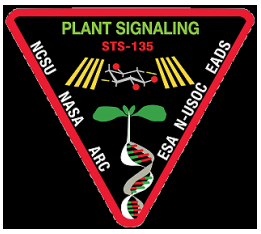
STS-131, Discovery, ISS
Alan Poindexter, James Dutton, Richard Mastracchio, Dorothy M. Metcal
Lindenburger, Stephanie Wilson, Naoko Yamazaki,Clayton Anderson
April 5, 2010, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

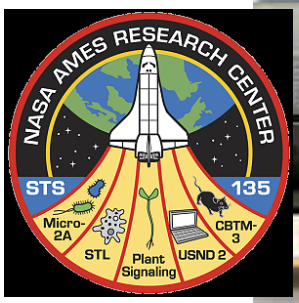
STS-132, Atlantis, ISS
Kenneth Ham, Dominic A. "Tony" Antonelli, Garrett Reisman, Michael T. Good, Stephen G. Bowen, Piers Sellers
may 14, 2010, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-133, Discovery, ISS, **Final Flight of Discovery, (39)**
Steven Lindsey, Eric Boe, Nicole Stott, Alvin Drew, Michael Barratt, Stephen Bowen
February 24, 2011, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-134, Endeavour, ISS, **Final Flight of Endeavour, (25)**
Mark E. Kelly, Gregory H. Johnson, Michael Fincke, Roberto Vittori,
Andrew J. Feustel, Gregory Chamitoff
May 16 2011, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A







STS-135, Atlantis, ISS, **Final Flight of Atlantis, (33), Final Flight of the Shuttle Program**
Christopher Ferguson, Douglas Hurley, Sandra Magnus, Rex Walheim
July 8, 2011, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, **LC 39A**

Thirty years with the STS space project have come to an end. The space elevator stands still forever. The neutron star, **G1.9,** reached the limits of the solar system, behind Pluto in 2012, and NASA terminated its STS program in 2011. An wide view of the STS program, from STS-1 to STS-135 (including Soyuz TMA and ISS) makes us see an extensive research and science project, astronomy included, at a very high level of knowledge. NASA and its allies, e.g. ESA, also sent messages to people who were interested and who followed the space program. This is why everybody understands what is coming. From 2011, Russian **Soyuz,** now the biggest space program, functions as a space elevator between the ISS and the Earth. It started in 1967 with **Soyuz-1, it has been active for fifty years.** Its focus today is the neutron star.– Chinese **Shenzhou** takes part. – The neutron star will soon appear again as a comet. Around twelve thousand years ago the ancient continent **MU** sank when AN (Nemesis) appeared and seven years earlier the same thing happened to the island Atlantis.

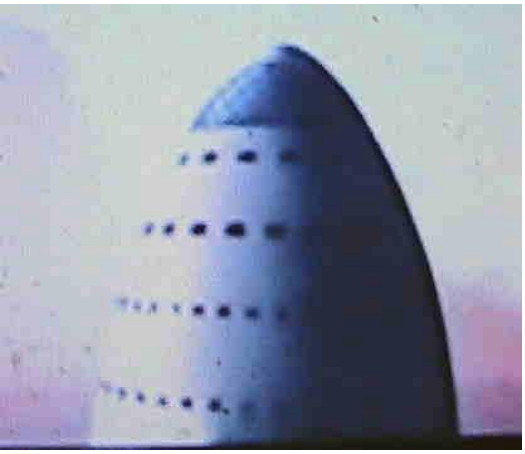
The space shuttles retired in 2011. 2016 was a strange year, when this happened:

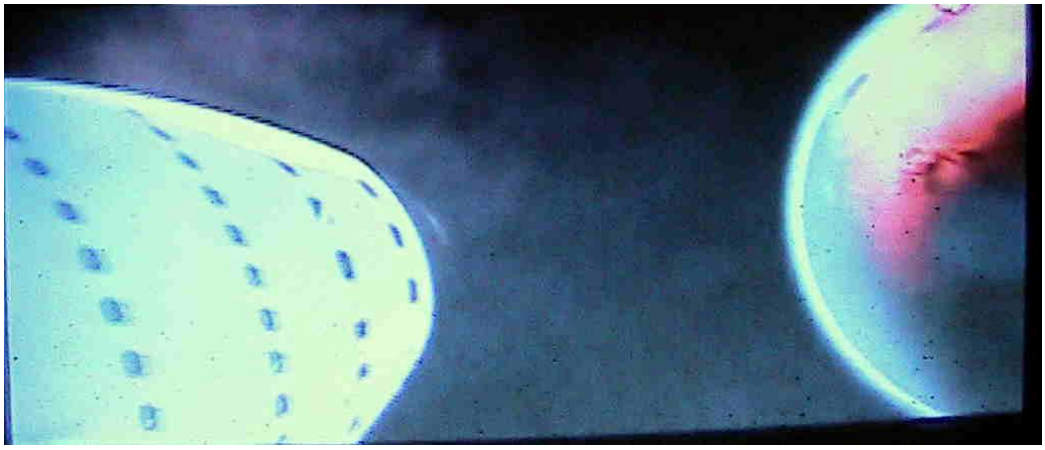
2016

Space Exploration Technologies Corporation

Space corporation SpaceX was funded in 2002 by Elon Musk, a South African- American engineer, inventor and entrepreneur. Son of Errol Musk, electromechanical engineer. As a child he was very interested in data/technology, business, and the future. Unmanned spaceflights from SpaceX are already here with spacecraft Dragon and launch vehicle Falcon. It docked with ISS in May, 2012, and several times thereafter. 5,000 employees work for SpaceX (2016). SpaceX nurtures plans to reach Mars and cooperates with NASA.

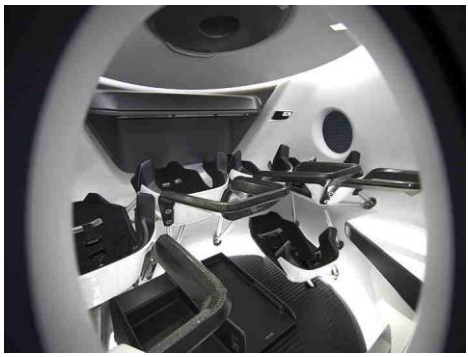
CEO Elon Musk



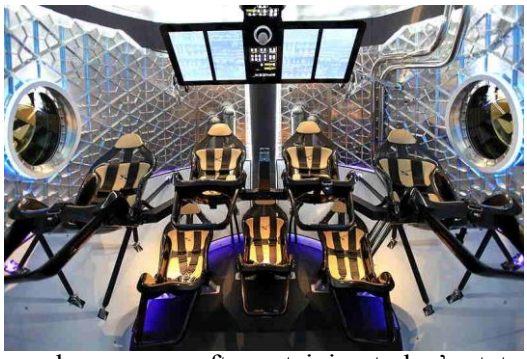


At a conference in Mexico on September 28, **2016,** Elon Musk said that there are plans at SpaceX to send a spacecraft with around 100 passengers to Mars, one way, in about seven or eight years. 'We can bring life to Mars, where there is no life today. Should our world perish, there would still be life on Mars.' This message also confirms that the End will soon come. Ticket price: SEK 4 million. Martian atmosphere consists of 95.7% carbon dioxide. Elon Musk is a very gifted man who thinks ahead when it comes to survival.

SpaceX is perhaps the world's finest and most succesful private space corporation. Their new spacecraft '**Dragon**' similar to NASA's '**Orion**'. SpaceX has ongoing plans of manned spaceflights to Mars, as have NASA/ESA/Russia and China.



The interior of spacecraft Dragon

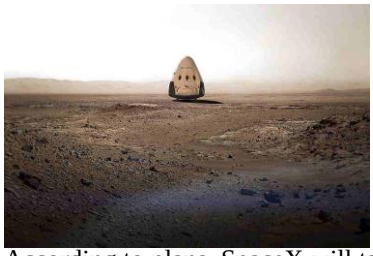


A super-modern spacecraft, containing today's state-of-the-art equipment.
Cockpit

There are around 5,000 employees and the spacecraft Dragon parallels NASA's Orion.
A well-known space corporation all over the world.

A future flight to Mars? Take-off from Kennedy Space Center, Florida

Flight to Mars, a soft landing on the planet with astronauts onboard.

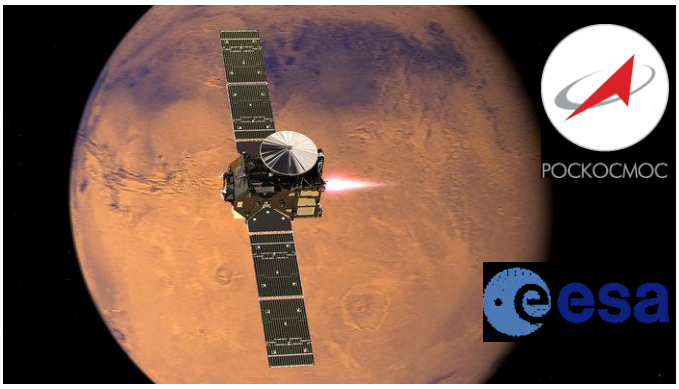


According to plans, SpaceX will take individuals to Mars. – If you are a very talented man or woman, regardless of origin, the USA is interested. (President Obama should have put some more money into space research).

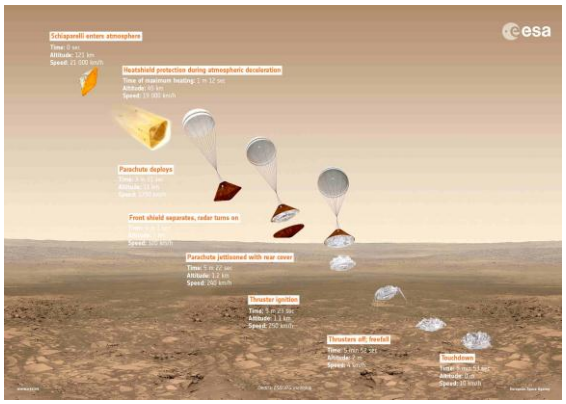
It is a tough assignment to fly to Mars and to leave people on the planet to go on with their lives. In ancient records we can read that once people lived in the interior of the Earth, it was not possible to live on the surface. There were entrances to this world. Egyptian tradition called The Kingdom of Death. As I have already mentioned there was a planet between Mars and Jupiter which was blown into pieces by the atom bomb. The Martian atmosphere was probably also damaged and the two moons of Mars may be asteroids from the blown-up planet.

ExoMars Trace Gas Orbiter arrived at Mars in 2016

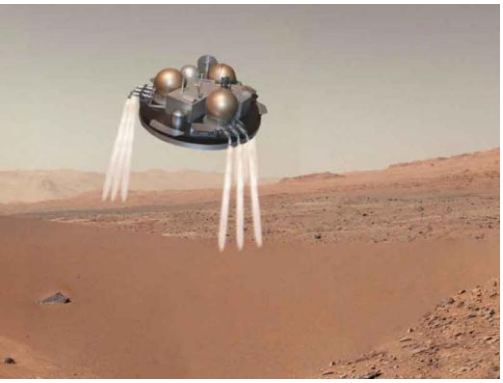
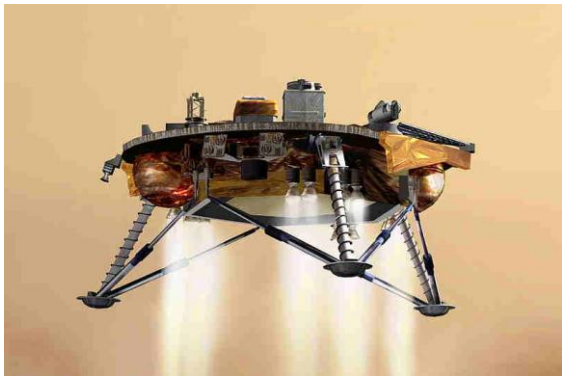
ExoMars Trace Gas Orbiter, take-off from Bajkonur on March 14, 2016, a cooperation between European ESA and Russian Roscosmos. Lunar probe Schiaparelli got a free ride with ***ExoMars Trace Gas Orbiter***.



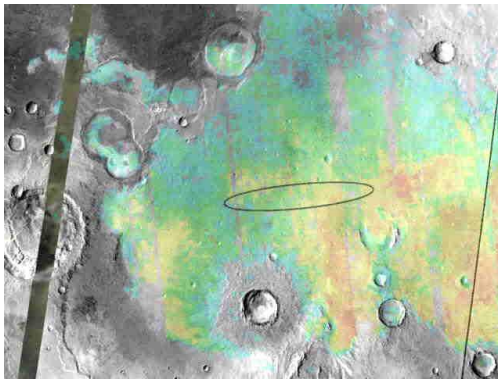
The probe arrived at Mars in October, 2016, orbited the planet and carried out the scientific assignment from the Earth. The lander was called Schiaparelli.



October 19, 2016. The lander Schiaparelli tried to soft-land on the planet, but it failed. The intended landing site was at Meridiani Planum.

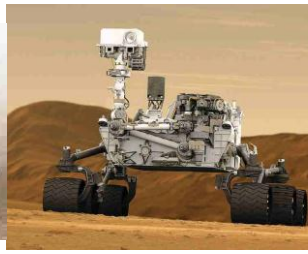



An illustration of the intended soft landing.



Landing site: Meridiani Planum

Now, at the Fullness of Time, with global catastrophes, warming and climate change, we more often discuss flights to Mars and plans to continue life there. – The Martian atmosphere contains 95.7% carbon dioxide. NASA, ESA and other space researchers and astronomers point out that there are several problems when it comes to leaving astronauts on the planet. If we assume that people lived on Mars when the large planet exploded, where did people go? Did they also enter the interior of planet and are they still there today?



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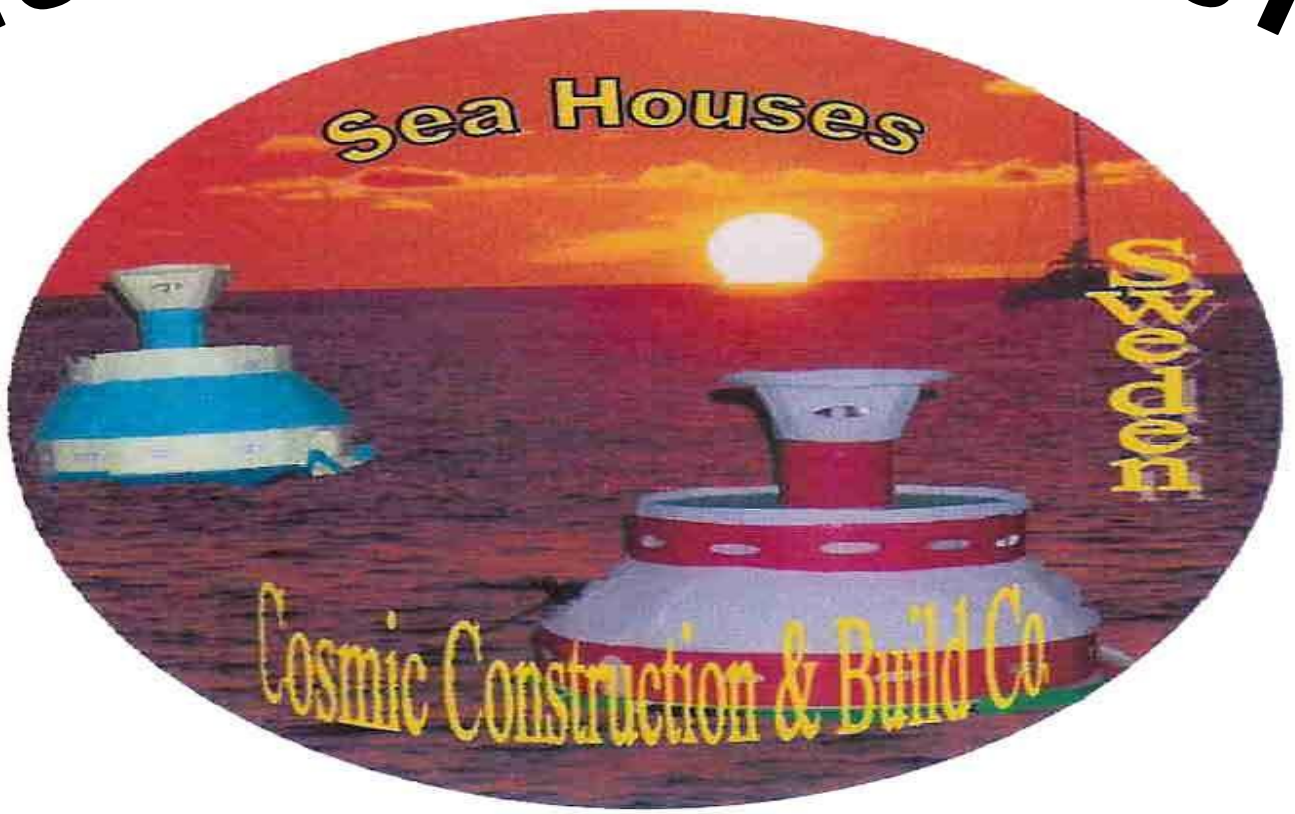

United Kingdom, October 2016

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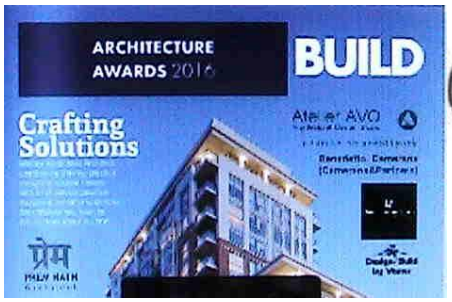

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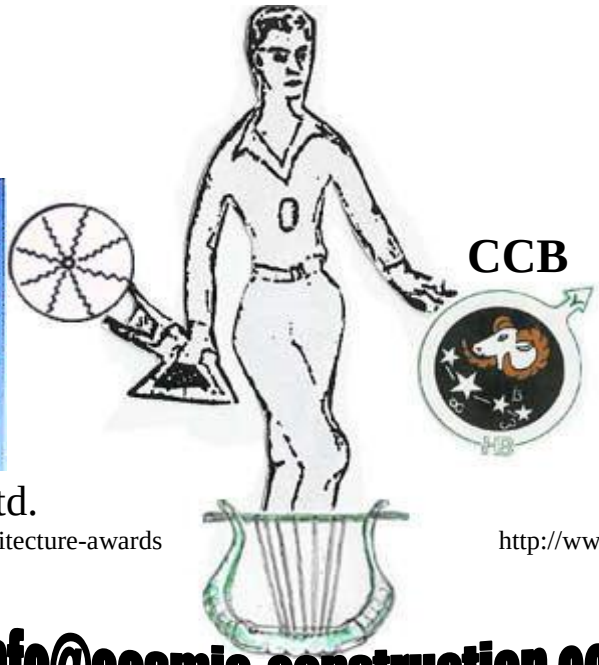
http://www.build-news.com/the-2016-architecture-awards



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More info at ***Architecture Awards 2016.***

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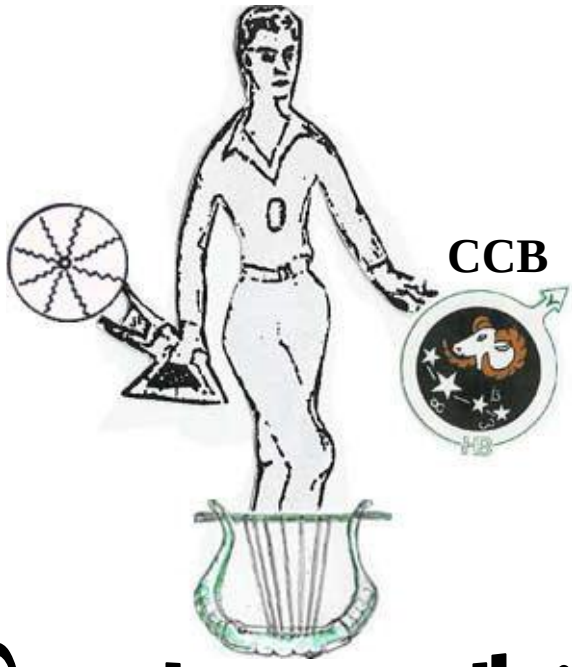
Excellence Awards 2016

United Kingdom, November 2016

Global Excellence Awards 2016



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More info at **Excellence Awards 2016.**

Awards 2016

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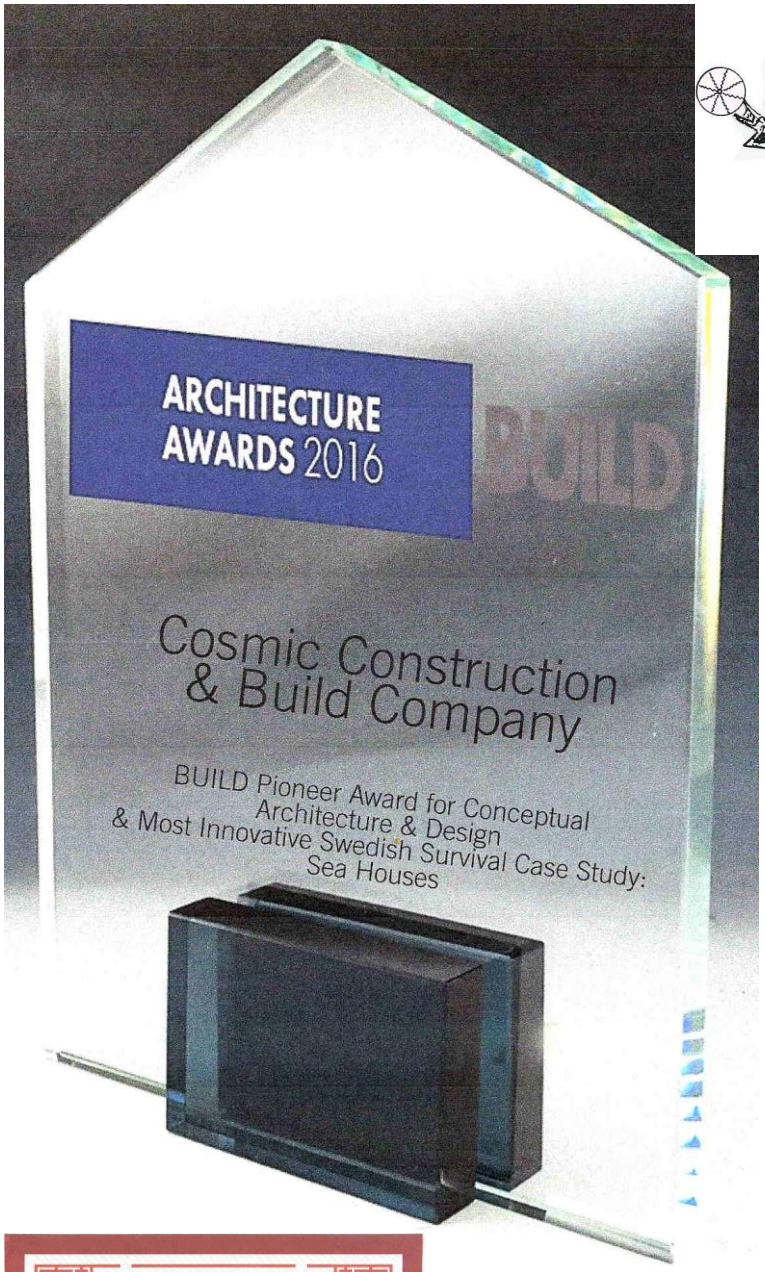

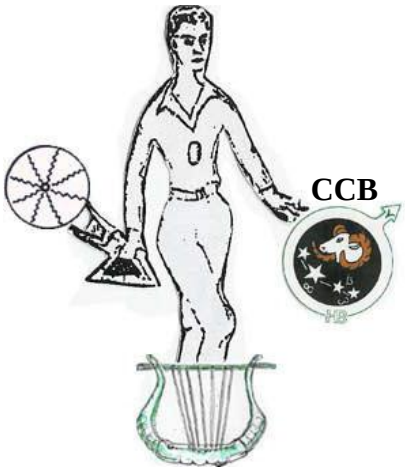

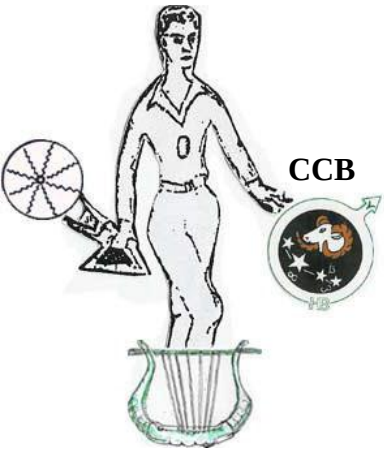
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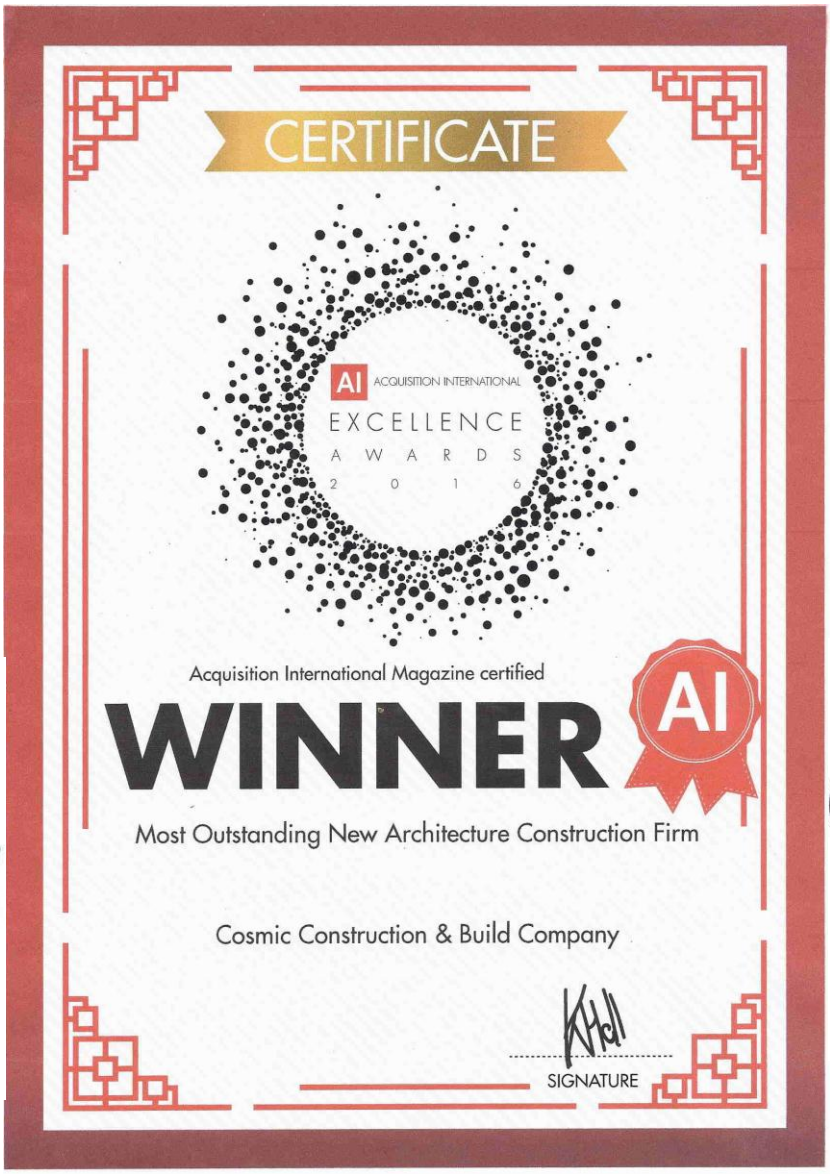
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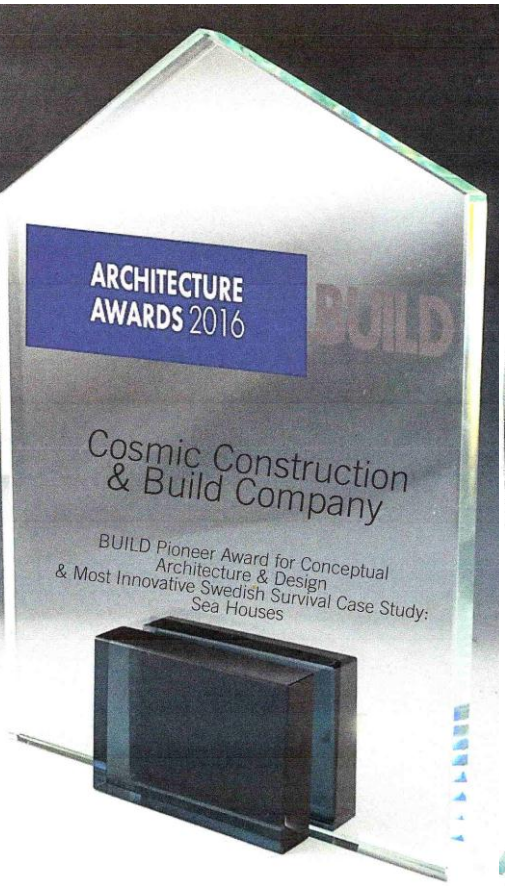
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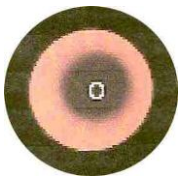
Life is Knowledge



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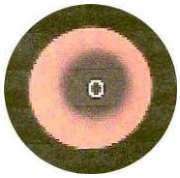

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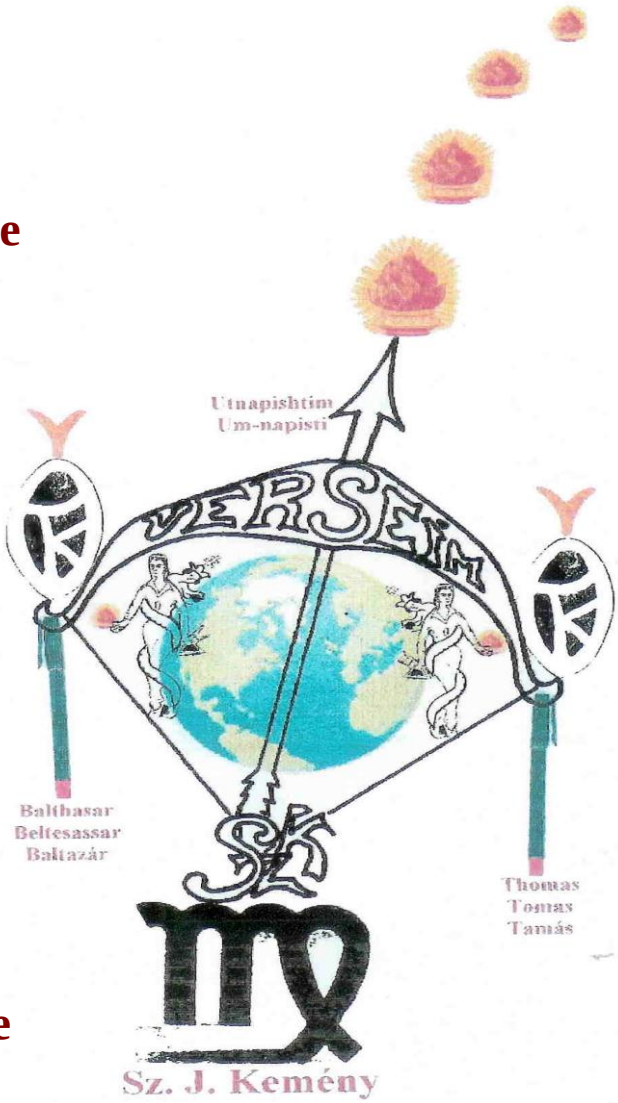

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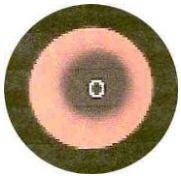

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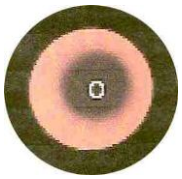

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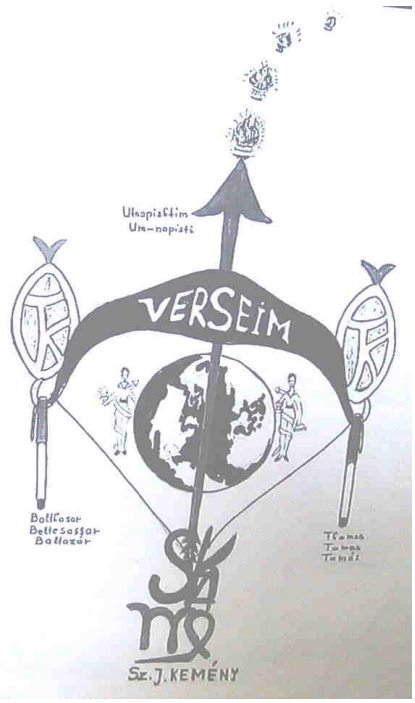
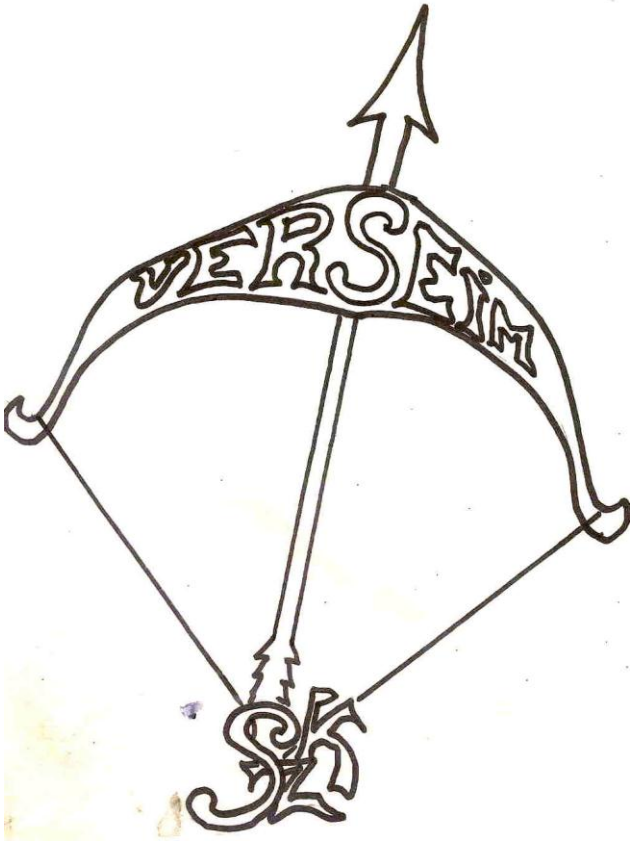
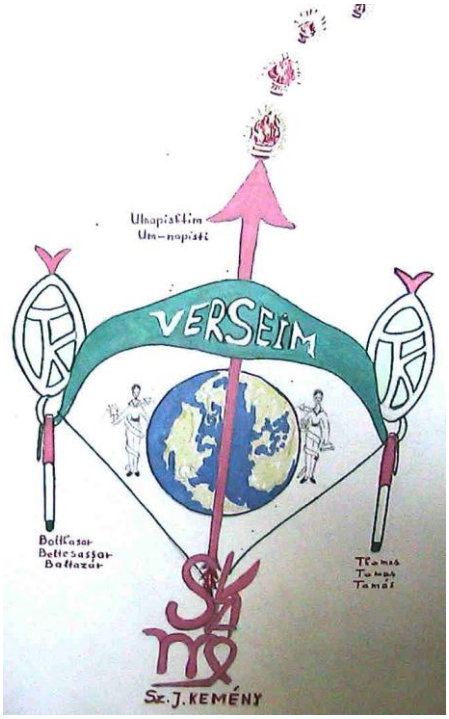






1981-09-03
Drawing by Tibor Kemény

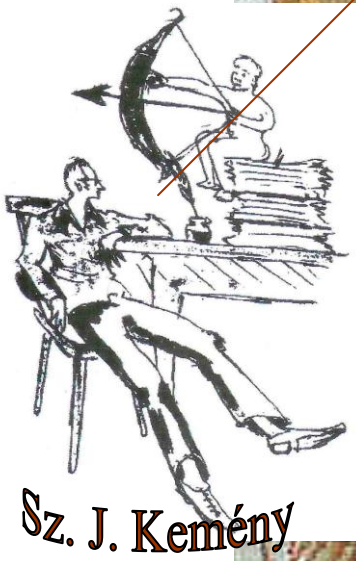
The Fullness of Time

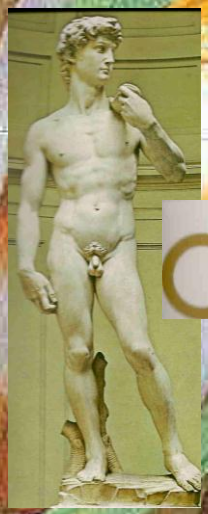
Daniel, 12:4 and 12:13

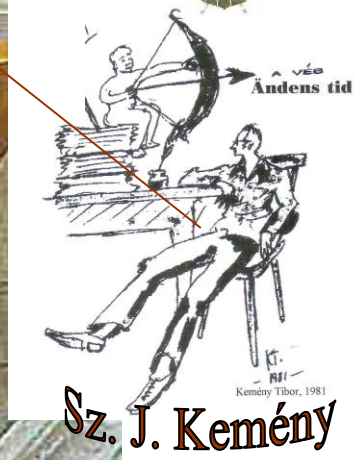
”/…/ But you, Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book until the time of the end; many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall increase.”

”But you, go *your way* till the end; for you shall rest, and will arise to your inheritance at the end of the days./…/”

Finally:
5, Jesus said, "Know what is in front of your face, and what is hidden from you will be disclosed to you. For there is nothing hidden that will not be revealed. And there is nothing buried that will not be raised." – Jesus, too, wanted secrets to surface to give the world access to knowledge.
10. Jesus said, "I have cast fire upon the world, and look, I'm guarding it until it blazes.” **16. Jesus said**, "Perhaps people think that I have come to cast peace upon the world. They do not know that I have come to cast conflicts upon the earth: fire, sword, war”







Tibor E and I, Szabolcs/ Josef
Photo: Tibor Kemény 1964
Stockholm

Tibor E and I, Szabolcs/ Josef
Photo: Tibor Kemény 1964
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Michelangelo, Daniel, Sistine Chapel, Rome, 1511

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Thomas, Tomas, Tamás