Conquering Space I

by Josef Kemény 18/04/2019

This is about conquering space. Space in our galaxy the Milky Way is life itself and, being human beings, we should know about this. We normally say that nature opens itself for those who seek answers and solutions with positive, human thoughts, without trying to fool nature. The space race between the Soviet Union and the US is at the core of this topic with lots of documents and strong clues. I have made a compilation from 1957 and onwards when the first human being was launched from Kapustin Yar in the Soviet Union. Note that I have used my knowledge according to documents and strong clues, everything is on the Internet, which is the world's largest and most important library and which anyone can use. We must also point ouy that there are large amounts of fake and invented information on the Web. We need to be able to keep truth and lies apart, this is up to the individual user's knowledge. Today Russia and the US cooperate in space. As long as it is in the interest of human knowledge, it is OK.

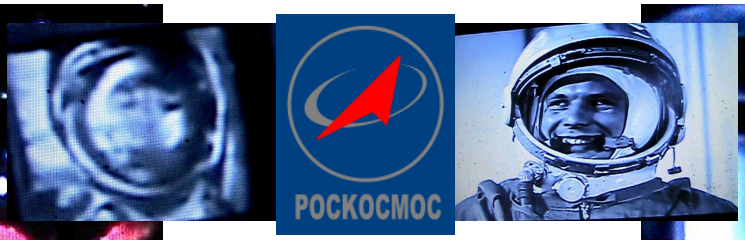
Let me start with a list from 1957, when an official from Chekoslovakia, close to the core, revealed when the first, original manned space flight took place. Many of us were not born at the time and this list is a short version of around 70 years.

Kapustin Jar Cosmodrome, 1946-
Launch pad, Burya Launch Complex
Area 86, LC-Mayak 2, R-14 Silo

Tyuratam Cosmodrome, 1950

Baikonur Cosmodrome, Soviet
launch pad LC-1, LC-31 1957-

Kapustin Jar, 1957



Vostok-1

Inofficial
Official

Aleksej Ledovsky, Vostok-1, 1957,
Kapustin Jar Cosmodrome,

Juri Gagarin, Vostok-1 12/04/1961
Baikonur Cosmodrome

Sunrise

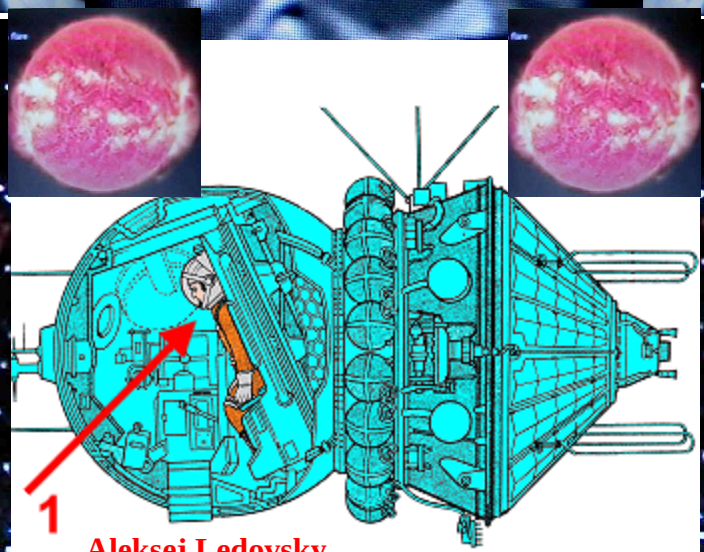
Vostok/East/Dawn

Aleksej Ledovsky, Vostok-1, 1957,
Kapustin Jar Cosmodrome,
Burya Launch Complex

Vostok-1

Inaofficial

Aleksei Ledovsky, Vostok-1, 1957,
Kapustin Jar Cosmodrome,
Burya Launch Complex



Aleksej Ledovsky

According to the secret Soviet list, the original Vostok 1 started its spaceflight as early as in 1957.

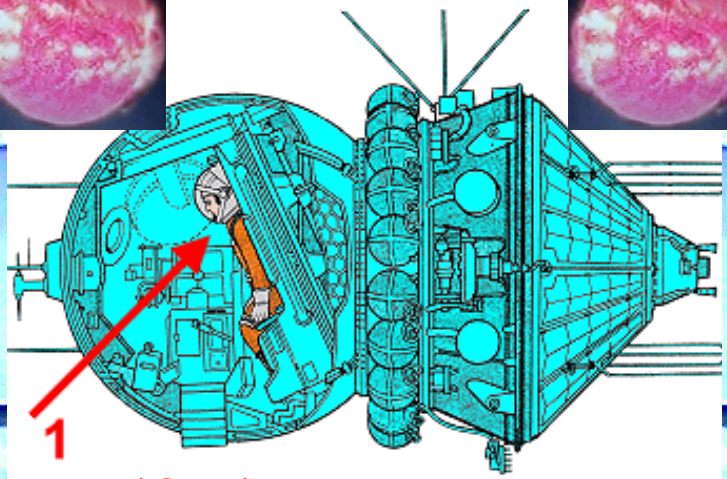
Vostok-1 1957. Aleksei Ledovsky was the first cosmonaut to be launched from Kapustin Jar in 1957. He was 200 kilometres above Earth, but during the flight something happened and the signal disappeared. Then total silence and his voice was never heard again. But he carried out his mission and reached a height of 200 kilometres.
Source: an influential Chekoslovakian army official.
Dawn started with Vostok 1. More info at **Industry, *Moon Mystery***, page 7.

Juri Gagarin, Vostok-1 12/04/1961
Baikonur kosmodrom

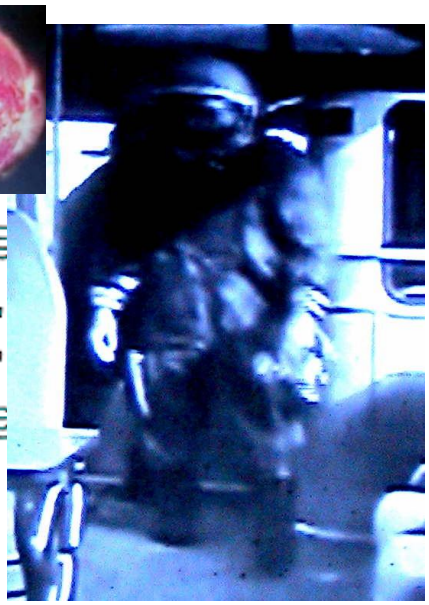
Vostok-1

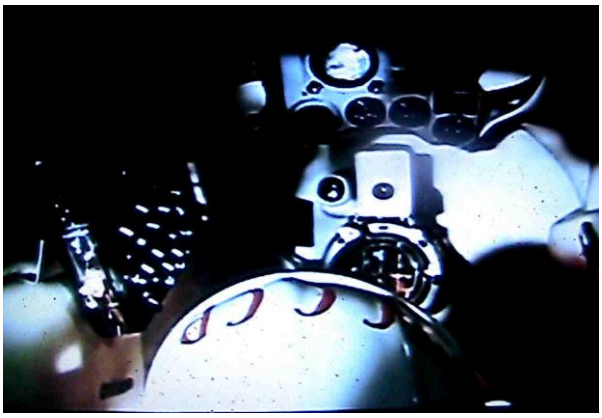
Officiellt

Juri Gagarin, Vostok-1 1961-04-12
Baikonur kosmodrom



Juri Gagarin





Gagarin on his way to the launch pad. He is lying in his spaceship waiting for takeoff.

Ground control called itself *Earth* when talking to Gagarin, and the spaceship was called Dawn-1.

Gagarin was the first kosmonaut to carry out a successful spaceflight without any problems.

More info at **Industry, *Moon Mystery***, pp 4 and 11-12.

Gagarin called himself ”Cosmonaut”

Vostok-1, Yuri Gagarin
12/04/1961, Baikonur kosmodrom
(Vostok-14) Launch pad LC-1.

Vostok-2, Gherman Titov
06/08/1961, Baikonur Cosmodrome
(Vostok-15) Launch pad LC-1.

Vostok-3, Andrian Nikolayev
11/08/1962, Baikonur Cosmodrome
(Vostok-16) Launch pad LC-1.

Vostok-4, Pavel Popovich
12/08/1962, Baikonur Cosmodrome
(Vostok-17) Launch pad LC-1.

Vostok-5, Valery Bykovsky
14/06/1963, Baikonur Cosmodrome
(Vostok-19) Launch pad LC-1.

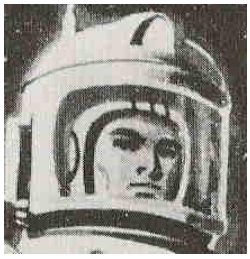
Vostok-6, Valentina Tereshkova
16/06/1963, Baikonur Cosmodrome
(Vostok-20) Launch pad LC-1.

Voskhod-1, 12/10/1964
Vladimir Komarov, Konstantin Feoktistov,
Boris Yegorov, Baikonur Cosmodrome
Launch pad LC-1.

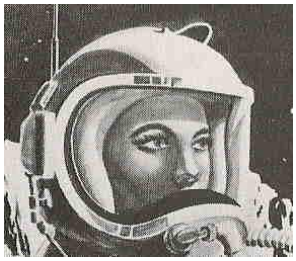
Voskhod-2, 18/03/1965
Pavel Belyayev, Alexei Leonov
Baikonur Cosmodrome, **Launch pad LC-1.**
The world's first spacewalk conducted by Leonov.

Vostok's official list from ex-Soviet Union.

The Inofficial Vostok List 1957 - 1963



Aleksei Ledovsky,
Vostok-1 (1957)



Sergey Shiborin,
Vostok-2 (1958)

Andrei Mitkov,
Vostok-3 (1959)

Marya Gromova,
Vostok-4 (1959)
First woman in space

Anonymous cosmonaut
Vostok-5 (1960)

Ivan Kachur,
Vostok-6 (1960)

Pyotr Dolgov,
Vostok-7 (1960)

Alexey Grachov,
Vostok-8 (1960)

Gennady Zavadovsky,
Vostok-9 (1960)

Nikolay A. Tokov Ludmila Tokov
Vostok-10, (1961)

Gennady Mikhailov,
Vostok-11 (1961)

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

Returned with mental problems

Vladimir Ilyushin,
Vostok-13 (1961)

Juri Gagarin,
Vostok-14 (1961)

German Titov
Vostok-15 (1961)

Andriyan Nikolayev,
Vostok-16 (1962)

Pavel Popovich
Vostok-17 (1962)

Alexey Belokonev

Anon, cosmonaut Anon. female cosmonaut
Vostok-18, (1962)

Not forgotten by the world….

Valery Bykovsky,
Vostok-19 (1963)

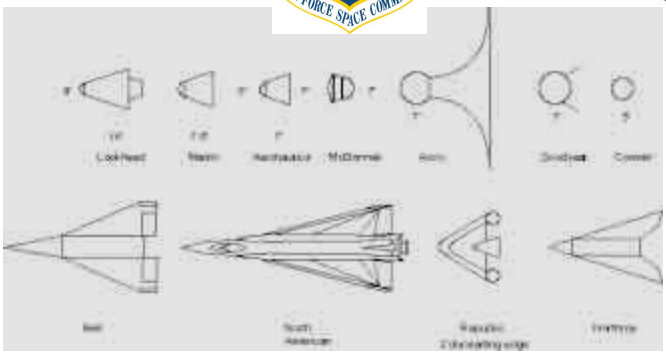
Valentina Tereshkova,
Vostok-20 (1963)

Vostok spaceflights, one after the other, I call this the death machine.
More info at ***Moon Mystery***, pp 4 and 11-13.
12 out of 20 cosmonauts perished, one returned with severe mental problems and six survived the spaceflights.

Man in Space Soonest (MISS)*

United States Air Force (USAF)

1958



A five- pointed star with a comet symbol

A five- pointed star with a comet symbol

USAF's astronauts

Armstrong, Neil Alden (1930-2012). Astronaut/NACA test pilot;
Gemini 8, 1966, Apollo 11, The Eagle, touchdown 1969, July 20

Bridgeman, William Barton (1916-1968)
Astronaut/Test pilot
Douglas Aircraft Company

Crossfield, Albert Scott (1921-2006)
Astronaut/Test pilot
North American Aviation (NAA)

Kincheloe, Iven Carl (1928-1958)
Astronaut/USAF test pilot

McKay, John Barron (1922-1975)
Astronaut/NACA Test pilot

Rushworth, Robert Aitken (1924-1993)
Astronaut/USAF test pilot

Walker, Joseph Albert (1921-1966)
Astronaut/USAF test pilot

White, Alvin Swauger (1918-2006)
Astronaut/NAA test pilot

White, Robert Michael (1924-2010), Astronaut/USAF tes tpilot

*MISS was a program initiated by the USAF. Its purpose was to send an astronaut into space as soon as possible. MISS was terminated at the end of 1958 according to an official source. It was probably transferred to top-secret Taurus Space Program, 1960 - 66.




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

Project Mercury, 1959-1962

In 1959 NASA introduced its Mercury Project while the Soviet Union carried out unmanned flights to the Moon and took photos, also of its far side. They also secretly launched its manned Vostok Project. The American President John F Kennedy announced in 25 May 1961 that the US would place a man on the Moon before 1970. ”I Believe We Should Go to the Moon”. – It started with the Mercury Project.

To the Moon

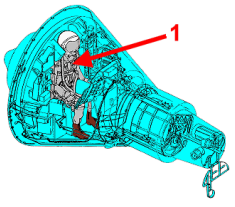
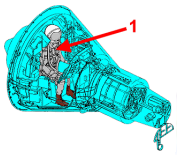
Mercury Program Patch Collection

1961 - 1963

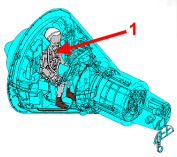
1961 - 1963



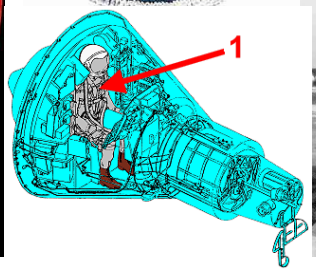


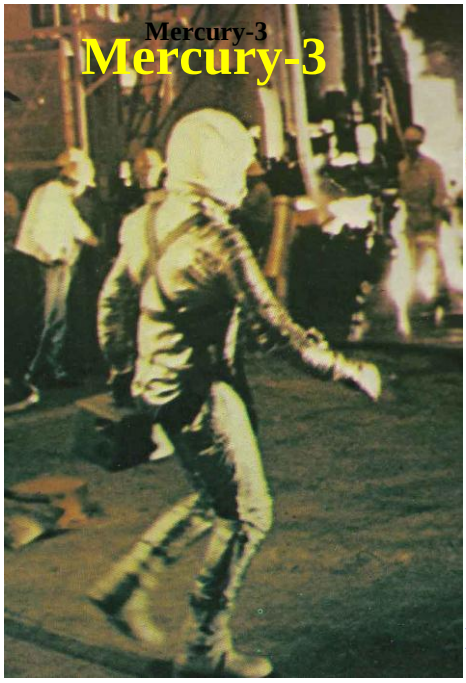


Seven 3-inch Patches!



1961 - 1963, **Cape Canaveral, Florida**



Mercury-3 / Freedom 7

Merury-4 / Liberty Bell 7

Mercury-3
Alan Shepard, 1961-05-05, Launch pad LC-5

Mercury-4
Virgil Grissom, 1961-07-21, Launch pad LC-5

Mercury-6/Friendship 7

Mercury-7/ Aurora 7

Mercury-6
John Glenn, 20/021962, Launch pad LC-14

Mercury-7
Scott Carpenter, 24/05/1962, startplatta LC-14

Mercury-8/Sigma 7

Mercury-8,
Walter Schirra, 03/10/1962, launch pad LC-14

Mercury-9 / Faith 7

Mercury-9
Gordon Cooper, 15/05/1963, launch pad LC-14

Mercury-3 **Mercury-4** **Mercury-6** **Mercury-7** **Mercury-8** **Mercury-9**

I can only add that the number ’7’ is, in a symbolic way, connected to Book of Revelation.

The Mercury project was the start of NASA’s lunar flights and lunar touchdowns. The project was carried out according to thought-through plans. There were certainly unexpected problems which were taken care of immediately. The project was carried out without accidents or deaths. After Mercury NASA started its Gemini Project 1965 - 66. All astronauts were transferred to the Gemini Project except for Scott Carpenter. I believe Carpenter was a natural, according to the story of his spaceflight. More info at **Industry**, ***Moon Mystery,*** page 16. – In parallel with NASA/Mercury, the USAF in secrecy planned real lunar flights and and a lunar base which connected to X-20 DynaSoar and the MOL project.

The X-20 DynaSoar Project

1961-1963

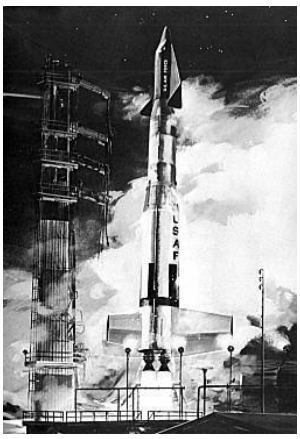
Secret Spacecraft

Almost Famous: The X-20 DynaSoar

Albert H. Crews,
Albert Hanlin Crews Jr
1929-
Astronaut/ USAF test pilot

Henry Charles Gordon
1925-1996
Astronaut/USAF test pilot

William John "Pete" Knight
1929-2004
Astronaut/USAF test pilot



Thompson, Milton Orville 'Milt
1926-1993
Astronaut/USAF-test pilot

Russell Lee Rogers
1928-1967
Astronaut/USAF test pilot

USAF: Secret spacecraft with secret astronauts
1961 - 1963

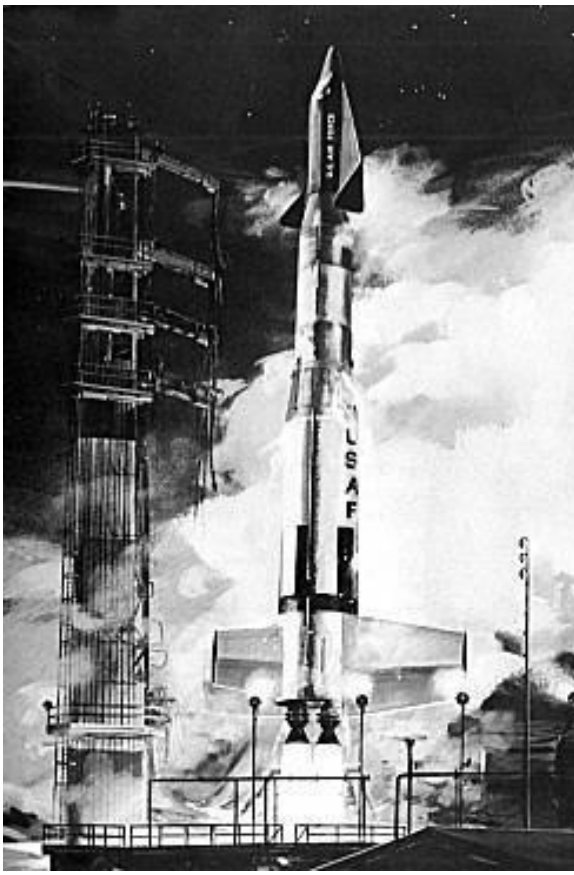
Wood, James Wayne
1924-1963
Astronaut/USAF test pilot

A possible launch from Cape Canaveral with the new space shuttle, early 1960s.

The new spacecraft called X-20 Dyna-Soar was a new type of space shuttles needed for the realisation of the project. The USAF had selected six secret astronauts to fly the new spacecraft. It was a completely secret project supervised by very few individuals. According to the pictures and relevant texts, the USAF had high-flying plans with this new spacecraft.

NASA's Mercury Project was simultaneously active with its seven seleted astronauts. NASA chose the simplified take-off procedure in order to conquer space.

In 1963 NASA finished its Mercury project and transferred its activities and astronauts to the Gemini project At the same time the USAF had terminated its cooperation with the DoD X-20 DynaSoar project and started with its new manned space station Manned Orbiting Laboratory (MOL). Astro-naut Albert H. Crews was the only astronaut to follow suit while four others joined the Taurus secret space project.



A possible launch from Cape Canaveral with the new space shuttle, early 1960s.

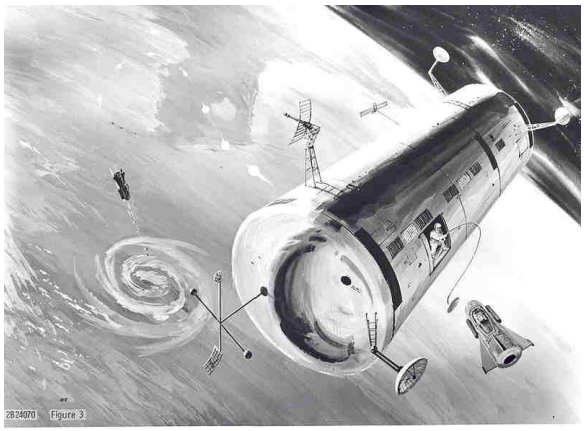
Manned Orbiting Laboratory (MOL)
1963-1969

SECRET ASTRONAUTS

Bemannad rymdstation och laboratorium (MOL)

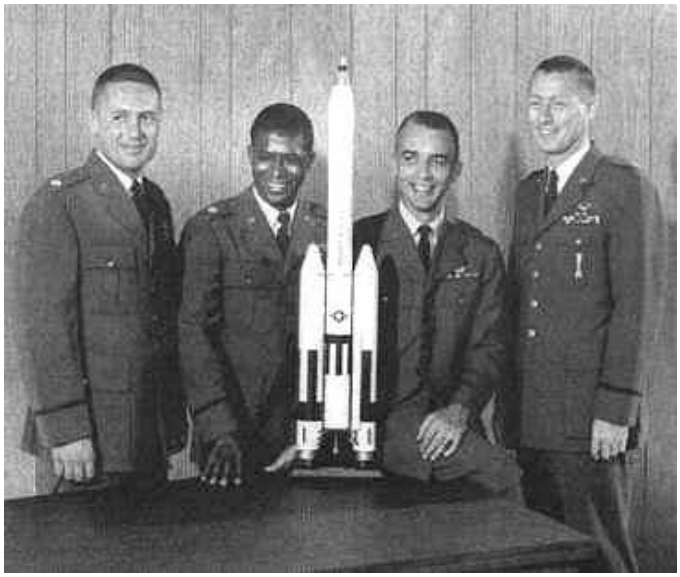
Manned space station and laboratory in space

U.S. Air Force introduces 14 out of 17 MOL- astronauts 1965: Standing: Herres, Hartsfield, Overmyer, Fullerton, Crippen, Peterson, Bobko, Abrahamson. Sitting: Finley, Lawyer, Taylor, Crews, Neubeck, Truly (USAF)
Seven of these later returned in NASA's STS mission 1981- 2011. The full MOL project was recalled on 10 June 1969.

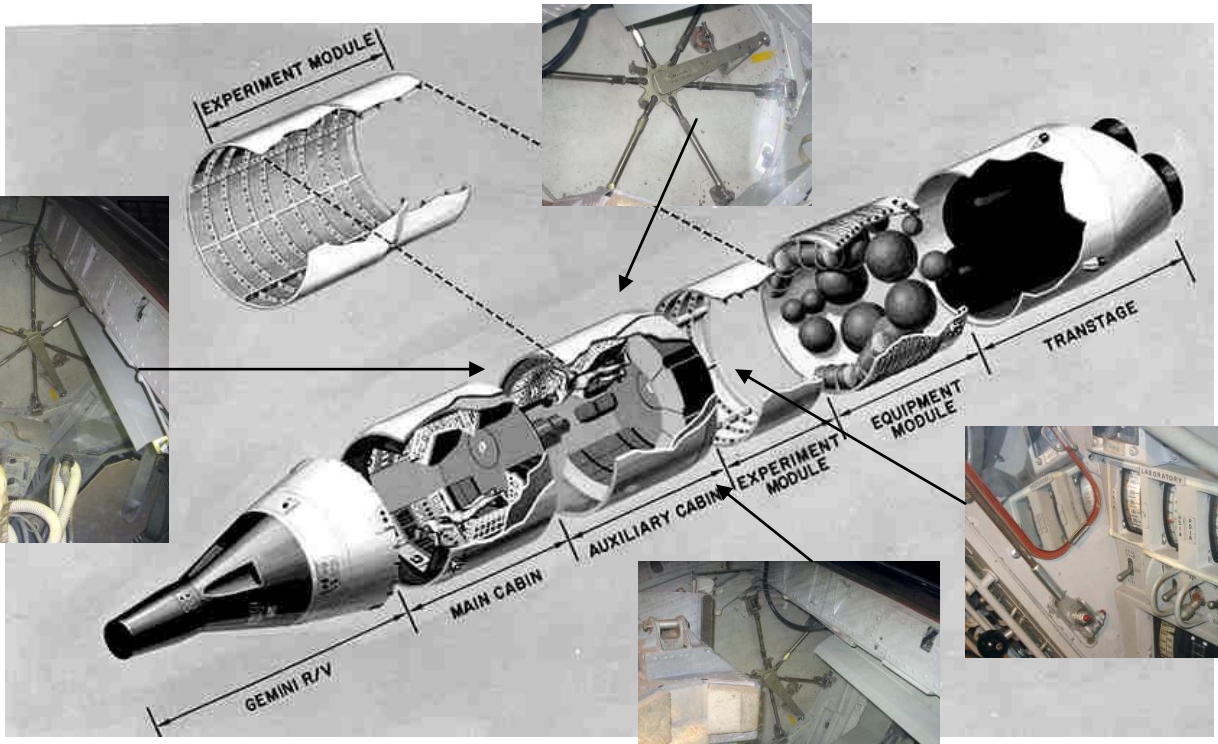


MOL astronauts Group 1, 1965 (USAF Photo):
Michael J. Adams, USAF, Albert H. Crews, USAF, John L. Finley, USN, Richard E. Lawyer, USAF, Lachlan Macleay, USAF, Francis G. Neubeck, USAF, James M. Taylor, USAF and Richard H. Truly, USN.

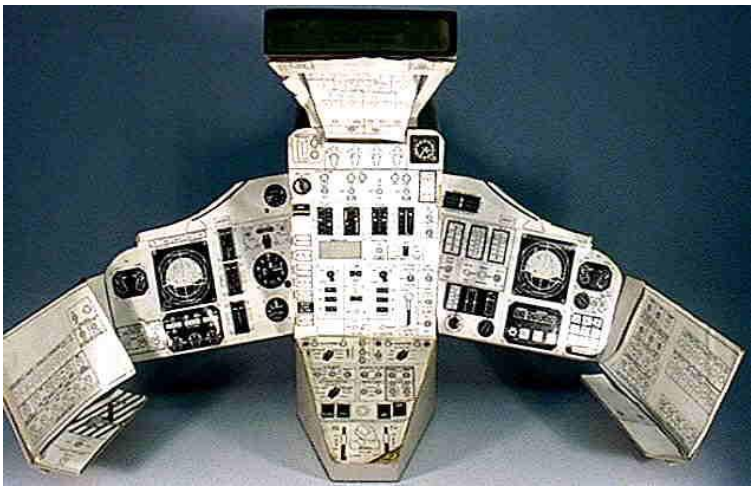
MOL astronauts Group 2 1966 (USAF photo):
Robert F. (Bob) Overmyer, USMC, Henry W. (Hank) Hartsfield, USAF, Robert L. Crippen, USN, Karol J. Bobko, USAF och Charles Gordon Fullerton, USAF. All these astronauts eventually transferred to the STS project.



MOL Astronauts Group 3 1967 (USAF photo):
Robert T. Herres, USAF, Robert H. Lawrence, Jr., USAF, Dr. Donald H. Peterson, USAF och James A. Abrahamson, USAF.
D.H. Peterson transferred to the STS project.



The world's very fast space station/laboratory corresponding to the Soviet Salyut programme.



Gemini space capsule or Gemini B

The first test flight was carried out before the programme was shut down. The Gemini ship in question was a modified Gemini 2. The MOL part was constructed from a fuel tank used on a Titan II rocket. MOL brought three satellites on this flicght. The Gemini craft separated as planned from the rocket before it reached its orbit where it delivered its three satellites.

The first MOL test flight from Cape Canaveral AFS on 3 November 1966

USAF's MOL programme, Manned Orbiting Laboratory, was a manned space programme run by the USAF. Its intention was to launch their own astronauts excluding NASA's mannen but more civilian project for activities onboard a space station. The programme was initiated in 1963 but was confirmed as late as in 1965. It was shut down in 1969 and some of the astronauts were transferred to NASA.

The execution of the missions

Instead of a manned space station to be docked with in orbit, they launched the space station together with the crew's space craft. The whole apparatus was be launched by a Titan 3M rocket. The craft to be used was a modified Gemini craft. Despite external similarities the Gemini craft was modified. It was called Gemini B. The crew, carrying out advanced projects, was to remain in space for 30 – 40 days.

NASA's Gemini project for docking and systems for rendez-vous took place between 1965 and 1966. The USAF could use this system also after 1965.

Specifications

Crew: 2. Max time: 40 days, Orbit: sun-synchronous or polar, length: 21,92 metres, diameter: 3,05 metres, cabin volum: 11,3 cubic metres, mass: 14 476 kg, load capacity: 2 700 kg, electricity: fuel cells or solar cells; RCS-system: N2O4/MMH. MOL was to be launched with a Titan IIIM-rocket from SLC-6 atVandenberg AFB in California and LC-40 at Cape Canaveral AFS in Florida.

Planned flights

Flight	Launch	Description
MOL 1	December 1970	First unmanned testflight.
MOL 2	June 1971	Second anmanned testflight.
MOL 3	February 1972	First manned flight.
MOL 4	November 1972	Second manned flight.
MOL 5	August 1973	Third manned flight.
MOL 6	May 1974	Fourth manned flight.
MOL 7	February 1975	Fifth manned flight.

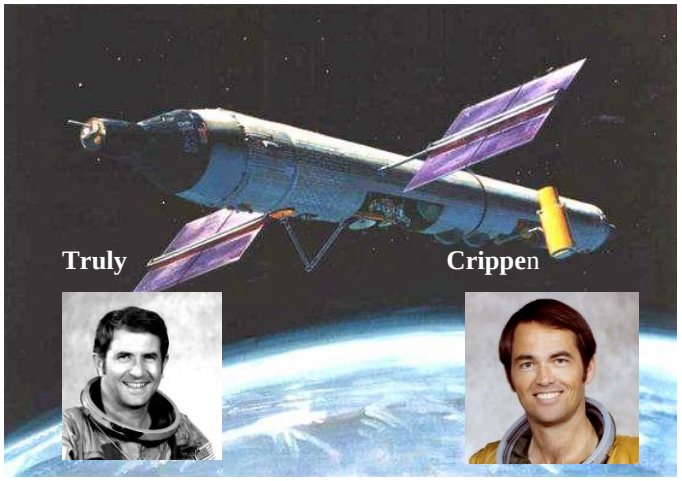
The USAF planned 14 MOL spaceflights aroynd the globe.

The USAF had planned spaceflights in connection with MOL (see left). The first manned spaceflight was to be launched from Vanderberg SLC-6 in February 1972. The USAF trained astronauts as early as in 1965. It is improbable that it would take seven years to achieve the first MOL spaceflight. Preparations and efforts were enormous and very expensive, I personally believe that the USAF carried out the first five spaceflights between 1966 and spring 1969. MOL was terminated after the fifth successful flight. It cost between 1.5 and 3 billion dollars. Om 10 June 1969 the USAF publicly announced that the project had been stopped and cancelled the 14 planned spaceflights which remained.

The **MOL-3** crew, astronauts James A. Taylor and Albert H Crews: Start February 1967 from Vandenberg AFB, launch pad SLC-6, California. Stayed at MOL 30 days?.

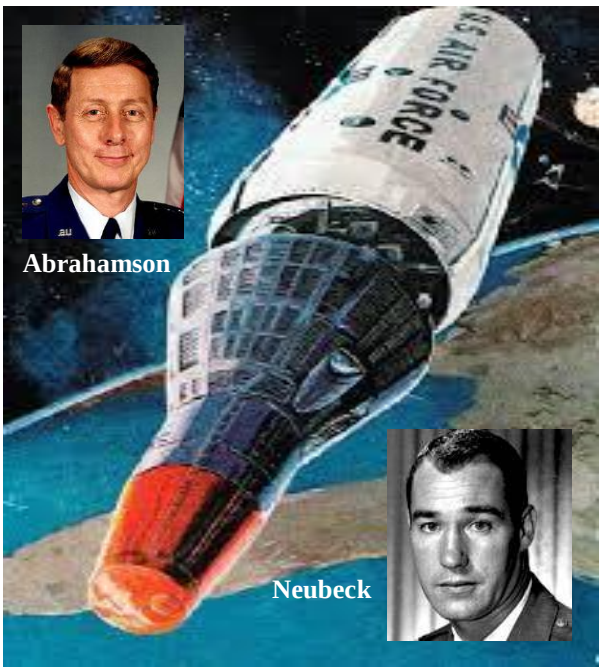
The **MOL-4** crew, USAF astronauts John L. Finley and Richard E Lawyer who were launched onboard the MOL-4 in November 1967 from SLC-6 in Vandenberg AFB, California. Finley and Lawyer spent 40 days in the laboratory, a DoD mission?.

The **MOL-5** crew, USAF astronauts Robert T Herres and Lachlan Macleay. Start in the spring of 1968 from SLC-6 in Vandenberg AFB, California. Herres and Macleay spent 40 days in the laboratory, a DoD mission?.



The **MOL-6** crew consisted of the USAF astronauts Rober Richard H Truly and Robert Crippen. They left the Earth in the summer of 1968 from SLC-6 in Vandenberg AFB. Truly and Crippen spent 40 days in the MOLlaboratory on a DoD mission.

The **MOL-7** crew were launched in the autumn of 1968 from SLC-6 in Vandenberg AFB. The USAF astronauts James A Abrahamson and Francis G. Neubeck were supposed to be onboar and spend 40 days in the laboratory on a DoD mission?.



On 10 June 1969 the USAF announced that the MOL projekt had been cancelled. Initially, the USAF had planned for 14 spaceflights and selected astronauts for five of them. There were rumours the MOL 6 crew would consist of astronauts Rober Richard H Truly and Robert Crippen. MOL had cost around three billion dollars, spaceflights included. The remaining seven flights were cancelled. According to certain clues (all from the Internet) I believe that the USAF carried out five MOL spaceflights in around two years. Simultaneously, NASA's civilian Gemini project including docking and system for rendez-vous was scrapped, which meant that MOL could carry out the first five flights with docking between the space station and the spacecraft. After 1965 NASA joined the Apollo project and the ISV Columbus manned Mars projects, as did the USAF in 1969.

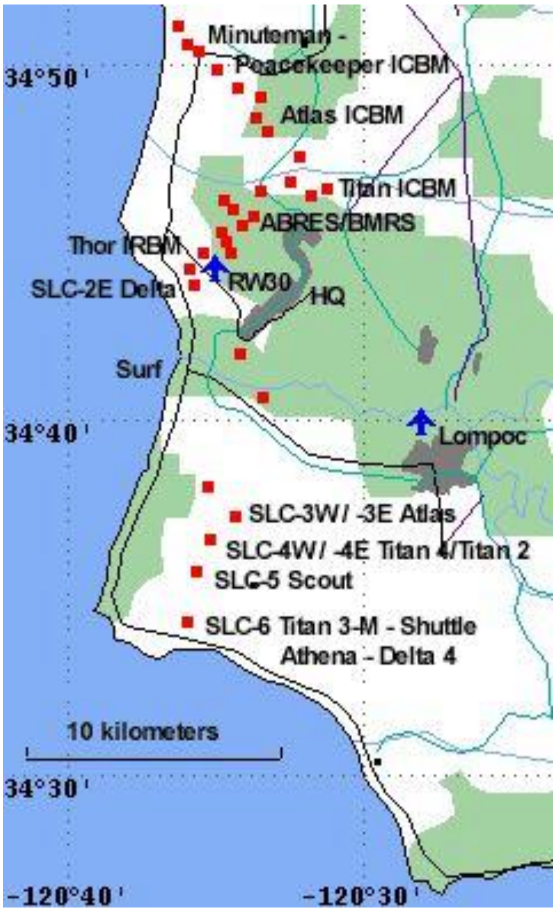
Vandenberg Air Force Base, Space Launch, California

General Hoyt Sanford **Vandenberg**, 1948 - 1953
1899 - 1954
Vandenberg was USAF's second chief of staff from 1948 to 1953.

Vandenberg Air Force Base in California got its name from USAF General Hoyt Stanford Vandenberg. The first launch from Vandenberg took place in 1958, the most recent one in 2014.

USAF's launch area Vandenberg Air Force Base in California corresponds to the NASA Kennedy Space Center in Florida. As far as I understand, Vandenberg was the second largest and modern lauch area in the USA. Almost all types of rockets were launched, even space shuttles. It is easy for the USAF to send crews to the Moon and carry out lunar touch-downs. USAF could and still can launch their own so-called DoD satellites.

Major General Hoyt Sanford **Vandenberg Jr**, 1951 - 1981
1928-
USAF



Titan 4

Space shuttle Enterprise launch pad: SLC-6

Titan 3-M/Gemini MOL

Titan 2

More info at **Industry**, ***Visitors the the Moon, final,*** pp 33-36.
After the cancellation of of the MOL-project in 1969 the USAF and NASA transferred to the Apollo project. The MOL project was renewed and developed within the Apollo project during the 70s with several lunar flights.

Project Horizon, Army Moon Base


HEADQUARTERS
AIR FORCE SPECIAL WEAPONS CENTER
AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO

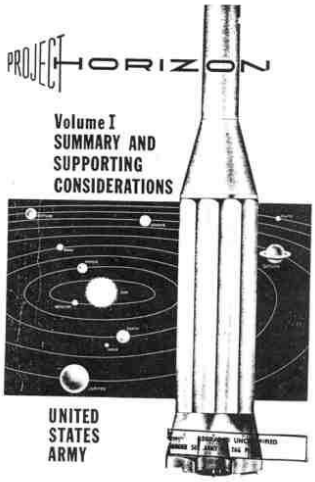
CATALOGED BY DDC AS AD No. 425980

A STUDY OF LUNAR RESEARCH FLIGHTS

Project A119 – "A Study of Lunar Research Flights" 1958

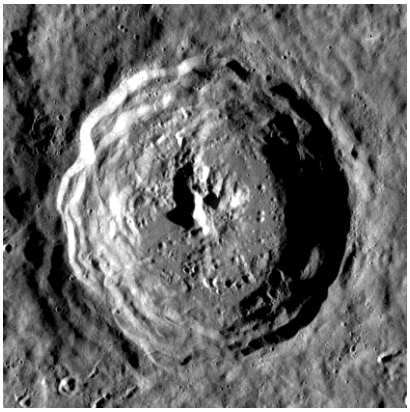
Project A119 – "A Study of Lunar Research Flights" 1958
Project A119 was the first study outlining the conquering of the Moon, a document of 190 pages.

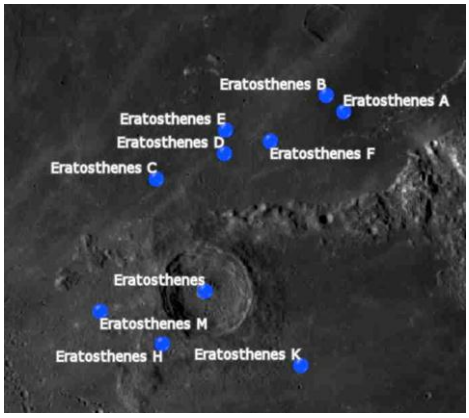
Base on the Moon. The Chief of staff of the army, General Arthur G. Trudeau, developed in March 1959 an important lunar project succeeding Project A 119, called Horizon. In 1965 the proposal developed into a top-secret project outlining a base on the front side of the Moon. Project Horizon is preserved in a 419-page document with several possible landing sites, among them crater Copernicus.
Other possible landing sites were also mentioned: north of Sinus Aestuum, close to crater Eratosthenes, south of Sinus Aestuum close to Sinus Medii and south-west of Mare Imbrium, immediately north of the Montes Apenninus. – The documents are very clear: the US did not want to be overtaken by the Soviet Union in the race to the Moon.



Project Horizon, 1959

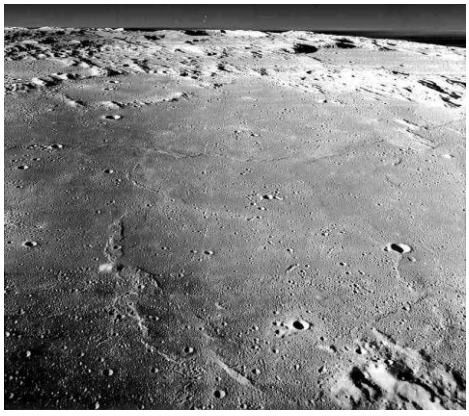

North of Sinus Aestuum

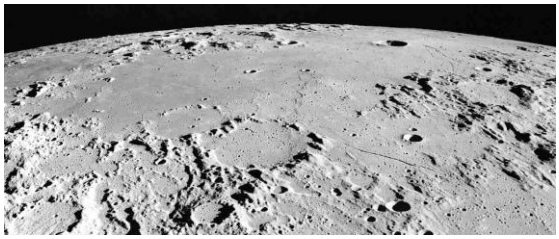

Crater Eratosthenes

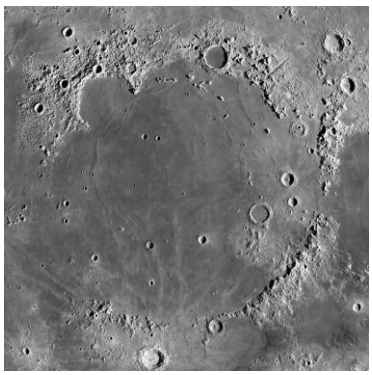


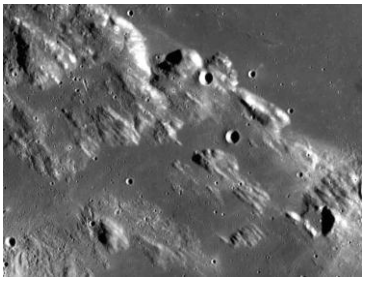
The other smaller craters surrounding Eratosthenes

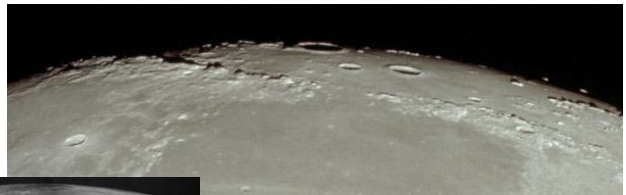

South of Sinus Aestuum

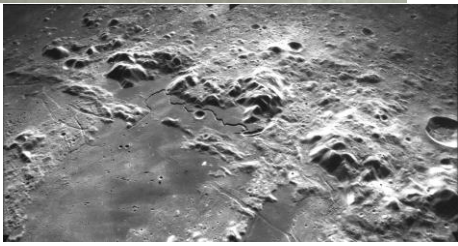

Sinus Medii


Sinus Medii




Mare Imbrium




Montes Apenninus
This is where Apollo 15 landed on 26 July 1971.

These landing sites were listed in Project Horizon as future options for lunar flights and landings.

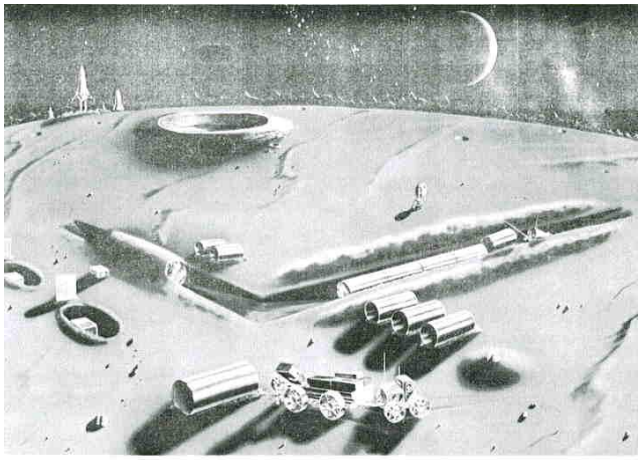
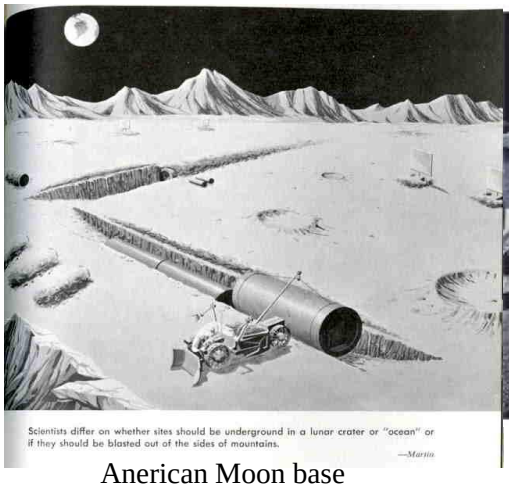


Fig. I-1. HORIZON Outpost in Late 1965

American Moon base



Scientists differ on whether sites should be underground in a lunar crater or "ocean" or if they should be blasted out of the sides of mountains.

—Martin

Anerican Moon base

American Moon base

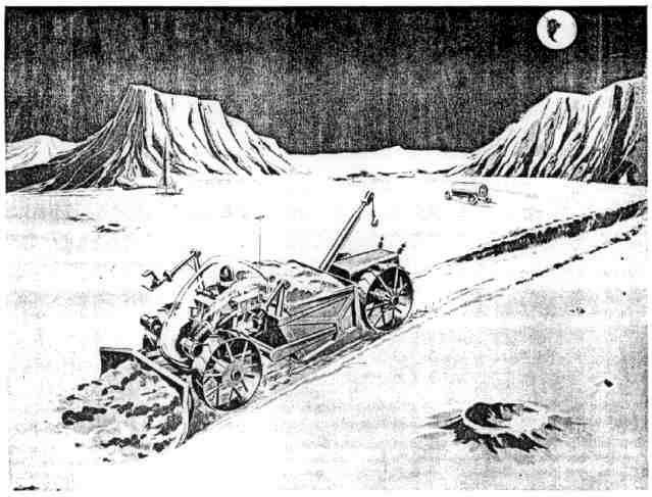
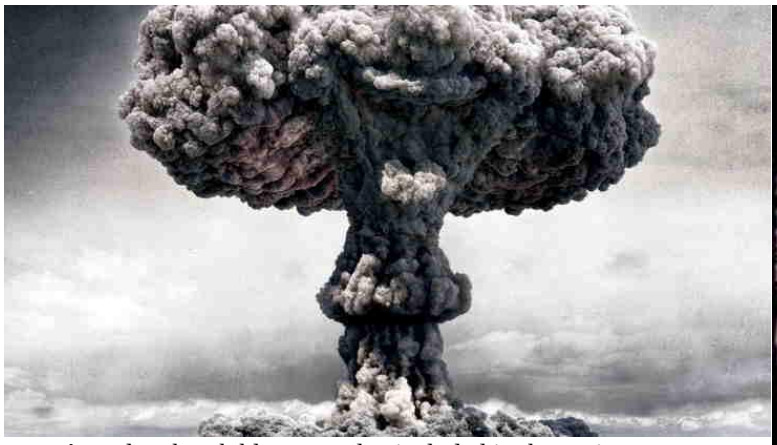


Fig. II-6. Typical Lunar Construction Vehicle

Project Horizon:1967

The American Moon base would be served by a nuclear reactor.



A nuclear bomb blast was also included in the project.

HEADQUARTERS

AIR FORCE SPECIAL WEAPONS CENTER

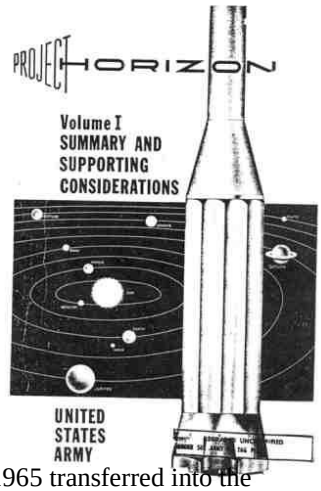
AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO

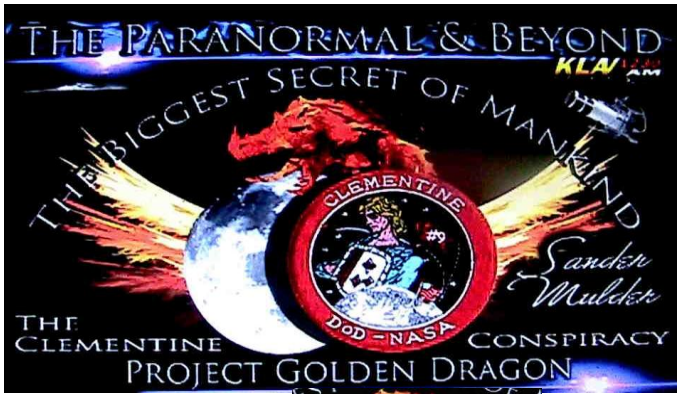
CATALOGED BY DDC AS AD No. 425380

A STUDY OF LUNAR RESEARCH FLIGHTS

More info at **Industry**, ***The Arrival of the Neutron Star,*** pp 3 - 19 and ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 36 - 85



These two projects became one and were in 1965 transferred into the Apollo project to be developed during the 1970s. Apollo 18 – 20.



The Clementine project was realised into a more modern form between 1993 and 1999.

More info at **Industry**, ***The Arrival of the Neutron Star,*** pp 11 - 13

More info at **Industry**, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 22-50

Soyuz 1 to Soyuz 40, 1967 - 1981, Baikonur Cosmodrome

Soyuz-1, 23/04/1967. Komarov Vladimir
Perished, Launch pad **LC-1**.

Soyuz-3, 26/10/1968, Georgi Beregovoy
Launch pad **LC-31**.

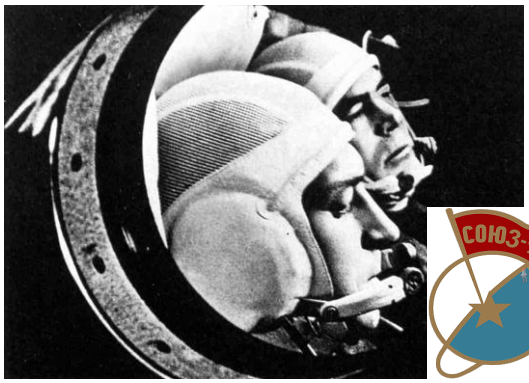
Soyuz-4, 14/01/1969
Shatalov Vladimir
Launch pad **LC-31**.

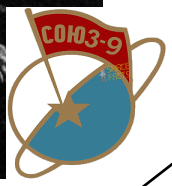
Soyuz-5, 15/01/1969
Volynov, Yeliseyev and Khrunov
Launch pad **LC-1**.

Soyuz-6, 11/10/1969
Shonin, and Kubasov
Launch pad **LC-31**.

Soyuz-7, 12/10/1969
Filipchenko, Volkov and Gorbatko
Launch pad **LC-31**.

Soyuz-8, 13/10/1969, Shatalov and Yeliseyev
LC-1





Soyuz-9, 01/06/1970
Nikolayev and Sevastiyanov
Launch pad **LC-31**.

Soyuz-10, 22/04/1971
Shatalov, Yeliseyev and Rukavishnikov
LC- 31

Docking with Salyut-1

Soyuz-11, 06/06/1971
Dobrovolsky, Volkovoch Patsayev, **perished, LC-1**

Docking with Salyut-1

Soyuz-12, 27/09/1973
Lazarev and Makarov
Launch pad **LC-1**.

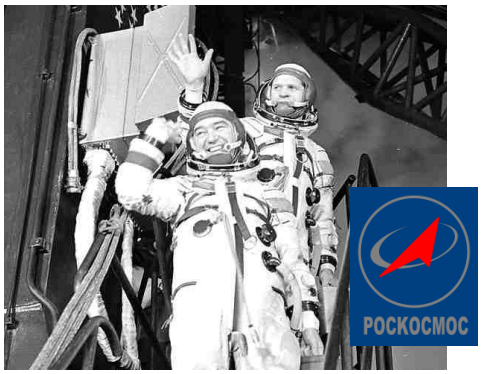
Soyuz-13, 18/12/1973
Klimuk och Lebedev
Launch pad **LC-1**.

Docking with Salyut-3

Soyuz-14, 03/07/1974
Popovich and Artyukhin , Launch pad **LC-31**.

Soyuz-15, 16/08/1974
Sarafanov and Dyomin
Launch pad **LC-1**.

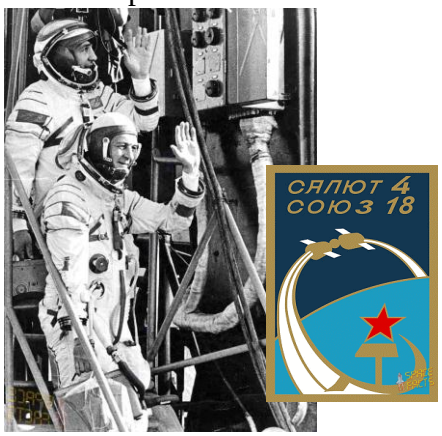
Soyuz-16, 02/12/1974
Filipchenko and Rukavishnikov
Startplatta **LC-1**.



Soyuz-17, 10/01/1975
Gubarev and Grechko
Launch pad **LC-1**.

Docking with Salyut-4

Soyuz-18A, 05/04/1975
Lazarev and Makarov
LC- 1.



Docking with Salyut-4

Soyuz-18, 24/05/1975
Klimuk and Sevastiyanov
Launch pad **LC-31**.

Soyuz-19, 15/07/1975
Leonov and Kubasov
ASTP
Launch pad **LC-1**.

Soyuz-21, 06/07/1976
Volynov and Zholobov
Launch pad **LC-1**.

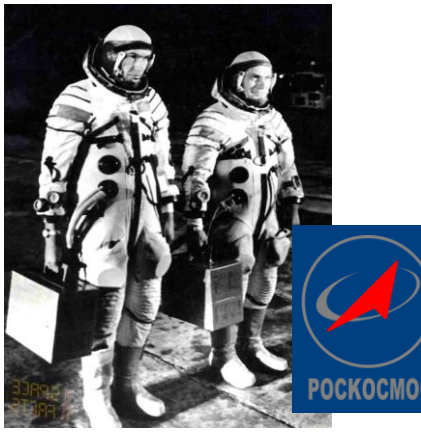
Docking with Salyut-5

Soyuz-22, 15/09/1976
Bykovsky and Aksyonov
Launch pad **LC-1**.

Soyuz 23, 14/10/1976
Zudov and Rozhdestvensky
Launch pad **LC-1**.

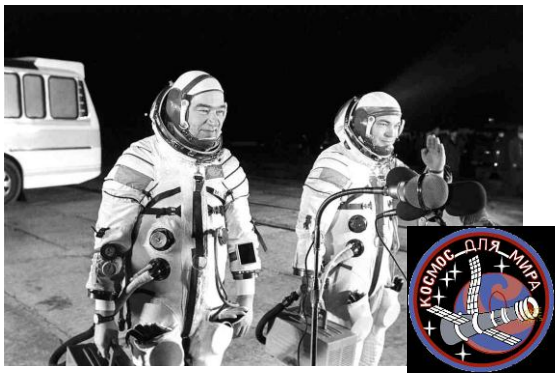
Soyuz 24, 07/02/1977
Gorbatko and Glazkov
Launch pad **LC-31**.

Docking with Salyut-5



Soyuz 25, 09/10/1977
Kovalyonok and Ryumin
Launch pad **LC-1**.

Docking with Salyut-6



Soyuz 26, 10/12/1977
Romanenko and Grechko
Launch pad **LC-1.**

Docking with Salyut-6

Soyuz 27, 10/01/1978
Dzhanibekov and Makarov , LC-1

Soyuz 28, 02/03/1978
Gubarev and Remek Czechoslovakia
LC-1

Docking with Salyut-6

Soyuz 29, 15/06/1978
Kovalyonok and Ivanchenkov
Launch pad **LC-1**.

Docking with Salyut-6

Soyuz 30, 27/06/1978
Klimuk and Hermaszewski "Mirek" Poland
Launch pad **LC-1.**

Docking with Salyut-6

Soyuz 31, 16/08/1978
Bykovsky and Jähn "Sig" Germay DDR
Launch pad **LC-1.**

Docking with Salyut-6

Soyuz 32, 25/02/1979
Lyakhov and Ryumin
Launch pad **LC-31**.

Docking with Salyut-6

Soyuz 33, 10/04/1979
Rukavishnikov and Ivanov Bulgaria
Launch pad **LC-31.**

Docking with Salyut-6

Soyuz 35, 09/04/1980
Popov and Ryumin
Launch pad **LC-31.**

Docking with Salyut-6

Soyuz 36, 26/05/1980
Kubasov and Farkas "Bertsi" (Berci) Hungary
Launch pad **LC-31.**

Docking with Salyut-6

Soyuz 37, 23/07/1980
Gorbatko and Pham Vietnam
Launch pad **LC-1.**

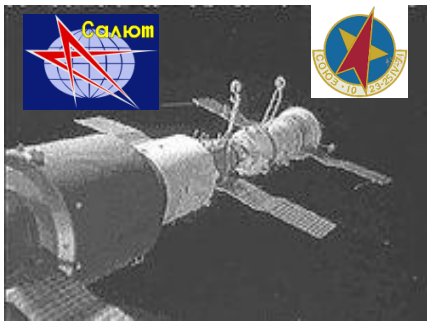
Docking with Salyut-6

Soyuz 38, 18/09/1980
Romanenko and Tamayo
"Guasso" Cuba
Launch pad **LC-1.**

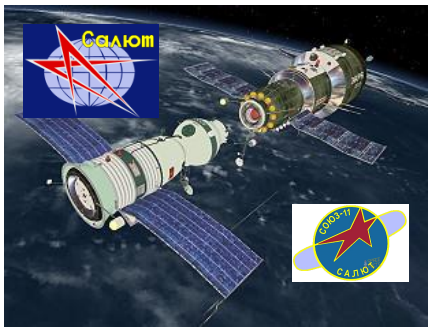
Launch pad Salyut-6

Soyuz 39, 22/03/1981
Dzhanibekov and Gurragcha "Gurr" Mongolia
Launch pad **LC-31**.
Docking with Salyut 6

Soyuz 40, 14/05/1981
Popov and Prunariu Romania
Launch pad **LC-1**.
Docking with Salyut-6

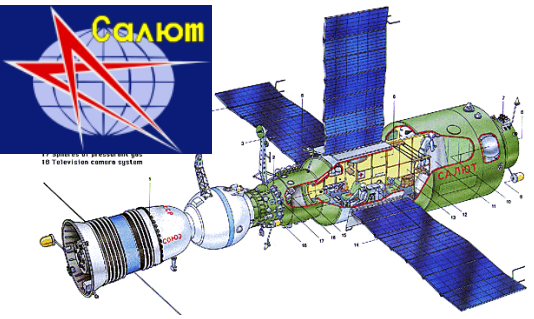


Soyuz-10 docked with Salyut 1

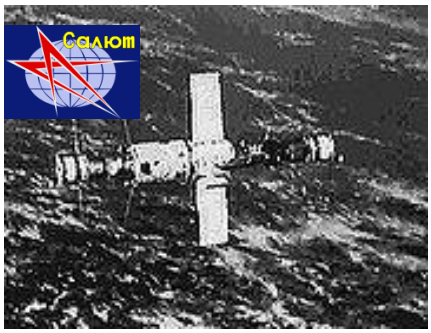


Salyut 1 and Soyuz 13

Salyut 3 and Soyuz 14



Salyut 4 and Soyuz 18



Salyut 5 and Soyuz 21

Salyut 6 and Soyuz 25

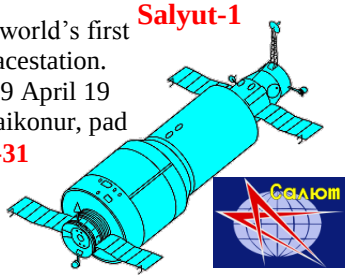
Apollo-Soyuz test programme

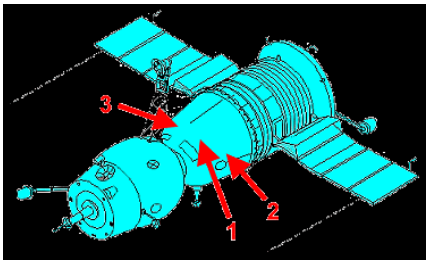
1975 was the year the of the most important space event when, according to an earlier agreement, Apollo STP docked with Soyuz 19. It was a historical moment when astronauts Stafford, Slayton and Brand together with kosmonauts Leonov and Kubasov founded a long-term, friendly and close cooperation in space, according to President Kennedy. – In this context, knowledge won! – The Soviet Union lost four cosmonauts: the crews on Soyuz and Soyuz 11.

Soyuz 1 to Soyuz 40
1967-1981, Baikonur Cosmodrome

Salyut-1, the world's first orbiting spacestation. Launched 19 April 19 1971 from Baikonur, pad **LC-31**

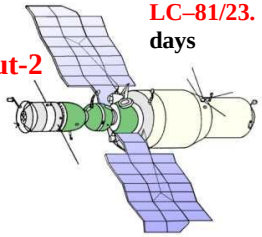
Salyut-1





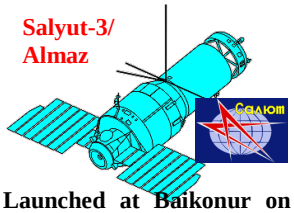
Soyuz spacecraft

Salyut-2



Launched on 4 April 1973 from LC–81/23. Crashed after 54 days

Salyut-3/ Almaz

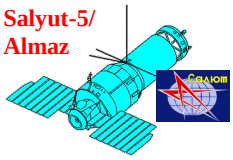


Launched at Baikonur on 25 June 1974. Crashed and burned on 24 January 1975.

Salyut-4/ Almaz

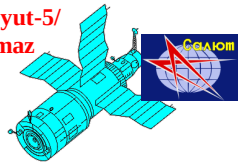
Launched on 26 December 1974 and burned in the atmosphere 3 February 1977

Salyut-5/ Almaz



Launched on 22 June 1976, on 8 August 1977 it re-entered the atmosphere and burned.

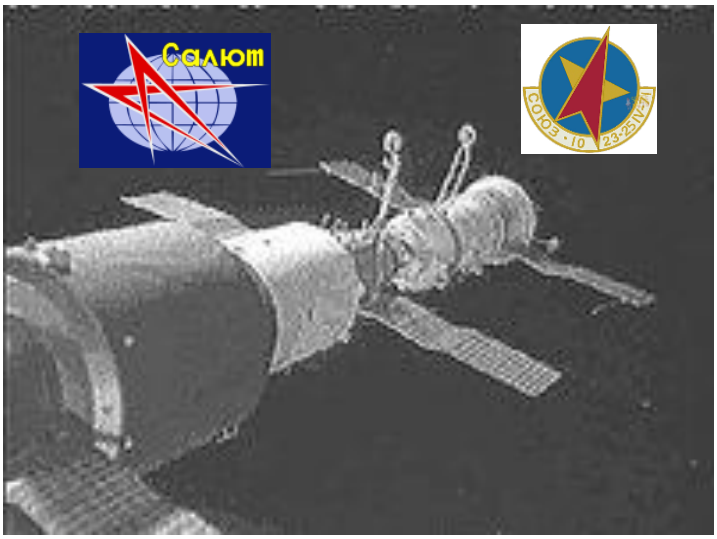
Salyut-5/ Almaz



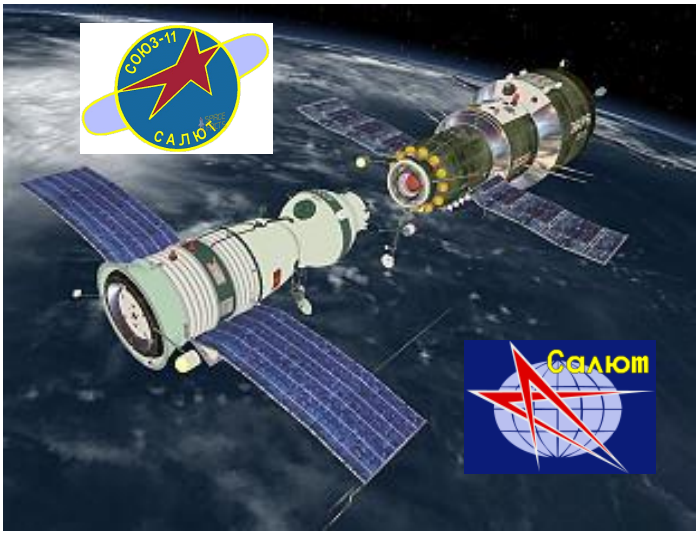
Almaz/Salyut-6 was launched from pad 81/24, Baikonur on 29 September 1977.

Preparations for lunar flights

One condition for lunar flights and landings is the docking with the space station.

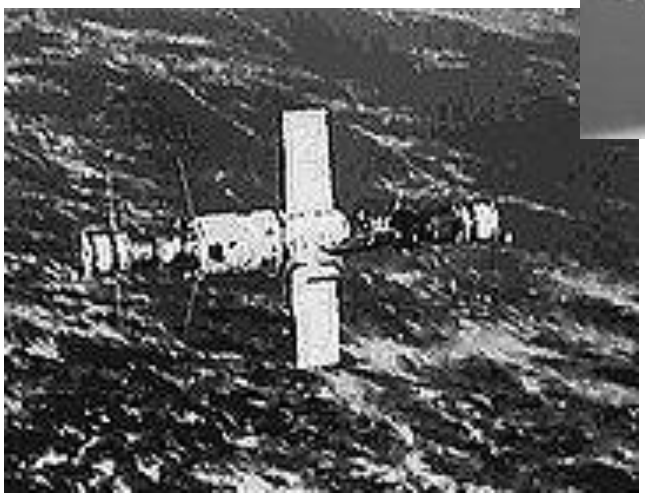


Soyuz-10 docked with Salyut 1



Salyut 1 and Soyuz 13

Salyut 3 and Soyuz 14



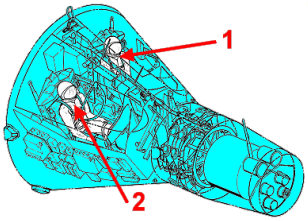
Salyut 5 and Soyuz 21

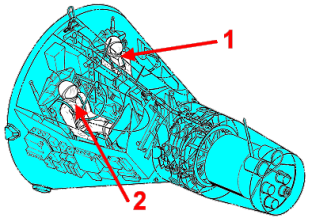
Salyut 6 and Soyuz 25

Project Gemini Patch Collection

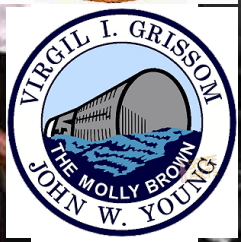
1965-1966

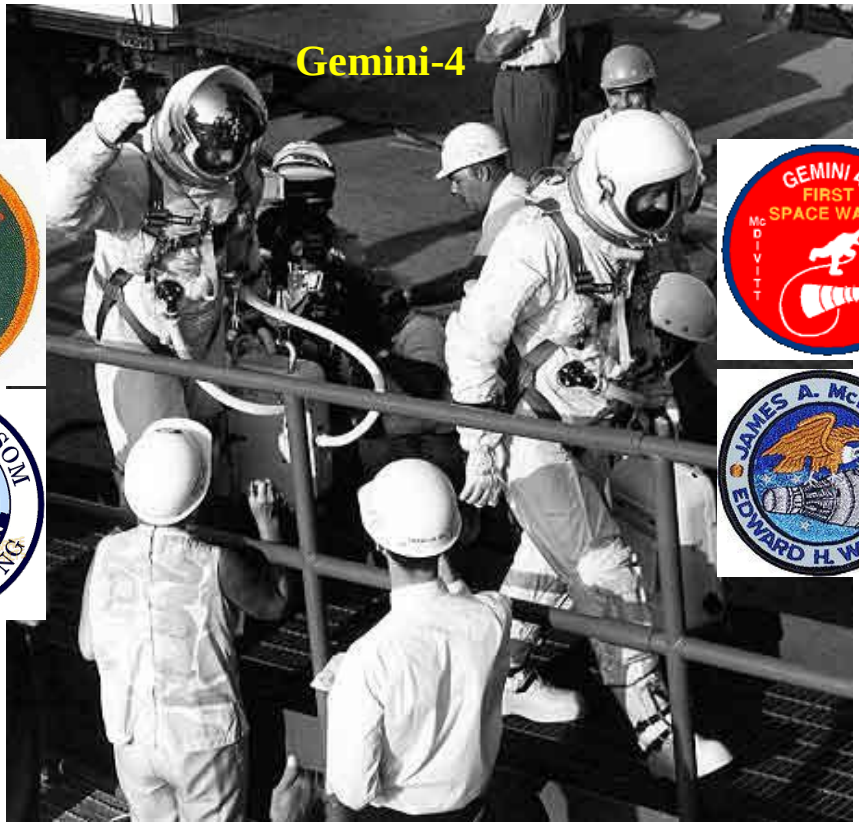
1965-1966





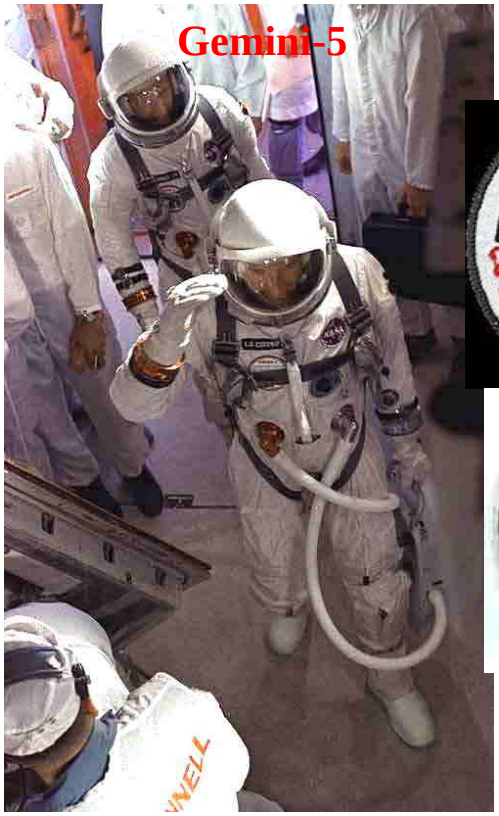
Kennedy Space Center, Florida



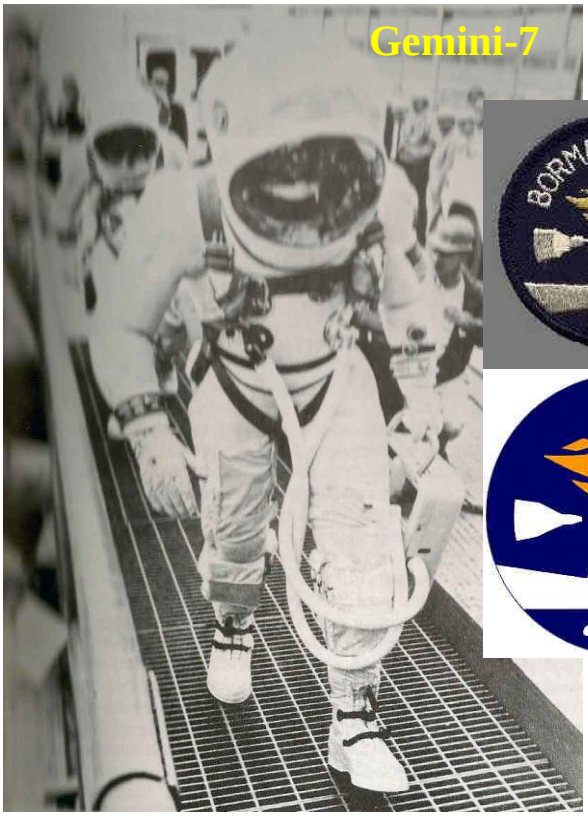


Gemini-3, 23/03/1965
Young John (2), Grissom Virgil "Gus" (1)
Launch pad **LC-19**.

Gemini-4, 1903/06/1965
White **Edward (2)** McDivitt **James (1)**
Launch pad **LC-19**.

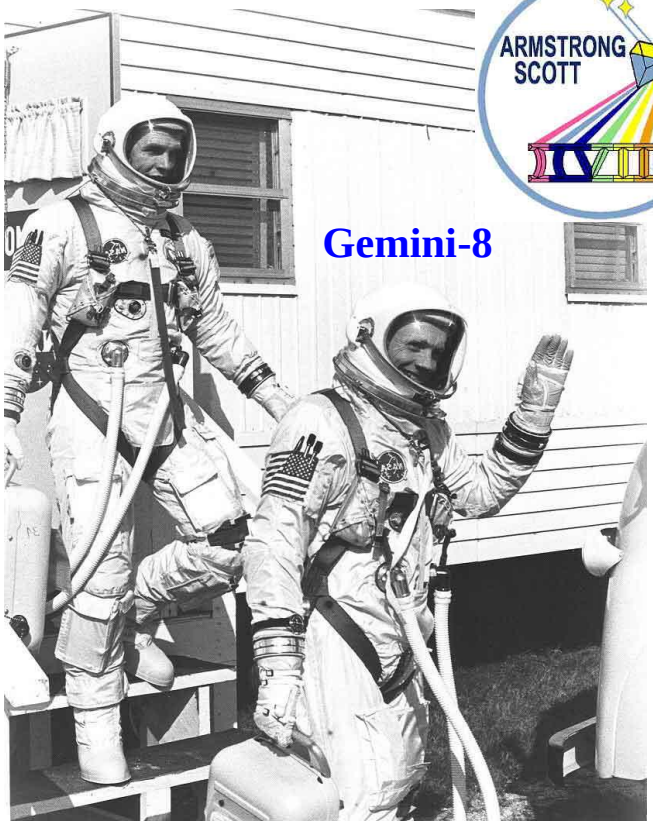


Gemini-5, 21/08/1965
Conrad Charles (2), Cooper Leroy Gordon, Jr. (1)
Launch pad **LC-19**.



Gemini-7, 04/12/1965
Lovell James (2) **Borman** Frank (1)
Launch pad **LC-19**.

Gemini-6, 15/12/1965
Schirra Walter (1) Stafford Thomas (2)
Launch pad **LC-19**.

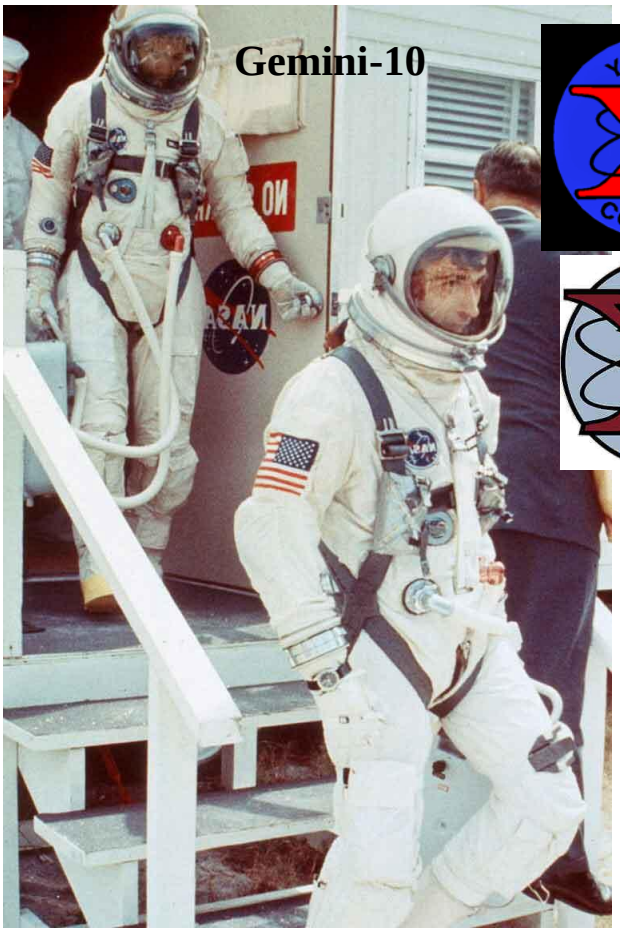


Gemini-8, 16/03/1966
Armstrong Neil (1) Scott David (2)
Launch pad **LC-19**.

Gemini-9

Gemini-9, 03/06/1966
Stafford Thomas (1) Cernan Eugene (2)
Launch pad **LC-19**.

Gemini-10



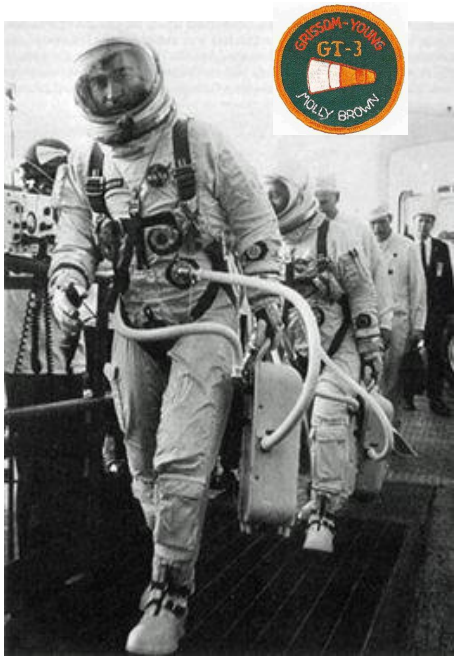
Gemini-10, 18/07/1966
Young John (1) Collins Michael (2)
Launch pad **LC-19**.

Gemini-11

Gemini-11, 12/09/1966
Gordon Richard (2) Conrad Charles, (1)
Launch pad **LC-19**.

Gemini-12

Gemini-12, 11/11/1966
Lovell James (1) Aldrin Edwin (2)
Launch pad **LC-19**.



Gemini-3

Gemini-4

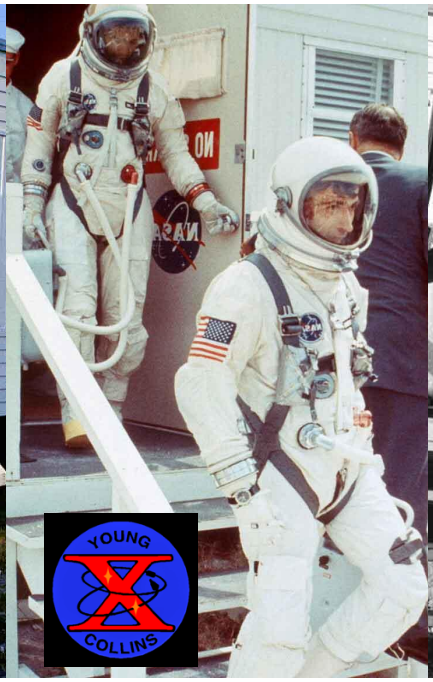
Gemini-5

Gemini-7

Gemini-6

Gemini-8

Gemini-9



Gemini-10

Gemini-11

Gemini-12

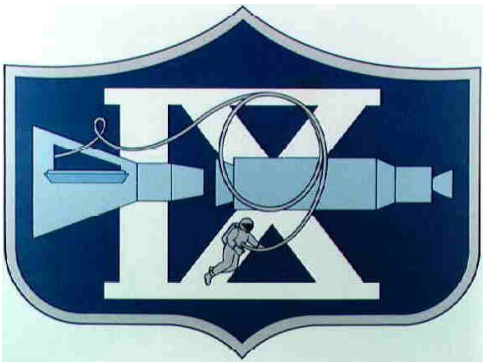
Gemini-12

Theodore Cordy Freeman, 1930-1964
Member of NASA astronaut group-3 1963
Perished, T-38 crash

Theodor Freeman and Eugene Cernan holds a model of a lunar module, 1964

Clifton Curtis "CC" Williams
1932-1967
Perished, T-38 crash

Alan Bean and Curtis Williams, Gemini 10 substitutes

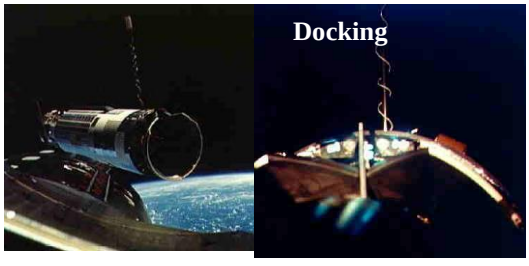


Elliot McKay, See Jr, 1927-1966 and Charles Arthur II "Charlie", Bassett1931-1966
Astronauts See och Bassett formed the original crew on Gemini 9.
Perished, T-38 crash?.

Gemini 9 crew: astronauts See, Bassett, Stafford and Cernan

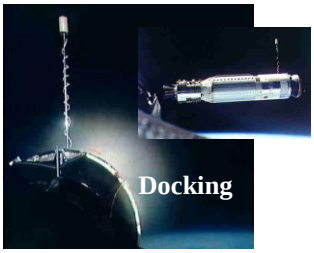
NASA has lost these four Gemini astronauts: Freeman, Williams, See, and Bassett. They all died in a crash with the aircraft T38.

Gemini 6 and Gemini 7 met in space. Perfect project



Gemini 8 and Agena T-8. After docking Gemini 8 started to rotate. Amstrong stopped the rotationen by disconnecting Agena. Project failure.

Gemini 9 and Agena T-9. Docking with Agena did not take place. The picture, however, became world famous. An alligator in space.



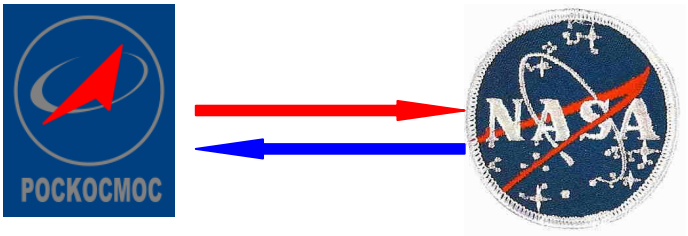
Gemini 10 and Agena T-10. Both docking and project successfull.

Gemini 11, Agena T-11

Gemini 12, Agena T-12

Gemini 11, Agena T-11 and Gemini 12, Agena T-12. The two last flights of the Gemini project were succesfull, no major problems. Long periods of spacewalks took place. The partially successfull docking procedures helped NASA reach the Moon.

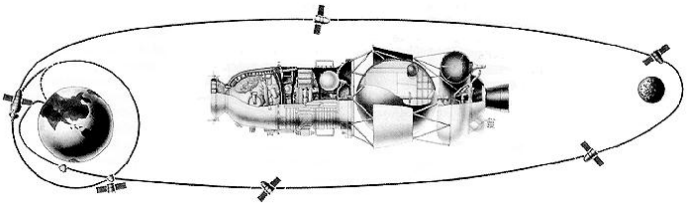
Next stop the Moon!!

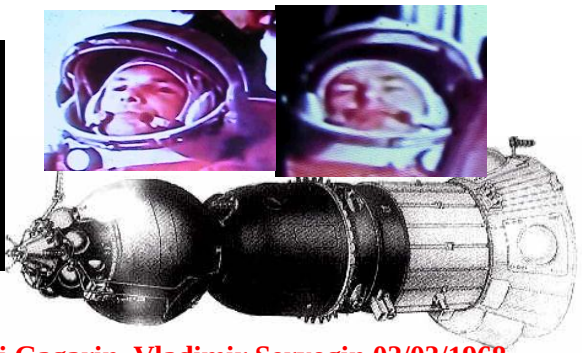


The Soviet Union and the Moon, 1968-1976

Towards the end of the 1960s, the Soviet Union tried everything to come first to and land on the Moon.

The first manned lunar flight





Soyuz 7K-LOK-1 orbiting the Moon on 5 March 1968. Some sources claim that Soyuz 7K-LOK-1 has returned to Earth. Towards the evening on 7 March, **Soyuz 7K-LOK-1** was supposed to touch down, but the spacecraft's angle of approach was wrong, it burned in the atmosphere. The Soviet Union afterwards announced that both Gagarin and Seryogin died in an aircrash.

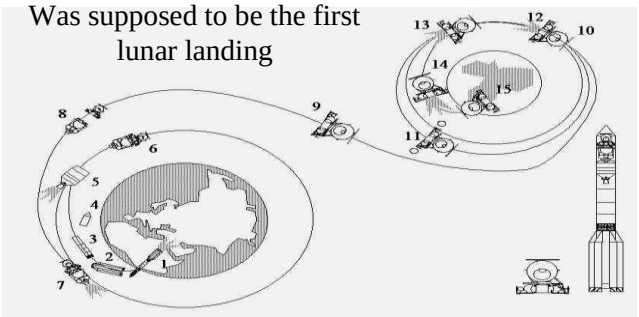
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 43-44.

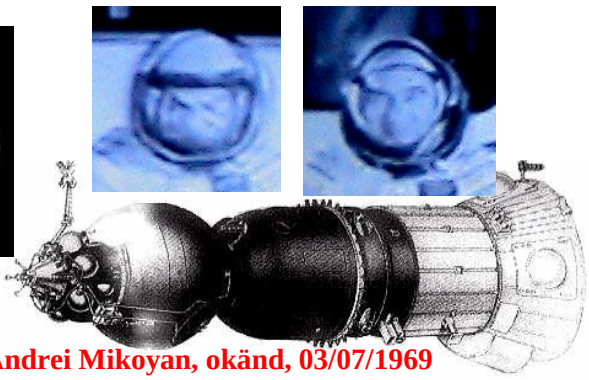
The lunar flight was coded as Zond-4.

Launch from **Tyuratam Cosmodrome**,

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

Was supposed to be the first lunar landing



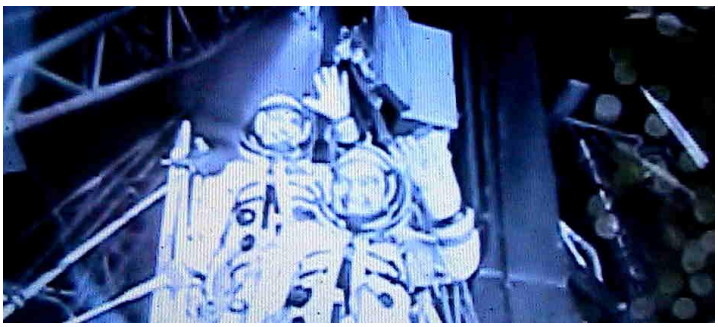


On 3 July 1969, **Soyuz 7K-L1-1** was to be sent to the Moon to achieve the first lunar landing. There were talks about a direct flight to the Moon (with no separate lunar module) with a large craft which would be launched by a rocket called N-1, substantially more powerful than the American Saturn 5. Onboard the **Soyuz 7K-L1-1** were Mikoyan and an anonymous cosmonaut. The spacecraft exploded at the launch pad and the crew persihed immediately.

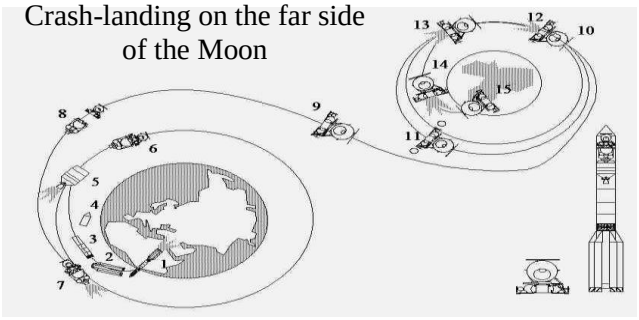
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 44-45.

Launch from **Tyuratam Cosmodrome, Soviet Union**

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



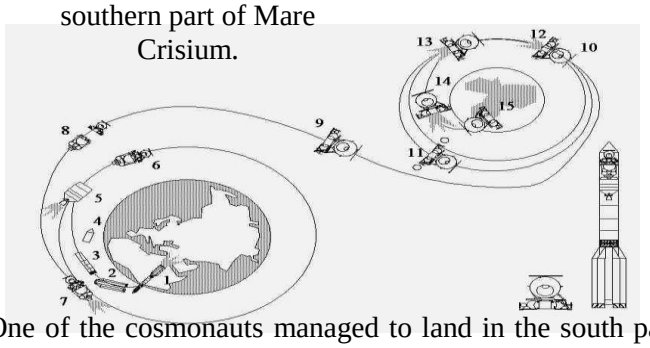
Crash-landing on the far side of the Moon



Outside the Izsak-D crater on the far side of the Moon on 20 July 1969, **Soyuz 7K-LOK**/Luna 15 **crashed and its crew perished, or?**
More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 14-17.
The lunar flight had the code Luna-15.
Launch fpm **Baikonur Cosmodrome, Soviet Union**

Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 15, two anonymous cosmonauts
13/07/1969
This lunar flight was carried out at the same time as **Apollo-11**.
Later the main target for **Apollo-18**, USF/DoD

A lunar touchdown in the southern part of Mare Crisium.

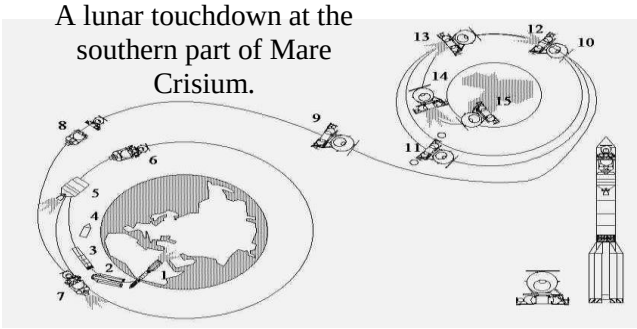


One of the cosmonauts managed to land in the south part Mare Crisium on the front side of the Moon. Shortly after touchdown the cosmonaut was killed. More info at ***Visitors to the Moon***, pp 48-54.
Coded Luna-23.
Launch from **Tyuratam Cosmodrome, Soviet Union**

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

After this lunar flight, **Apollo-18** was introduced as a substitute, which means that the lunar flight is connected to **Apollo-18** USF/DOD

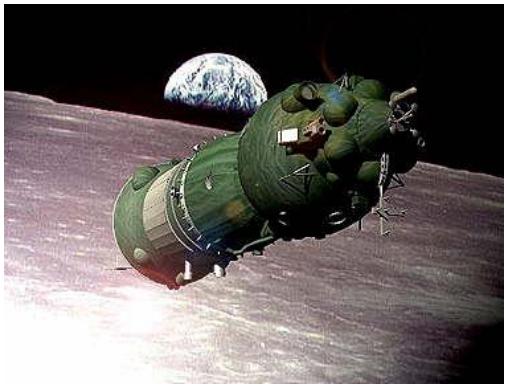
A lunar touchdown at the southern part of Mare Crisium.



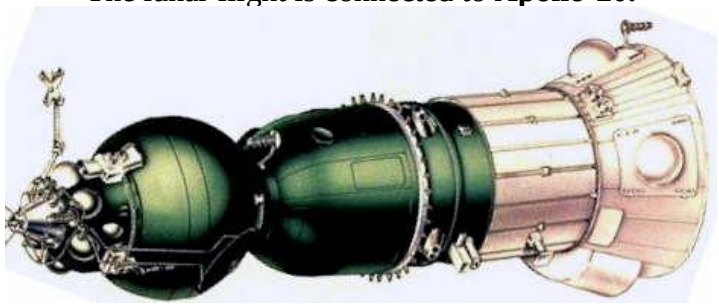
One of the cosmonauts managed to land in the south part of Mare Crisium on the front side of the Moon. The visit to the Moon was unproblematic, probably the last lunar landing for the Soviet Union. Lunar project Luna was terminated. More info at ***Visitors to the Moon,*** pp 56-60.
Coded Luna-24

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

Launch from **Tyuratam Cosmodrome, Soviet Union**
After this flight, the Soviets announced that the so-called Lunar project was terminated.
The lunar flight is connected to **Apollo-20.**



The spacecraft for lunar flights, Soyuz 7K-LOK, orbiting the Moon.

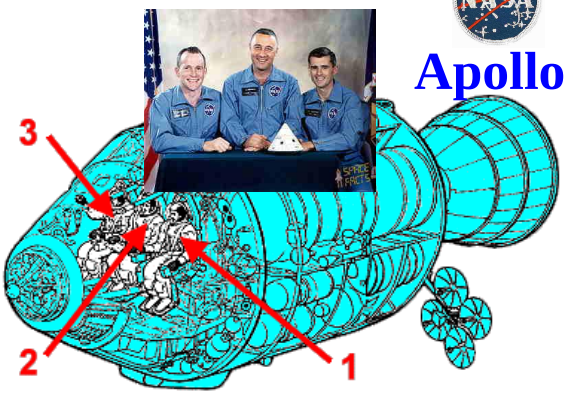


The spacecraft for lunar flights, Soyuz 7K-LOK

The Apollo Programme, 1967-1976

Towards the Final Goal

Apollo 1



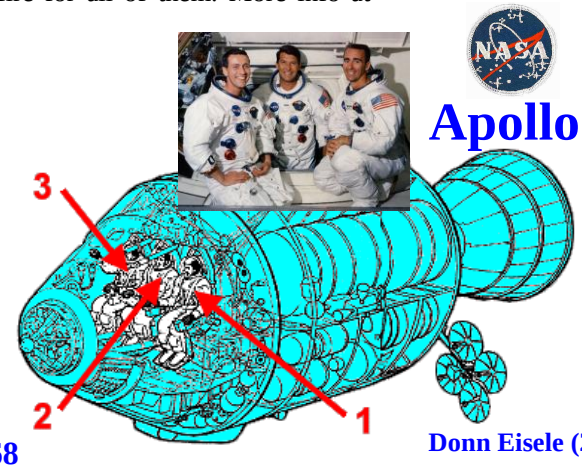
The Apollo 1 crew perished in their capsule in 1967. Technical problems caused the death in fire for all of them. More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** page 47.

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

Florida

Launch: Kennedy Space

Apollo 7



Apollo 7, 11/10/1968 – 20/10/1968

Launch pad LC-34

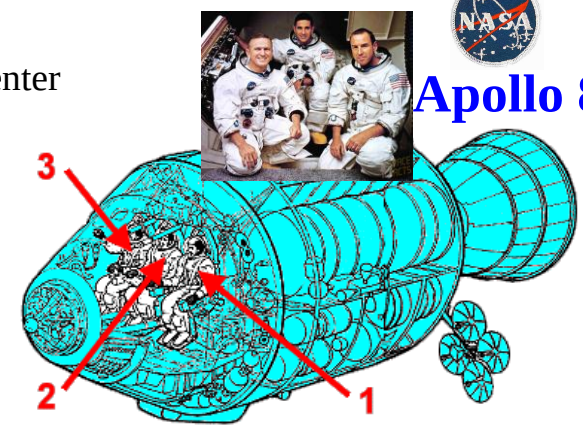
Test of the Apollo craft which orbited the Earth 163 times.
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 47-49.

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

Florida

Launch: Kennedy Space Center

Apollo 8



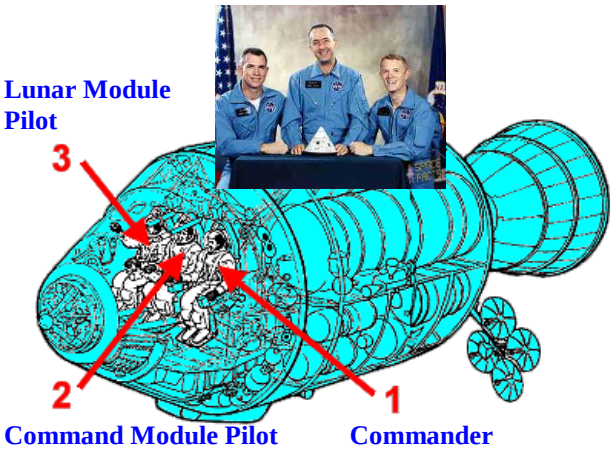
Apollo 8, 21/12/1968 – 27/12/1968

Launch pad LC-39 A

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

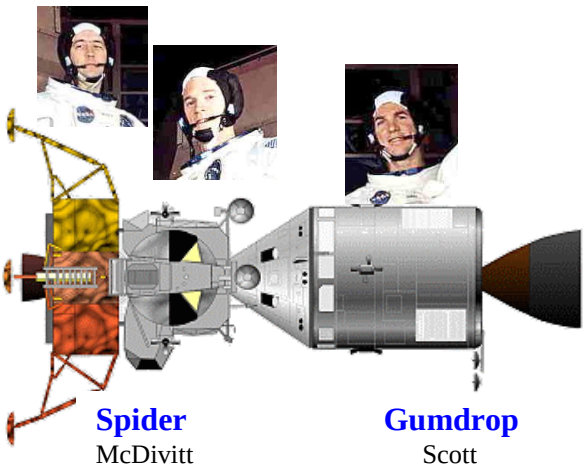
NASA's first flight to the Moon. Apollo 8 orbited the Moon ten times before the booster rockets took them back to Earth. Apollo 8 carried out a perfect programme which led to further lunar flights.

More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** 49-52.



Apollo 9

Launch: Kennedy Space Center Florida: 1969-03-03
Launch pad LC-39A



Spider McDivitt
Schweickart

Gumdrop Scott

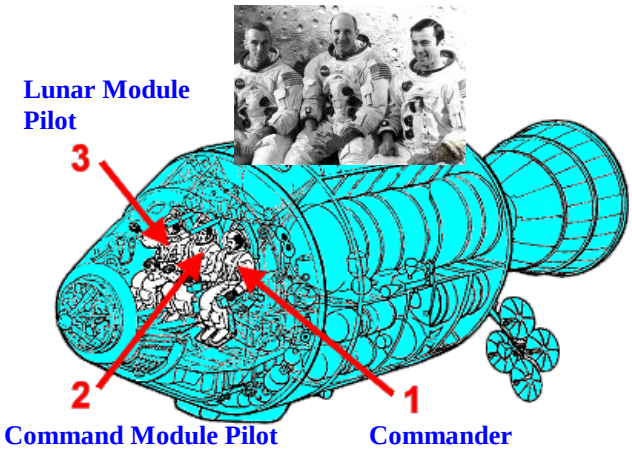
Scott David (2), McDivitt James (1), Schweickart Russell (3)

Apollo 9, 03/03/1969 –13/03/1969

Launch pad LC-39A

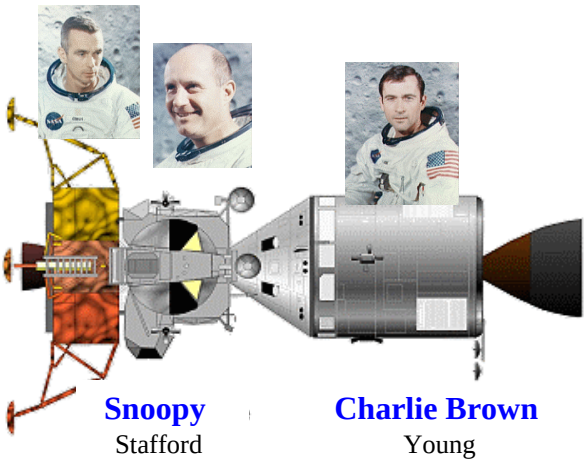
Apollo 9 successfully tested the lunar module LM-Spider orbiting the Earth. Apollo 9 orbited the Earth 151 times and then soft-landed.
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 52-54.

LM-Spider orbiting the Earth



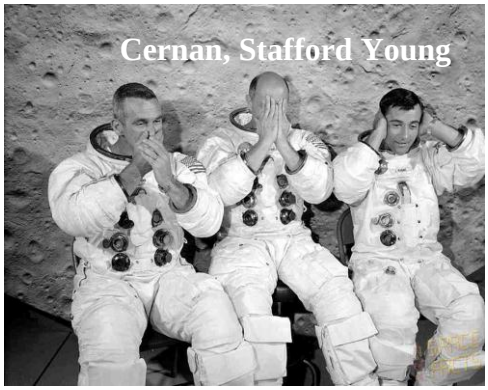
Apollo 10

Launch: Kennedy Space Center Florida, 18/05/1969
Launch pad LC-39B



Snoopy Stafford
Cernan

Charlie Brown Young



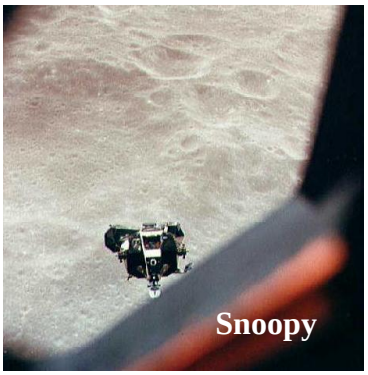
NASA cannot talk, cannot see, cannot hear.

Stafford Thomas (1), Cernan Eugene (3), Young John (2)

Apollo 10, 18/05/1969 – 26/05/1969

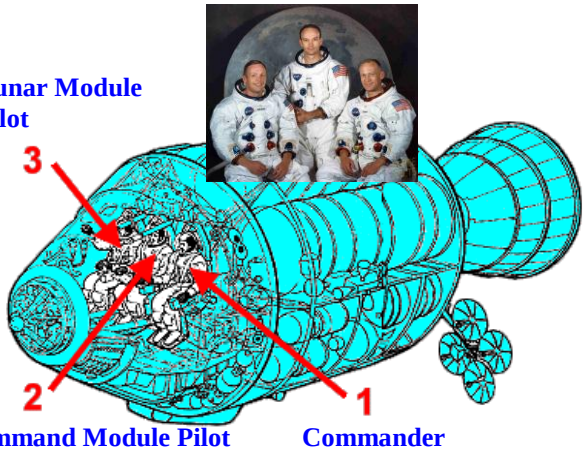
Launch pad LC-39B

Apollo 10 (Charlie Brown-Snoopy) did the next lunar flight and lunar module LP-Snoopy was as close as 15 kilometres from the surface of the Moon. Apollo 10 orbited the Moon 31 times before the booster rockets sent them back to Earth and a soft landing. This opened the way for the first landing on the Moon.
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 54-56.

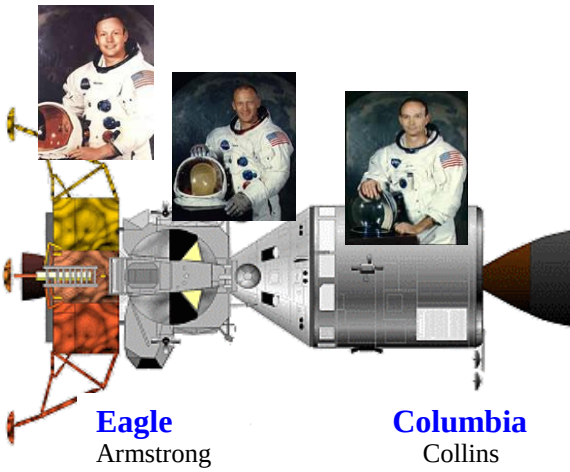


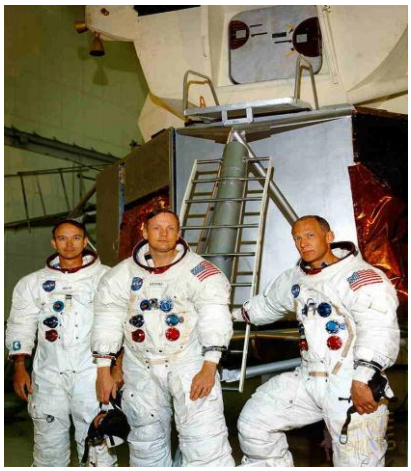
LM-Snoopy around 15 kilometres above the surface of the Moon on 22 May 1969.

Apollo11



Launch: Kennedy Space Center Florida: 16/07/1969
Launch pad LC-39A





Armstrong Neil (1), Collins Michael (2) Aldrin Edwin (3)

Apollo-11, 16/07/1969 – 24/07/1969

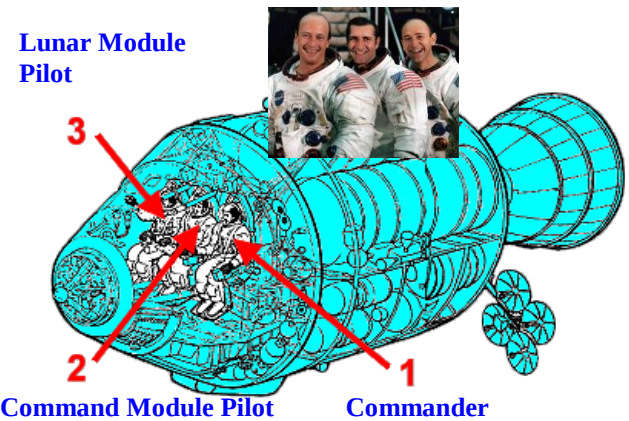
Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-11 (Columbia-Eagle). The first manned landing on the Moon took place on 20 July 1969 when LM-Eagle landed in Mare Tranquillitatis. Astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin spent almost 24 hours on the Moon after Armstrong's first step. The crew of Apollo-11 was the first crew to collect stones from the surface of the Moon to take home. President Kennedy's speech came true.
More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 56-61.

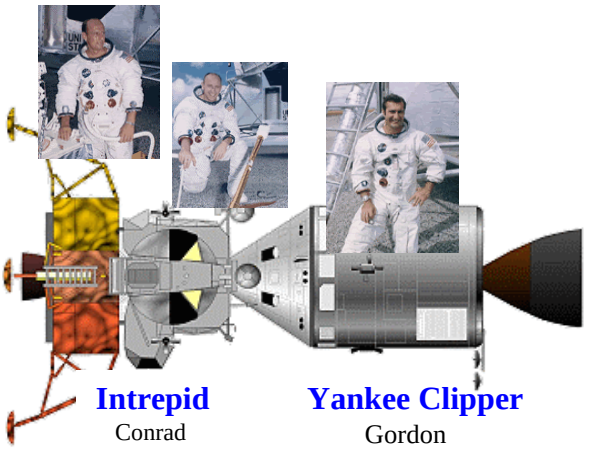
"That's one small step for [a] man, one giant leap for mankind".
Neil Armstrong, 1969 from the Moon

LM-Eagle has landed on 20 July 1969, in Mare Tranquillitatis. Armstrong and Aldrin spent 24 hours and 36 minutes on the Moon.

Apollo 12



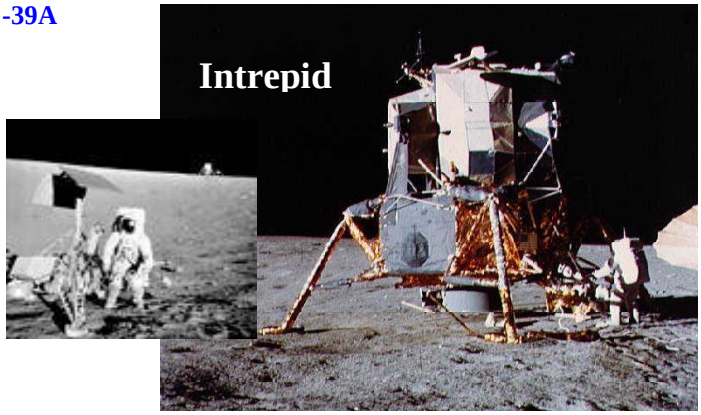
Launch: Kennedy Space Center Florida: 14/11/1969
Launch pad LC-39A



Charles Conrad (1) Richard Gordon (2) Alan Bean (3)

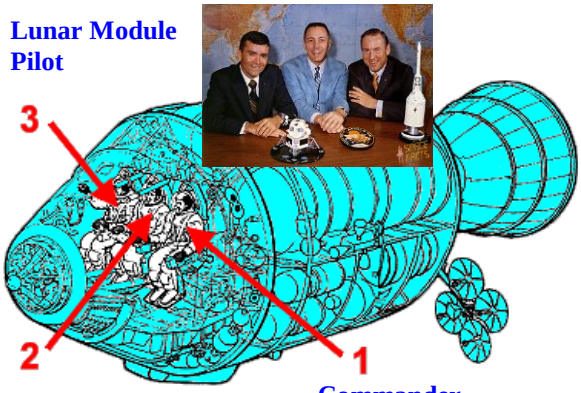
Apollo-12, 14/11/1969 – 24/11/1969, **LC-39A**

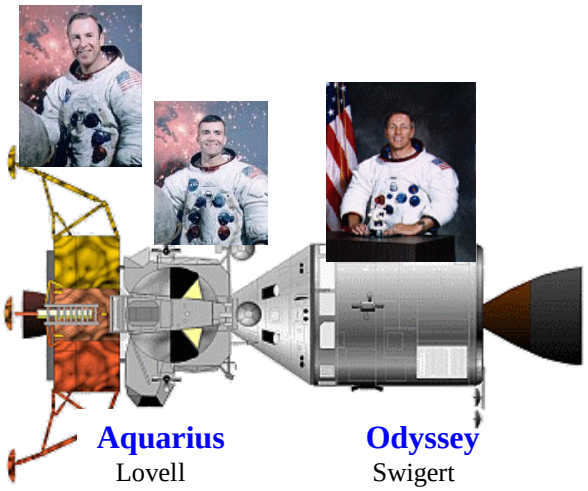
Apollo 12 (Yankee Clipper-Intrepid). The second lunar landing took place on 19 Novemeber 1969 in the Ocean of Storms. The mission included a 31.5-hour-visit to the Moon. Apollo 12 left a message on the Moon. On 24 November 1969 Apollo 12 landed in the waves of the Pacific Ocean with many kilos of heavy moon stones. More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 61-64.



On 19 November 1969 LM-Intrepid landed at the south-east edge of the Ocean of Storms, not far from Surveyor 3's landing site. On board were Conrad and Bean.

Apollo 13





Launch: Kennedy Space Center Florida: 11/04/1970

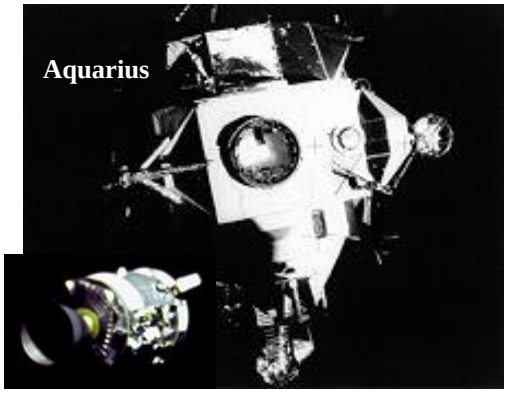
Launch pad LC-39A

James Lovell (1), John Swigert (2) Fred Haise (3)

Apollo 13, 11/04/1970 – 17/04/1970

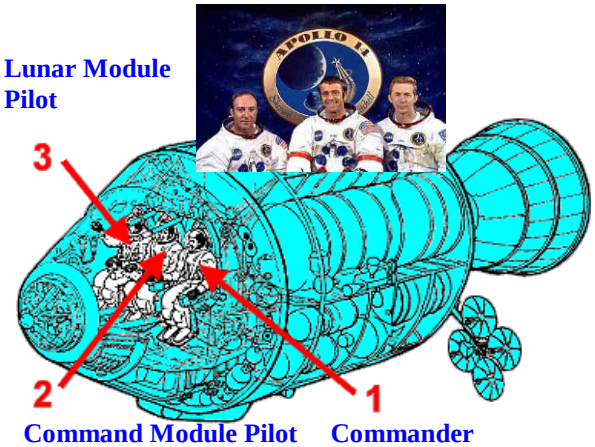
Launch pad LC-39A

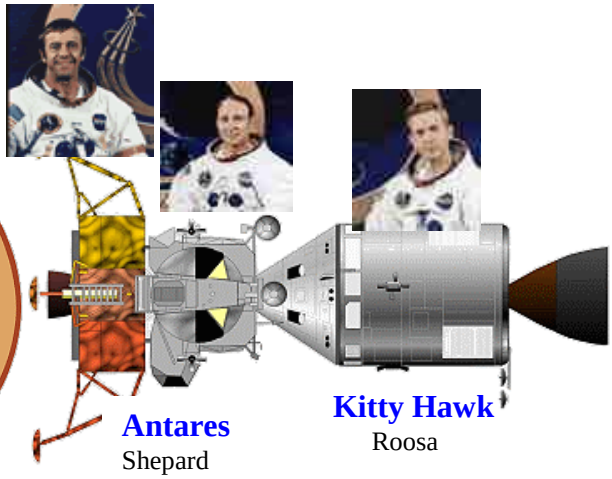
Apollo 13 (Odyssey-Aquarius). An accident in space on its way to the Moon. The LM-aquarius saved the crew. Finally, Apollo 13 managed to return after a week of strain. The day of happiness was 17 April 1970. More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 64-67.



On its way to the Moon. The outside of the command module explodes and starts a catastrophe.

Apollo 14





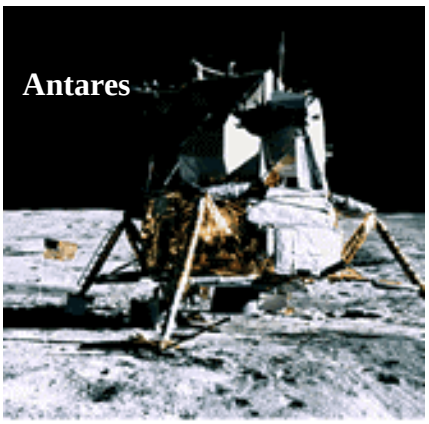
Launch: Kennedy Space Center Florida: 31/01/1971

Launch pad LC-39A

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

Apollo-14, 31/01/1971 – 08/02/1971, LC-39A

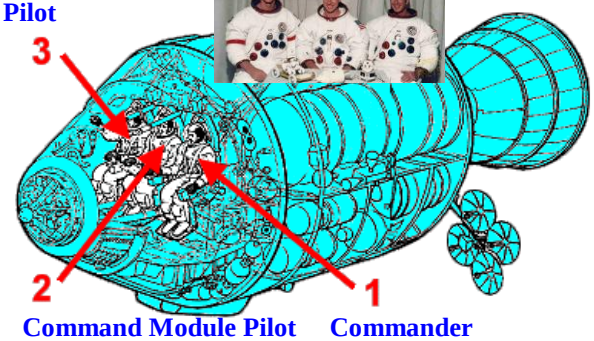
Apollo 14, (Kitty Hawk-Antares). The third moon landing after Eagle and Intrepid i the highland area of Fra Mauro. After nine days of excursions the astronauts returned safe and sound with around 40 kilos of moonstones. More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 67-70.



On 3 February the LM-Antares touched down at the highland area of Fra Mauro. Onboard were Shepherd and Mitchell. They spent around 38 hours on the

Apollo 15

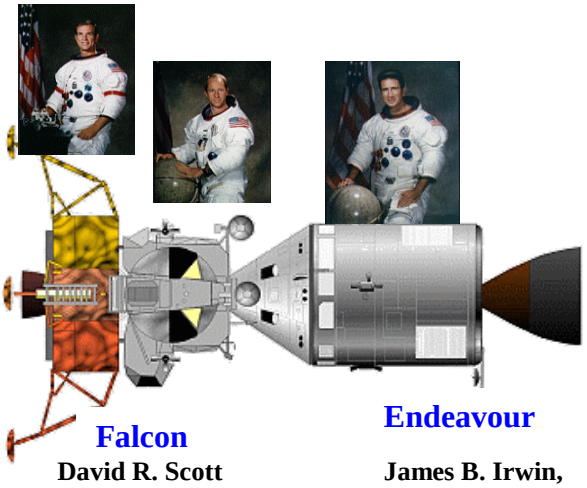
Lunar Module Pilot



Command Module Pilot Commander

Launch: Kennedy Space Center Florida:1971-07-26

Launch pad LC-39A



Falcon
David R. Scott

Alfred M. Worden

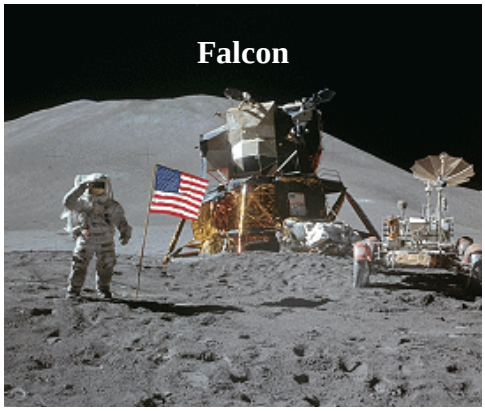
Endeavour
James B. Irwin,

James Irwin, David Scott, Alfred Worden,

Apollo-15, 26/07/1971 –07/08/1971

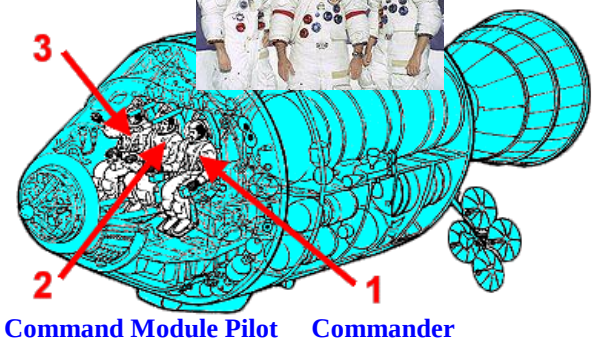
Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo 15 (Endeavour-Falcon), Moon touch-down #4. On 30 July 1971 LM-Falcon lands on the Moon, the Appenines, Scott and Irwin on board. The first lunar roving vehicle, LRV-15, drove around 24 kilometres on the Moon. On 3 August Falcon's upper part left the surface for good after having spent around 70 hours on the Moon. On 7 August it landed according to plan with masses of moon stones. med. More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 70-74.



On 30 July 1971 LM-Falcon landed on the Moon with Scott and Irwin onboard.
Lunar Roving Vehicle, LRV, moon vehicle.

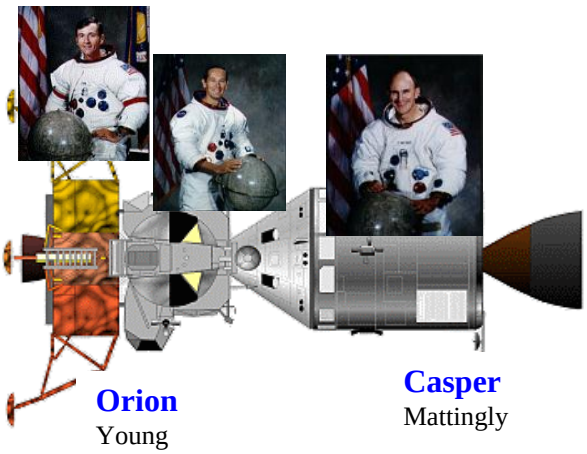
Apollo 16



Command Module Pilot Commander

Launch: Kennedy Space Center Florida:16/04/1972

Launch pad LC-39A



Orion
Young

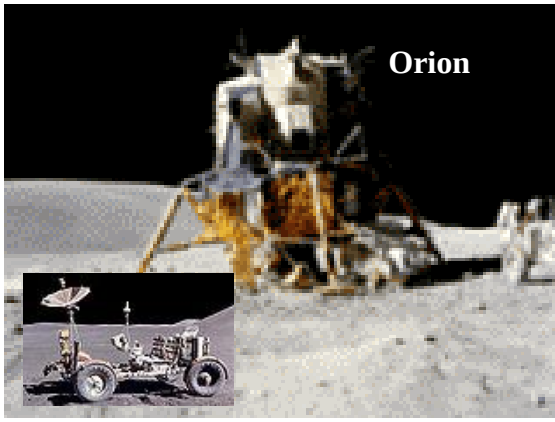
Duke

Casper
Mattingly

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

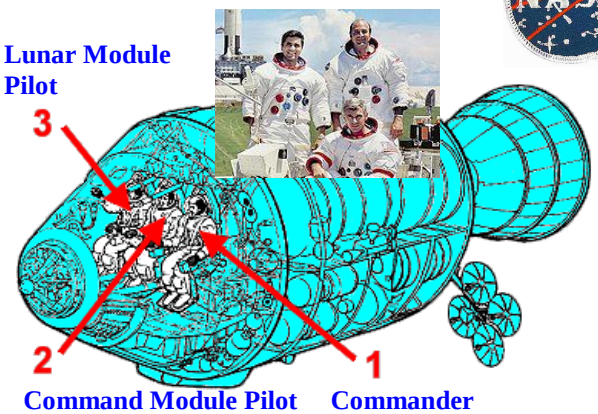
Apollo 16, 16/04/1972 –27/04/1972, LC-39A

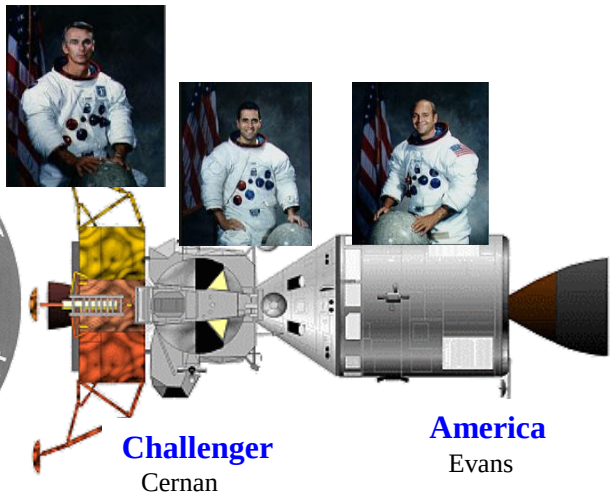
Apollo 16 (Casper-Orion). On 20 April 1972 LM-Orion landed at Descartes, a rocky landscape, lunar landing #5. The crew drove the lunar roving vehicle #2, LRV-16, 27 kilometres. After more than 72 hours on the Moon, Orion's upper part took off on live television on 23 April. Then back home and a soft landing with moon stones. More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 75-78.



On 20 April 1972 Orion landed at Descartes, a rocky landscape which became a new home for the crew. After three and a half days Orion's upper part took off on 23 April 1972.

Apollo 17





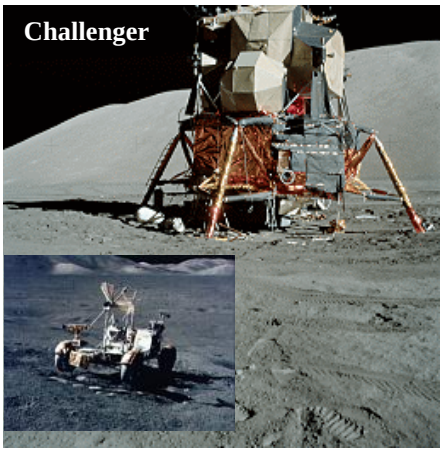
Challenger
Cernan
Schmitt

America
Evans

Launch from Kennedy Space Center, Florida:07/12/1972
Launch pad LC-39A

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

Apollo 17 (America-Challenger). On 11 December 1972 LM-Challenger landed in a 'bay' on the eastern edge of the Sea of Serenity, at the foot of the Taurus mountains, NASA's sixth and last lunar landing. Research applied to both high- and lowland using lunar roving vehicle #3, LRV-17 for 36 kilometres. After four days of constant and exciting explorations in the Sea of Serenity the mission was over and on 14 December Challenger took off from the Moon on live television. Landing on 19 December 1972, NASA's lunar flights were terminated.



11 December 1972: LM-Challengers touch-down in a 'bay' at the eastern edge of Sea of Serenity, at the foot of the Taurus mountains. More info at ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 74-83. NASA's last official lunar flight and landing.

Apollo 17, 07/12/1972 – 19/12/1972

Launch pad LC-39A

After the successfull Apollo 17 lunar flight, NASA officially finished its lunar programme. NASA annulled the following lunar flights and landings: Apollo-18, Apollo-19 and Apollo-20. It is no secret that UFOs followed both the American and Soviet spaceflights from the very beginning. The front and far side of the Moon abound in moon bases run by various UFO groups. Neither NASA nor the Soviets were permitted to travel to the Moon and land. Therefore, NASA was forced to revoke its lunar programme concerning Apollo-18, Apollo-19 and Apollo-20.
During the 1970s DoD/USAF took over NASA's Apollo project and launched three lunar flights with a renewed version of Apollo 18, Apollo 19 and Apollo 20. Almost all astronauts were employed by the USAF.

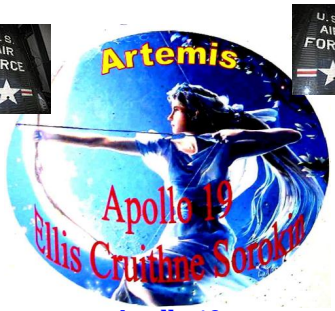
Apollo-18, front side of the Moon, crater Copernicus

Apollo-19, front side of the Moon Hyginus Rille

Apollo-20, front side of the Moon, crater Tycho

Apollo 18 original
Far side of the Moon, crater Izsak-D

Apollo 18 reserv,
Front side of the Moon, Southern Mare Crisium.



Apollo 19
Far side of the Moon, crater Izsak-D

Apollo 20, final
Far side of the Moon, crater Izsak-D

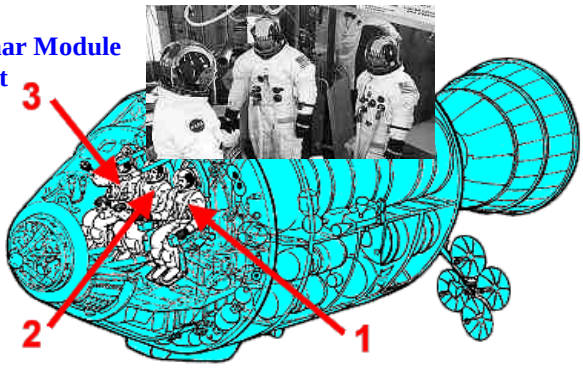
Apollo-18

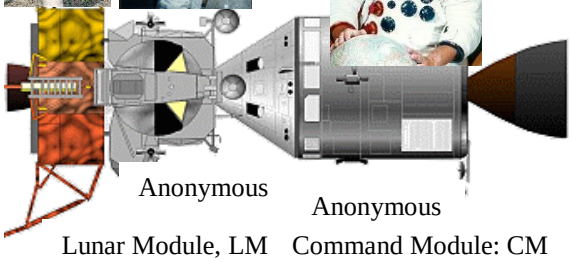
Gordon

Schmitt

Brand

Lunar Module Pilot





Anonymous

Anonymous

Lunar Module, LM

Command Module: CM

Command Module Pilot

er

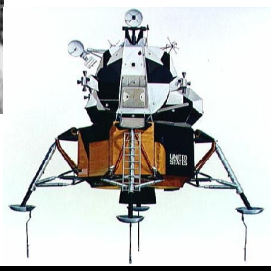
Gordon, Richard (1) Brand, Vance (2) Schmitt, Dr Harrison

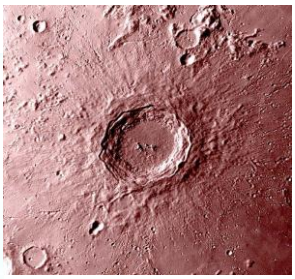
Apollo-18, 07/01/1973

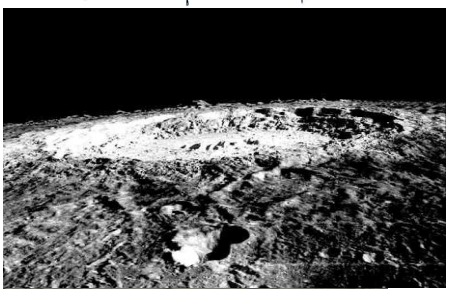
Launch pad LC-

Gordon Brand Schmitt

Brand







Gordon

Crater Copernicus

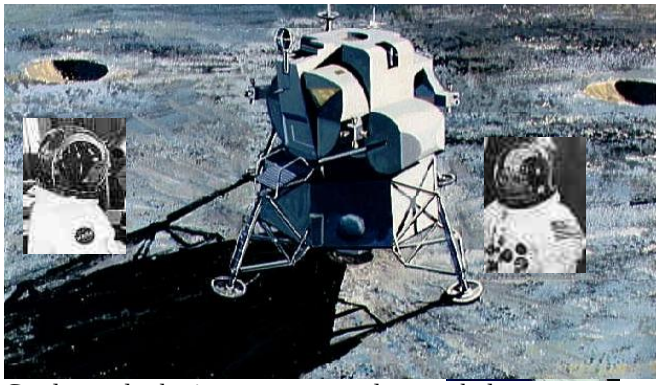
Schmitt

The Apollo-18 crew

Apollo-18 was supposed to start its lunar flight on 7 January 1973 and touch down at Crater Copernicus, a change of plans after the failure of Apollo 13. NASA decided to cancel Apollo 18 due to lack of funding, so NASA never got the opportunity to land at the crater. Is there a moon base there, too? It was supposed to be Schmitt's second lunar flight, he landed with Challenger in the Sea of Serenity at the foot of the Taurus mountains. He was a geology specialist.

Apollo-18

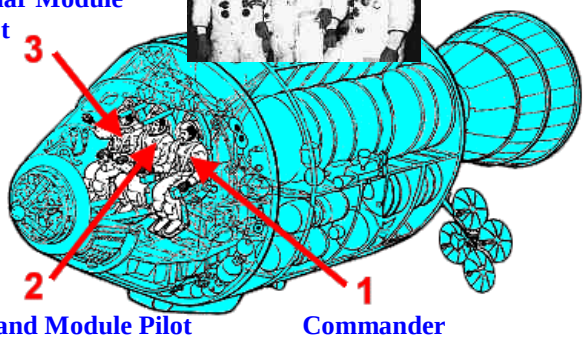
Crater Copernicus



Gordon and schmitt were supposed to touch down at Crater Copernicus in January 1973.

More info at **Industry**, ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 21-23.

Lunar Module Pilot



Command Module Pilot

Commander

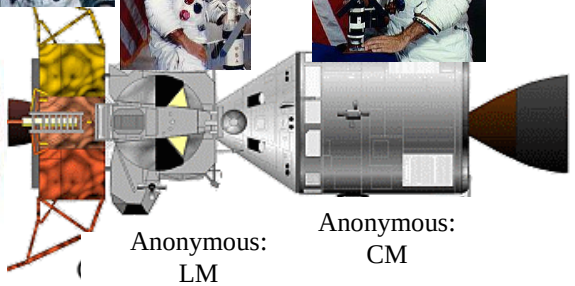
Apollo-19

Binary star system

Haise

Carr

Pogue



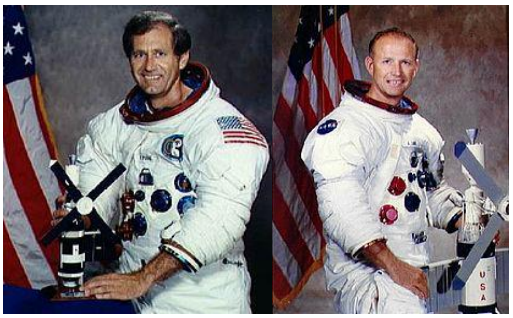
Anonymous: LM

Anonymous: CM

William Pogue (2) Fred Haise (1) Gerald Carr (3)

Apollo-19, 12/12/1973

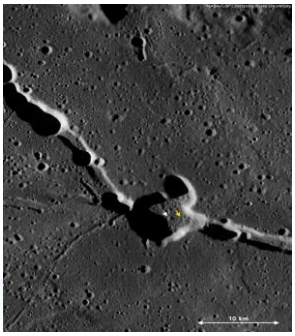
Launch pad LC-

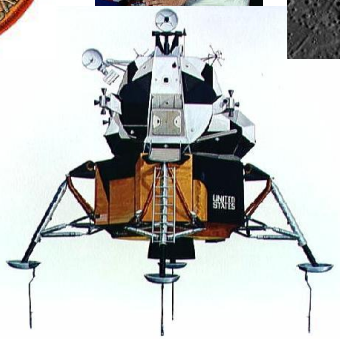


Haise Pogue Carr

Apollo-19 crew

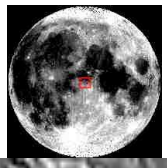
Pogue





Haise Carr

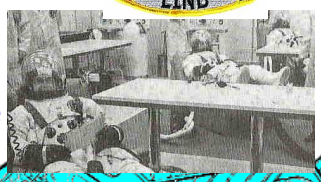
Apollo-19 would leave the Earth on 12 December 1973. Designated landing site was the crater area Hyginus Rille. The Apollo 18 crew would toch down mid-December 1973. Crater Hyginus has a diameter of 11 kilometres, its depth is .8 kilometres. It is a small crater with a river or brook-like channel which stretches from right to left. This is where astronauts were to land. It seems as if there is a moon base there, both above and below the surface.



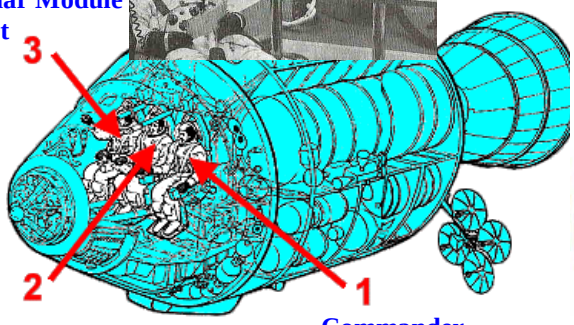
Apollo-19

Hyginus Rille is a very interesting and mysterious area on the Moon. The pictures can confirm the presence of some kind of moon base, but we do not know which group of UFOs it belongs to. We know that NASA got a red light and Apollo 19 and its crew were never launched. More info at **Industry, *Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 23-25

Apollo-20



Lunar Module Pilot



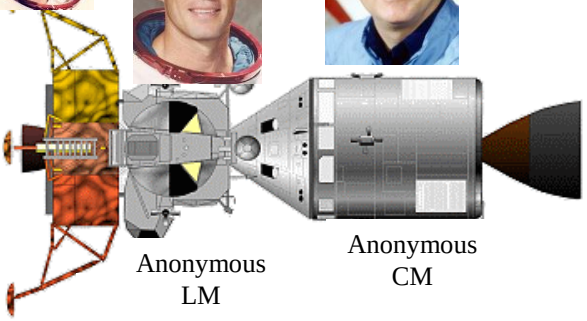
Command Module Pilot

Commander

Roosa

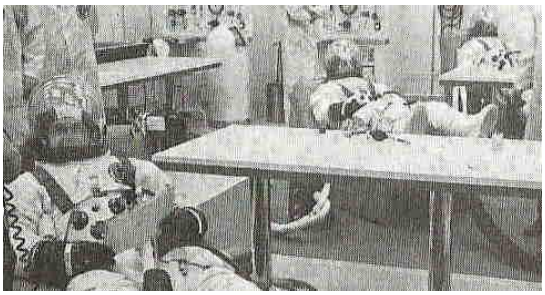
Lousma

Lind



Anonymous LM

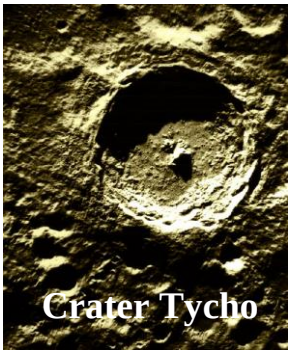
Anonymous CM

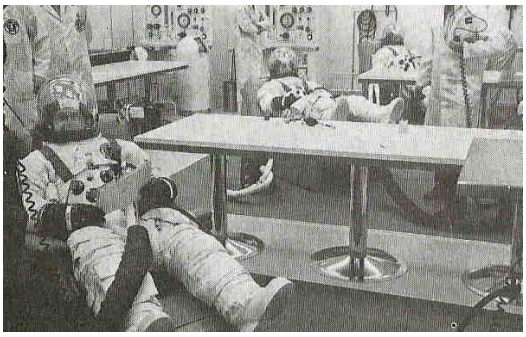


Stuart Roosa (1) Jack Lousma (3) Leslie Lind (2)

Apollo-20, 07/01/1974

Launch pad LC-

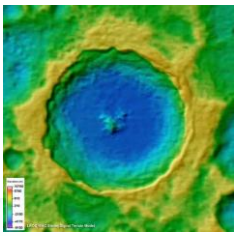




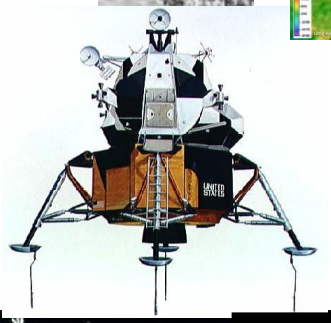
Roosa Lind Lousma

Apollo-20 crew

Lind

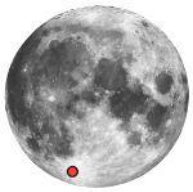


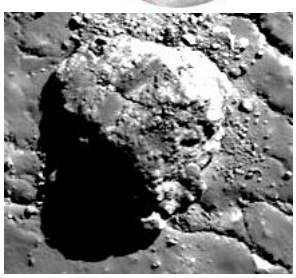
Roosa



Lousma

Apollo-20 was supposed to be the last lunar flight on January 7 1974 with a landing site at Crater Tycho. But this flight was also cancelled due to lack of money, according to NASA. Crater Tycho, too, seems mysterious, inaccessible to NASA. There might be a secret moon base and no one without a permit is allowed in.

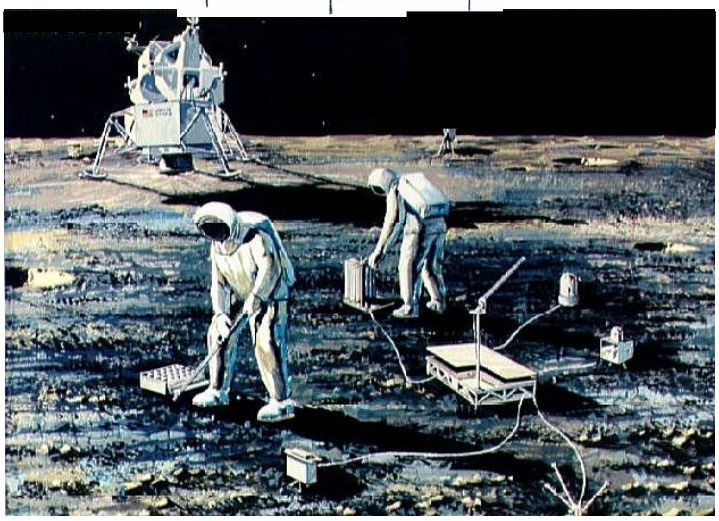




Crater Tycho

This large rock looks like a skull. What is inside?

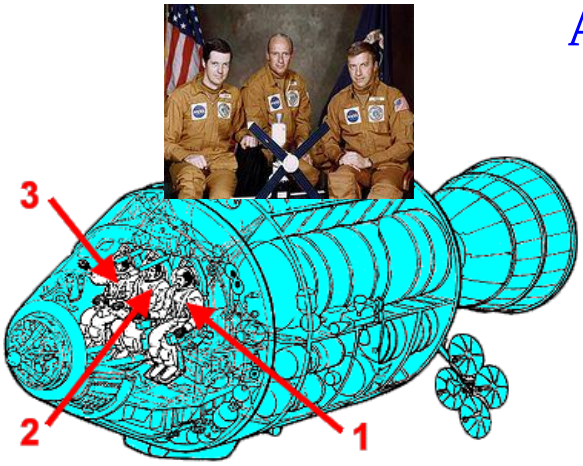
Apollo-20

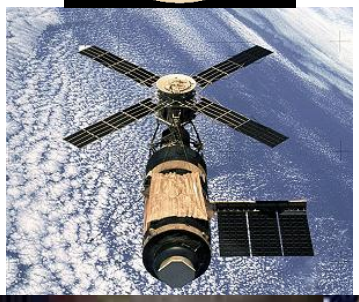


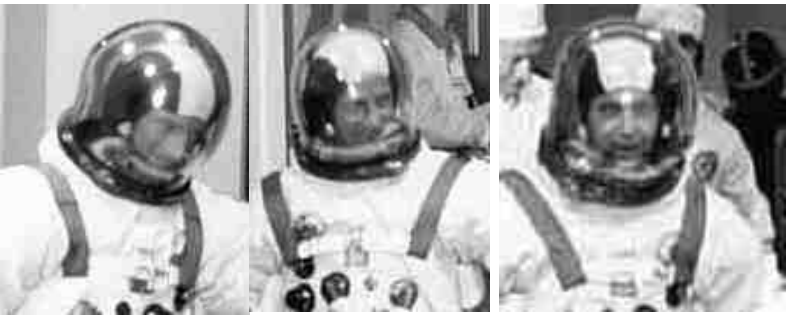
Astronauts Roosa and Lousma would have touched down at Crater Tycho in early January 1974, the very last landing planned by the NASA.

More info at **Industry**, ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 25-27

Apollo Skylab-1





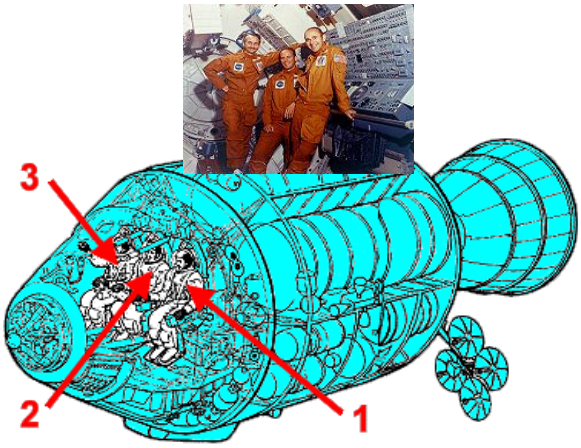


Conrad Kerwin Weitz

The Apollo Skylab-1 crew

Apollo Skylab-1 was launched on 25 May 1973 from Kennedy Space Center LC-39B and docked with Skylab space station.
The crew on space station Skylab were very busy. Various research projects, different kinds of scientific test and hour-long spacewalks for everybody in the project. Repair and maintenance were also included.
The Apollo Skylab-1 crew spent a month at the space station and beat the world record. Then, according to plans, they landed in the Pacific Ocean on 22 June 1973. Astronaut Charles Conrad did his fourth and last spaceflight (Gemini-5, Gemini-11, Apollo-12).
More info at **Industry**, ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 88-89.

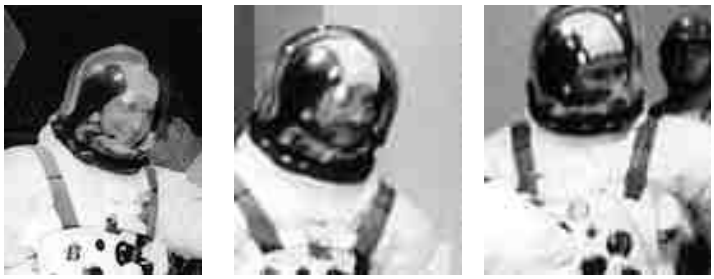
Apollo Skylab-2



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

Apollo Skylab-2, 28/07/1973

Launch pad LC-39B

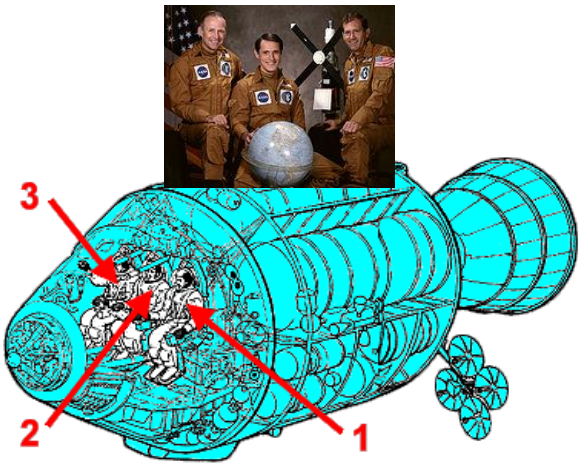


Bean Garriott Lousma

The Apollo Skylab-2 crew

Kennedy Space Center: On 28 July 1973 Apollo Skylab-2 took off from LC-39B in Florida. The capsule docked with space station Skylab and continued its orbit around Earth until 25 September 1973. This crew, too, had a lot to do: research, tests, hour-long spacewalks, repairs. After a two-month visit to the space station Apollo Skylab-2 returned home and landed according to plans in the acific Ocean. Again, a new world record.
More info at **Industry**, ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 89-90.

Apollo Skylab-3



Carr Gerald (1) Gibson Edward (2) Pogue William (3)

Apollo Skylab-3, 16/11/1973

Launch pad LC-39B

Carr Gibson Pogue

The Apollo Skylab-3 crew

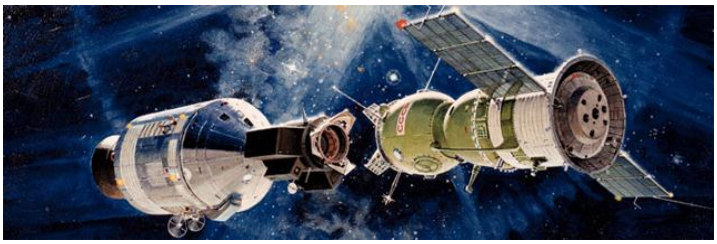
More info at **Industry, *Moon Mystery,*** pp 88-95.

Florida, Cape Kennedy: On 16 november 1973 the Apollo Skylab-3 began its voyage from LC-39B and docked with Skylab. The crew were satisfied and had plenty of time to carry out their assignments up to 8 February 1974. The crew were occupied with almost everything that is serious concerning science, including astronomy, e.g. studies of the Sun. The crew also got company: a spider in its web. After having stayed in the space laboratory for almost three months, the Apollo Skylab-3 landed in the Pacific Ocean on 8 February 1974. This was the end of the Apollo Skylab programme. Alone, Skylab continued its voyage around the world. – On 11 July Skylab ended its orbit around Earth. More info at **Industry, *Moon Mystery,*** pp 90-91.

Apollo - Soyuz TP

Apollo STP

Kennedy Space Center. On 15 July 1975, Apollo took off from LC-39B for the last time.

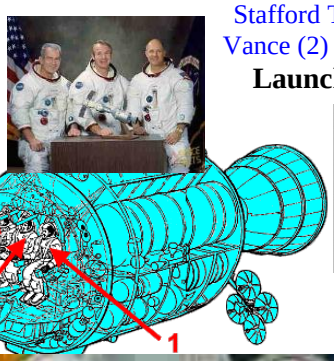


Soyuz 19

Baikonur. On 15 July 1975 Soyuz-19 took off from LC-1 in order to dock with Apollo.

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

Launch pad LC-39B

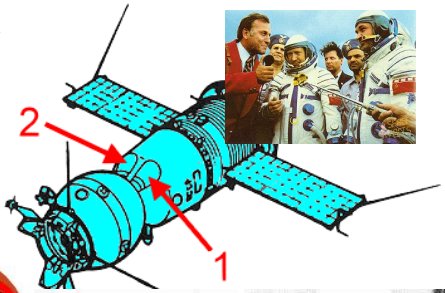


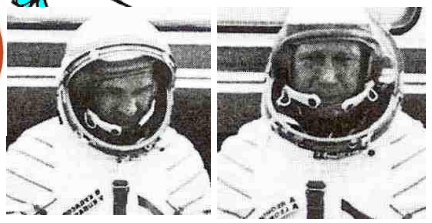
Stafford Brand Slayton

The first handshake is still valid

Leonov Aleksei (1), Kubasov Valeri (2)

More info at **Industry**, ***Moon Mystery,*** pp 92-94.





Leonov Kubasov

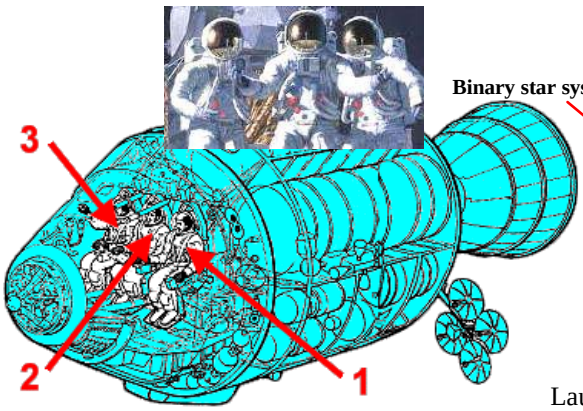
The Apollo programme continued 1974-76 with the Moon as a final goal. A DOD- mission. (DOD = Department of Defense)

Apollo 18

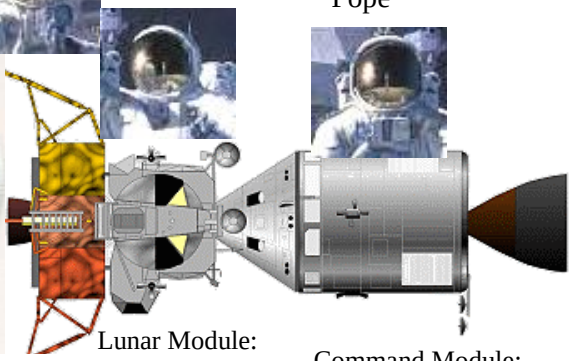
Claggett

Perry

Pope



Binary star system



Launch: Vandenberg Air Force Base, Space Launch in California, 04/10/1976
Launch pad: SLC-6

Lunar Module: **"Yorktown"** Claggett, Perry

Command Module: **"Independence"** Pope

Commander: Claggett, CM Pilot: Pope. LM Pilot: Perry

Apollo 18 original. (Independence-Yorktown).
The source claims that the mission of Apollo 18 was to land on the Moon's far side and carry out various very sensitive assignments. Luna-15 crash-landed on the far side of the Moonclose to a giant cigar-shaped spacecraft, see page 19 above. It is very possible that the crew members Clagget and Perry had an assignment to search the area, e.g. the large, long spacecraft, but, for some reason, the astronauts died. According to the source they died from powerful sunspot activity and heavy radiation, enough to make the lunar module crash.

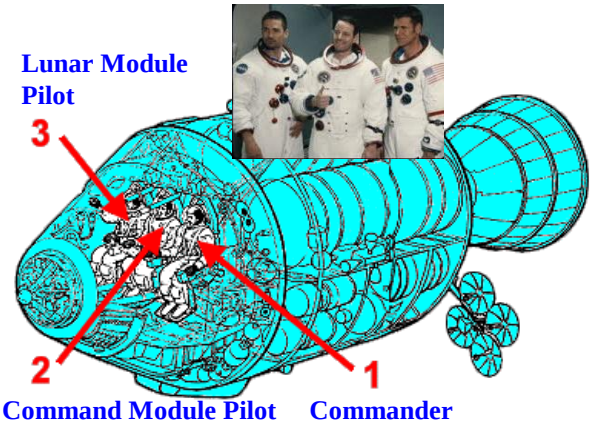
The crew on the far side of the Moon, outside crater Izsak-D. We do not know what happened…. Delporte-Izsak D Area.

Original Apollo 18 crew,
USAF/DOD,

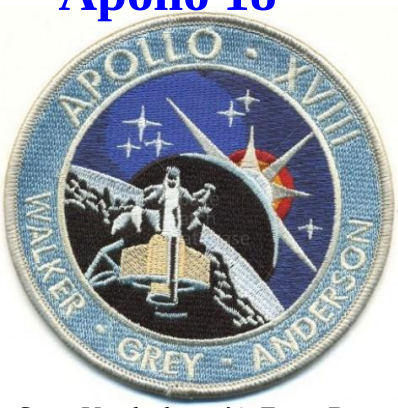
More info at **Industry**, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 13-16

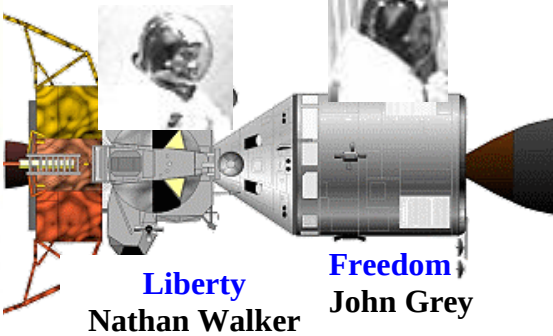
Apollo 18

Lunar Module Pilot



Command Module Pilot **Commander**





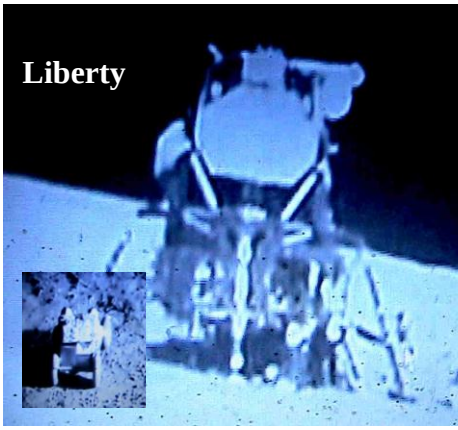
Liberty **Nathan Walker**
Ben Anderson

Freedom **John Grey**

Start: Vandenberg Air Force Base, Space Launch i Kalifornien, ?/12/1974
Launch pad: SLC-6

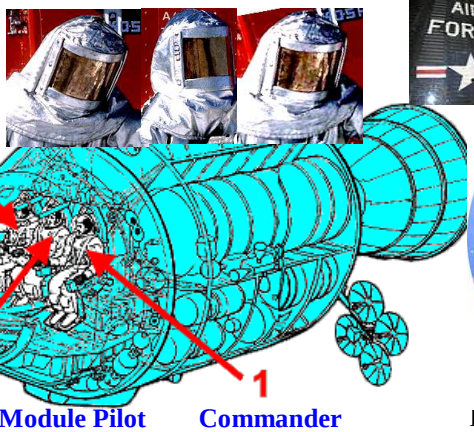
Apollo 18 substitute (Freedom-Liberty).
A very secret DoD mission, NASA excluded, in co-operation with Soyuz 7K-LOK/Luna 23. Commander Walker was on the Moon, dead Anderson and Grey were left behind on the Moon, the USAF (US Air Force) did not want them to come back. The third catastrophe on the Moon. More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 36-53.

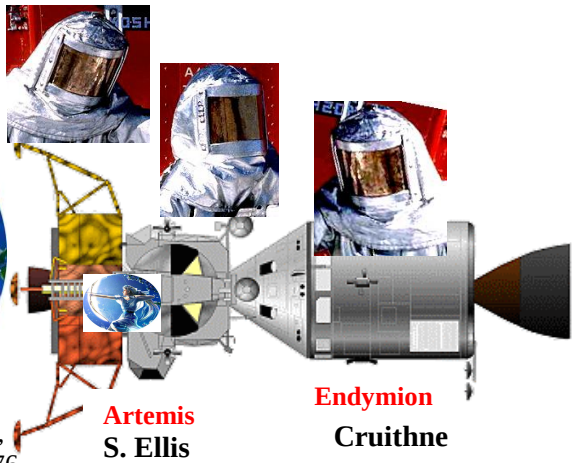
Benjamin Anderson 3, Nathan Walker 1, John Grey 2
Apollo-18 substitute crew, USAF/DoD,



LM-Liberty l landed on the Moon in December 1974 south of Mare Crisium. Liberty and the lunar roving vehicle #4, LRV-18.

Apollo19

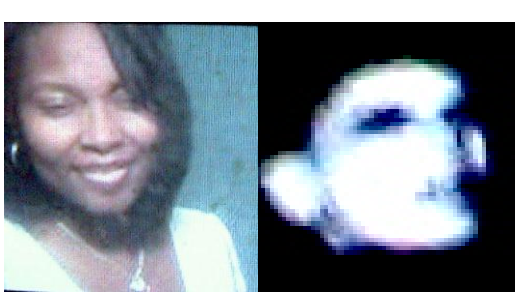




Launch: Vandenberg Air Force Base,
Space Launch in California, 02/02/1976
Launch pad: SLC-6

Stephanie Ellis 1, Alexej Sorokin 3, Cruithne 2

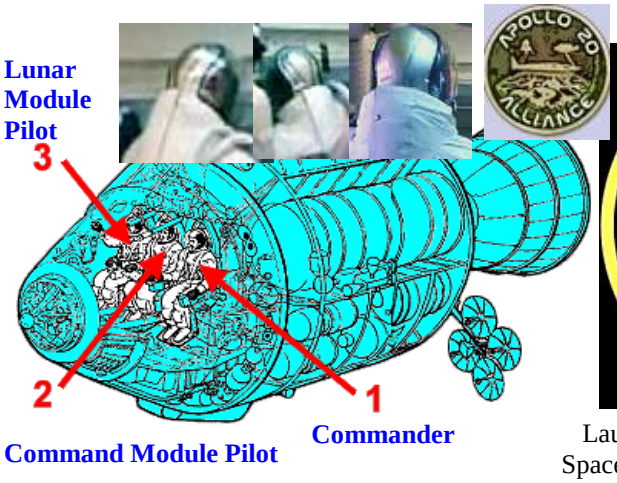
Apollo 19, USAF/DoD, Febr. 1976

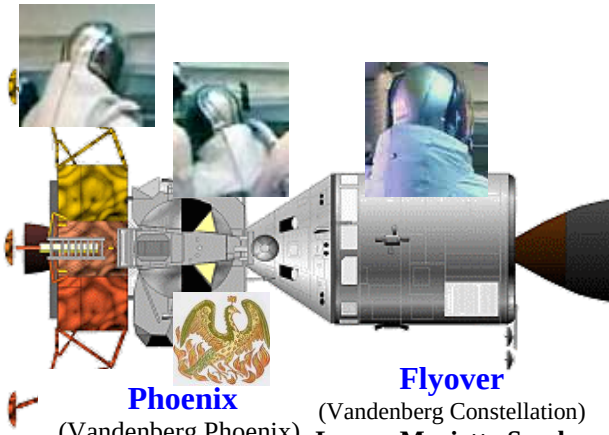


Stephanie Ellis, Cruithne and Alexej Sorokin
The Apollo 19 crew

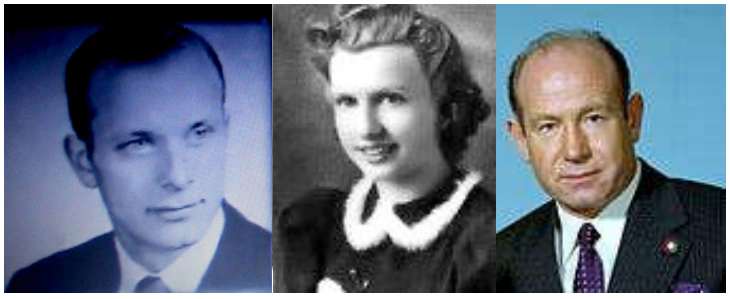
Apollo 19 (Endymion-Artemis) was a secret DoD mission which was launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California 1976. According to William Rutledge their assignment was to land close to crater Izsak-D, Delporte-Izsak D Area, on the far side of the Moon at the foot of Mount Monaco. They were ordered to visit the cigarr-shaped spacecraft and trek on Mount Monaco. There were two more triangular spacecrafts to visit, earlier unexplored surroundings to explore. A tough assignment. Maybe the crew should have carried guns. One of the astronauts on Apollo 20, William Rutledge has revealed the truth about Apollo 19's secret mission. He claims that Apollo 19 had an accident, a collision in space we do not know anything about and lost the whole crew. More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** page 54 and ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 16-17.

Apollo 20





Launch: Vandenberg Air Force Base,
Space Launch. in California, 16/08/1976
Launch pad: SLC-6



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

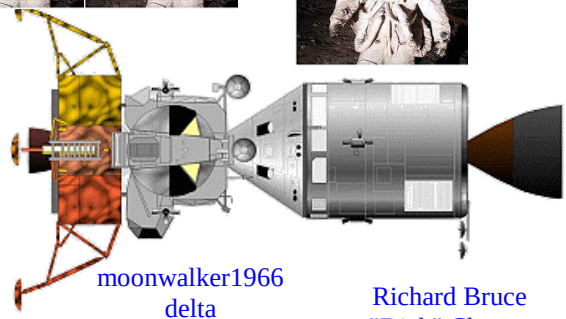
Apollo 20, USAF/NASA
16/08/1976 23/08/1976

More info at ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 55, 61-86, and 93, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 19-22, and ***The Arrival of the Neutron Star,*** pp 8-10

Apollo 20 (Flyover-Phoenix) was the last secret mission for Apollo, sponsored by USAF and NASA. Touchdown on the far side of the Moon, close to crater Izsak-D, Delporte-Izsak D Area, late in the evening on 18 August 1976, followed by a several-hours long trip with lunar roving vehicle #6, LRV-20. As far as I understand, their mission was to gather evidence connected to Christianity, see the emblem above. After a one-week exciting and rewarding visit to the Moon, the crew landed safely on Earth.

On 18 August LM-Phoenix landed on the far side of the Moon outside crater Izsak-D.

Apollo 21



Start: Vandenberg Air Force Base, Space Launch. i Kalifornien, 1977-07-?
Startramp: SLC-6

moonwalker1966
delta
"John Moonwalker"
CDR

Richard Bruce
"Dick" Cheney
CM Pilot

Apollo 21

George Walker Bush,
LM Pilot

" moonwalker1966delta
"John Moonwalker"?
CMR

Richard Bruce "Dick" Cheney, 1941
CM Pilot

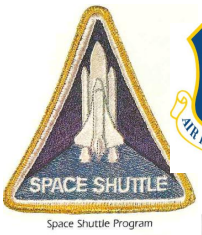
George Walker Bush, 1946
LM Pilot

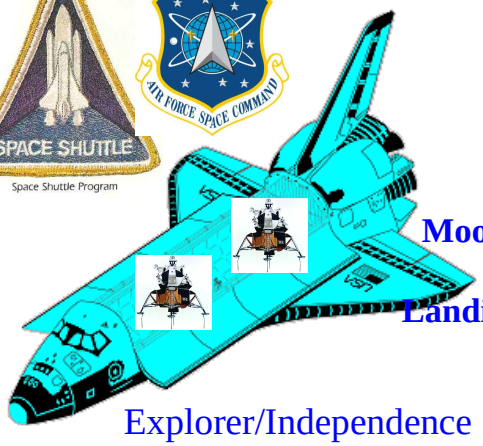
Apollo 21 was supposed to take off in July 1977, a top-secret military program with the same landing site as Apollo 20. It should have been the final flight of the Taurus Space Program, Taurus Orange Mission, the Apollo program.

The Apollo 21 mission was probably recalled because of technical docking problems and personal circumstances. The mission was transferred to the super secret Clementine program, ready for lunar landings 1993 – 1999.
Read more on pp 159-160 below.



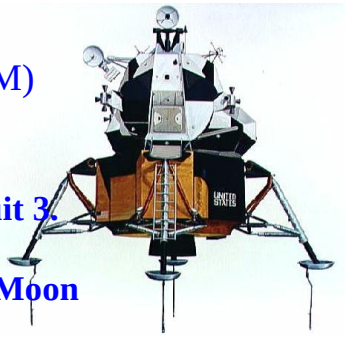

Clementine-9





STS and LM
Explorer/Independence STS – Clementine (LM)
Launch pad: SLC-6

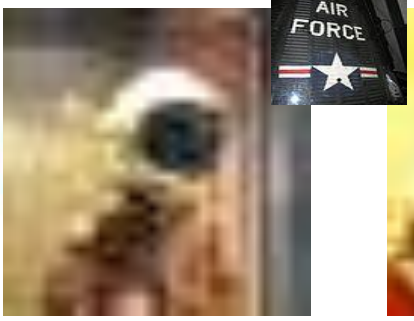
Clementine 9, 03/12/1997, moon landing
Moonwalker1966 delta 1, William Rutledge 2, Jesuit 3.
Explorer/Independence – Clementine (LM)
Landing site: outside crater Izsak-D, far side of the Moon
Launch from Vandenberg

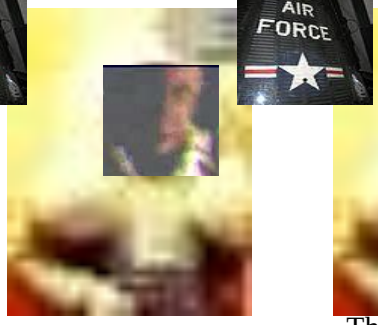


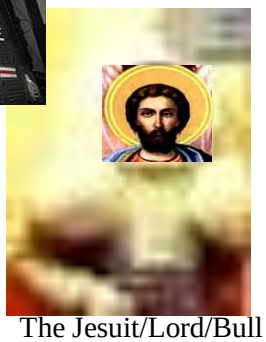
Explorer/Independence
Crew of 7

Clementine

Moonwalker 1966 delta
The Jesuit







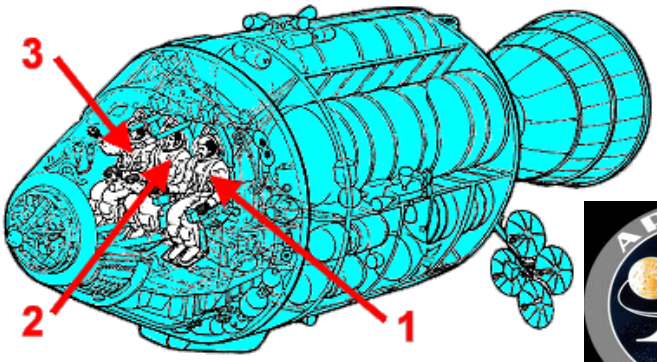

Moonwalker1966delta
CDR

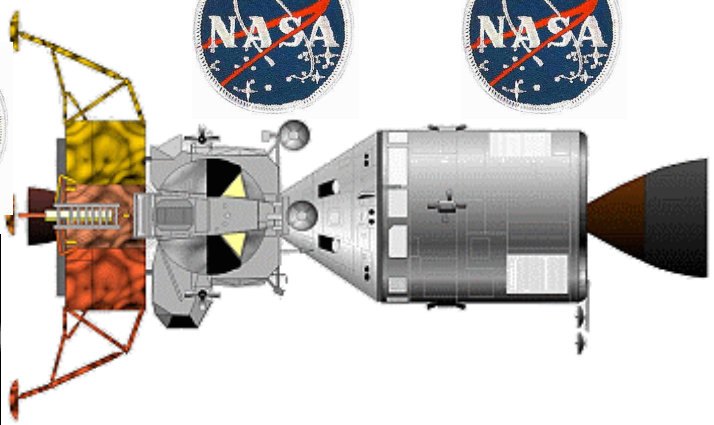
Retiredafb/William Rutledge
Shuttle PLT

The Jesuit/Lord/Bull
Mission Specialist, MSP

The Clementine lunar programme during the 1990s was the most secret space mission and a mystery. This lunar flight and landing would never have been made public if it was not for leaks from various authorities. The lunar programme in itself was known by the whole world, but certain secret details, such as Clementine 9's lunar flight, were accidentally made public via clues. Clementine's two emblems partly reveal the full programme. **Moonwalker1966delta,** too, briefly mentioned this lunar flight in connection with an accident in space, he and W Rutledge were survivors. More info at **Industry**, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage*****,** pp 33-50 and ***The Arrival of the Neutron Star*****,** pp 11-15.

A brief conclusion concerning the secret, hidden lunar flights during the 1970's and 90s: The two Apollo 18 flights with both the original crew and the substitutes were very mysterious and secret. Apollo 18's original crew was already confirmed, they were supposed to land on the far side of the Moon, next to the four-kilometre-long cigarr-shaped UFO/spacecraft, outside crater kratern Izsak-D, where Luna 15 crashed with cosmonauts onboard. In that area there are also two triangular spacecraft and a minor community, the city of knowledge. It is a very sensitive area. The information that the lunar flight crew would land there was leaked, but during the return flight back from the surface of the Moon to the mother ship **Independence** something happened. According to the source the radiation from the sunspots was too active and too powerful which led to the astronauts' death. The lunar module **Yorktown** exploded and fell back to the Moon. Ex-astronaut William Rutledge said there were problems with docking and the rendez-vous system. These problems probably ere behind the docking failure between the lunar module and the mothership Apollo. Earlier moon landings did not have any strong, dangerous radiation problem emanating from sunspots, but computers in the lunar module had experienced problems, e.g. the Eagle, Apollo 11, when trying to land. One thing is clear: Apollo 18 did not have any landing permit for the far side of the Moon, and we do not know what they brought back to Earth. Neither can we exclude the suspicion that they died on the surface of the Moon while exploring the sensitive area. The substitute Apollo 18 made an emergency spaceflight connected to Luna 23's lunar landing, a request for help by the Soviet Union. Simultaneously, the Apollo 19 crew were in training before their flight. Nobody wants to talk publicla about the Apollo 19 tragedy, the darkest period in modern space history. Not even Rutledge wants to talk about these space catastrophes. The Apollo 19 spaceflight, according to Rutledge, finished in a collision between the lunar module and the Apollo spacecraft, all onboar perished. Apollo 20 had a permit and carried out a perfect mission. – Clementine 9 was also a top-secret lunar flight, maybe the last one.



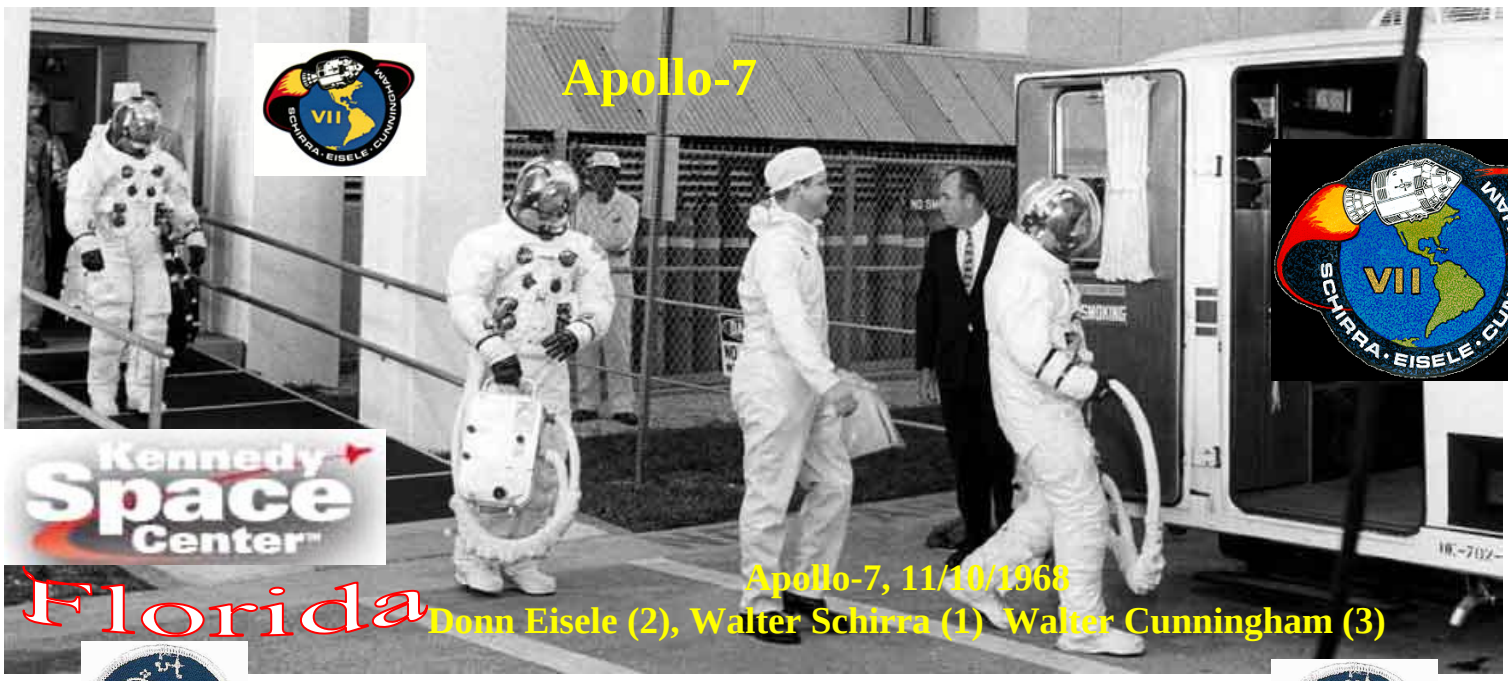


1967-1976

1967-1976

Apollo-1, 1967

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



Apollo-7, 11/10/1968, orbiting the Earth

Launch pad LC-34

Apollo-8, 21/12/1968, orbiting the Moon

Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-9, 03/03/1969, orbiting the Earth

Gumdrop- Spider (LM)

Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-10, 18/05/1969, orbiting the Moon

Charlie Brown – Snoopy (LM)

Launch pad LC-39B

Apollo-11, 16/07/1969, Moon landing

Columbia – Eagle (LM)

Landing site: Sea of Tranquility, front side of the Moon - **Eagle (LM)**

Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-12, 14/11/1969, lunar landing

Yankee Clipper – Intrepid (LM)

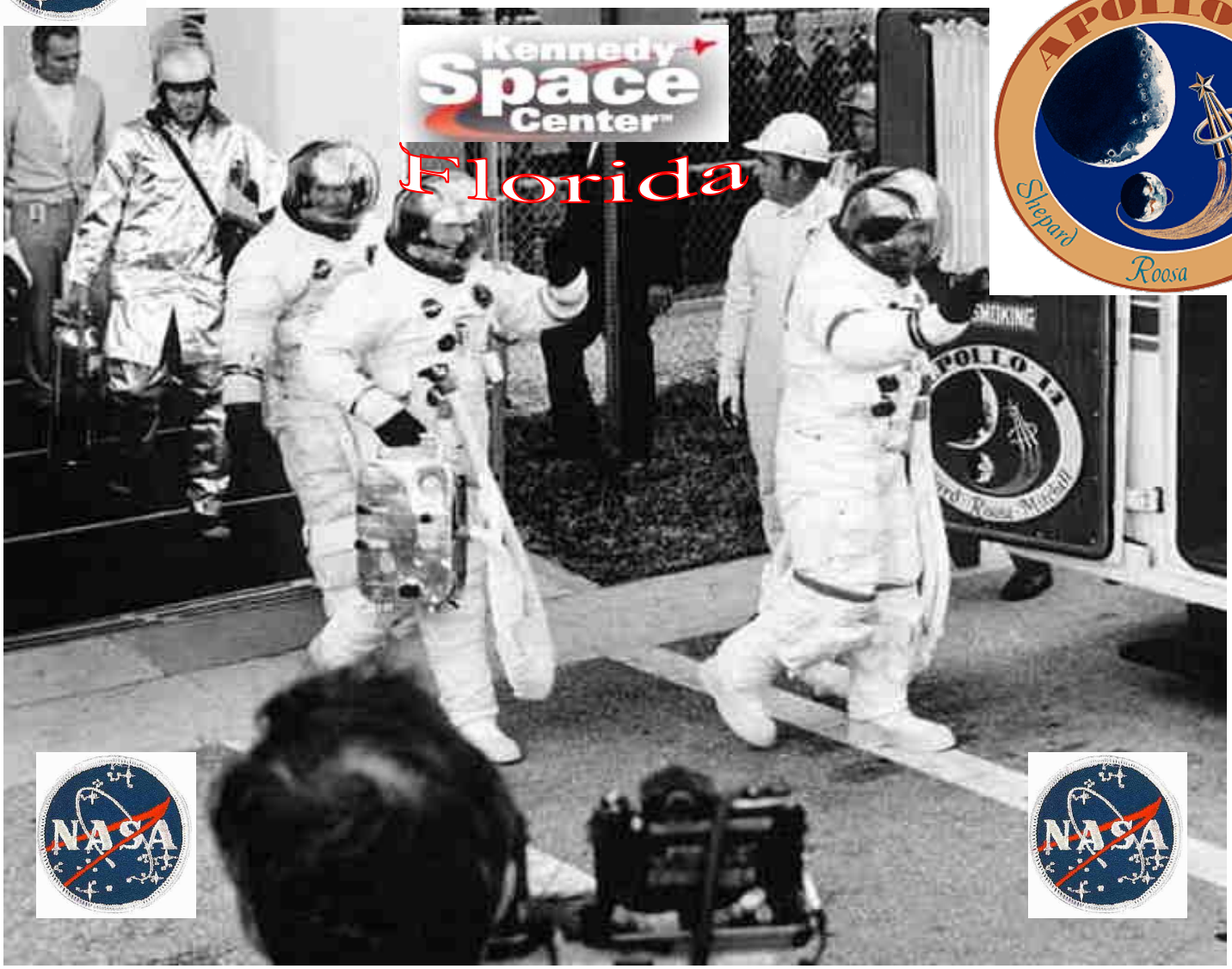
Landing site: Ocean of Storms, front side of the Moon, Intrepid (LM)

Apollo-13, 11/04/1970, lunar landing,

Landing site: Fra Mauro, front side of the Moon

James Lovell (1) John Swigert (2), Fred Haise (3)

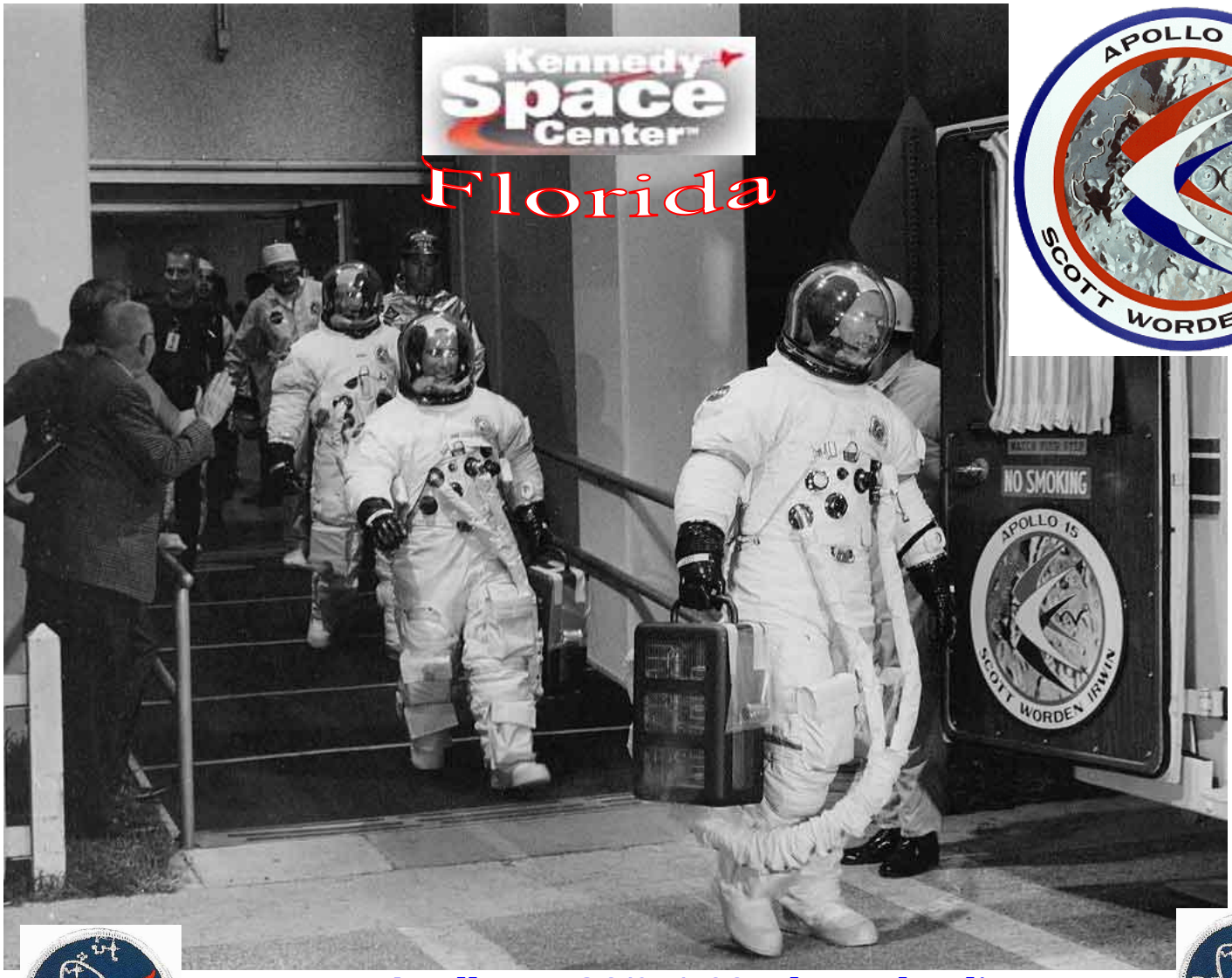
Odyssey - Aquarius (LM) – Explosion on its way



Apollo-14, 31/01/1971, lunar landing

Kitty Hawk – Antares (LM)

Landing site: Fra Mauro, front side of the Moon, Antares (LM)



Apollo-15, 26/07/1981, lunar landing

Endeavour – Falcon (LM)

Landing site: The Apennines, front side of the Moon, Falcon (LM)

Apollo-16, 16/04/1972, lunar landing

Casper – Orion (LM), Landing site: Descartes, front side of the Moon, Orion (LM),

Apollo-17, 07/12/1972, lunar landing

America – Challenger (LM)

Landing site: Sea of Serenity, front side of the Moon, **Challenger (LM)**

Apollo-18, 18/12/1974? lunar landing

Nathan Walker 1, John Grey 2, Benjamin Anderson 3

Freedom – Liberty (LM)

Landing site: Southern Mare Crisium, .

Front side of the Moon, Liberty (LM)

Apollo-19, 19/12/1975? Lunar landing

Stephanie Ellis 1, Cruithne 2, Alexej Sorokin 3

Endymion -Artemis (LM)

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

The crew perished, collision in space.

Apollo-20, 16/08/1976, 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

Apollo Skylab-1 25/05/1973
Weitz Paul (3) Conrad Charles, Jr (1) Kerwin Joseph (2)
Duration in space station: 28 days

Apollo Skylab-2, 28/07/1973
Bean Alan (1) Lousma, Jack (3) Garriott Owen (2)
Duration in space station: 59 days

Apollo Skylab-3, 16/11/1973
Carr Gerald (1) Gibson Edward (2) Pogue William (3)
Duration in space station: 84 days

Soyuz 19, 15/07/1975

Apollo STP, 15/07/1975
Stafford Thomas (1), Brand Vance (2), Slayton Donald (3)

Apollo-1. 1967
Edward White (2), Virgil Grissom (1)
Roger Chaffee (3)

Apollo 8, 21/12/1968
Frank Borman (1) William Anders (3)
James Lovell (2), lunar orbit
Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-10, 18/05/1969
Stafford, Young, Cernan, lunar landing and orbit
Charlie Brown – Snoopy (LM)
Launch pad LC-39B

Apollo-7, 11/10/1968
Donn Eisele (2), Walter Schirra (1) Walter Cunningham (3)
Launch pad LC-34

Apollo-9, 03/03/1969
Mc Divitt, Scott, Schweickart
Earth orbit, Gumdrop- Spider (LM)
Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-11, 16/07/1969
Armstron, Collins, Aldrin, Moon landing,
Landins site: Sea of Serenity, front side of the Moon, Columbia – Eagle (LM)
Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-12, 14/11/1969,
Condrad, Gordon, Bean, lunar landing, Yankee Clipper – Intrepid (LM),
Landing site: Ocean of Storms, front side of the Moon, Intrepid (LM)
Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-13, 1970/04/11,
James Lovell (1) John Swigert (2), Fred Haise (3) lunar landing,
Landing site: Fra Mauro, front side of the Moon
Odyssey - Aquarius (LM) – Explosion coming…
Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-14, 31/01/1971
Shepard, Rosa, Michell, lunar landing,
Kitty Hawk – Antares (LM)
Landing site: Fra Mauro, front side of the Moon, Antares (LM)
Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-15, 26/07/1971
Scott, Worden, Irwin,
Lunar landing, Endeavour – Falcon (LM)
Landing site: The Apennines, front side of the Moon, Falcon (LM)
Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-16, 16/04/1972
Young, Mattingly, Duke, lunar landing Casper – Orion (LM),
Landing site: Descartes, front side of the Moon, Orion (LM),
Launch pad LC-39A

Apollo-17, 07/12/1972,
Cernan, Evans, Schmitt, lunar landing, America – Challenger (LM)
Landing site: Sea of Serenity, front side of the Moon, Challenger (LM), Officially a final lunar flight and lunar landing
Launch pad LC-39A

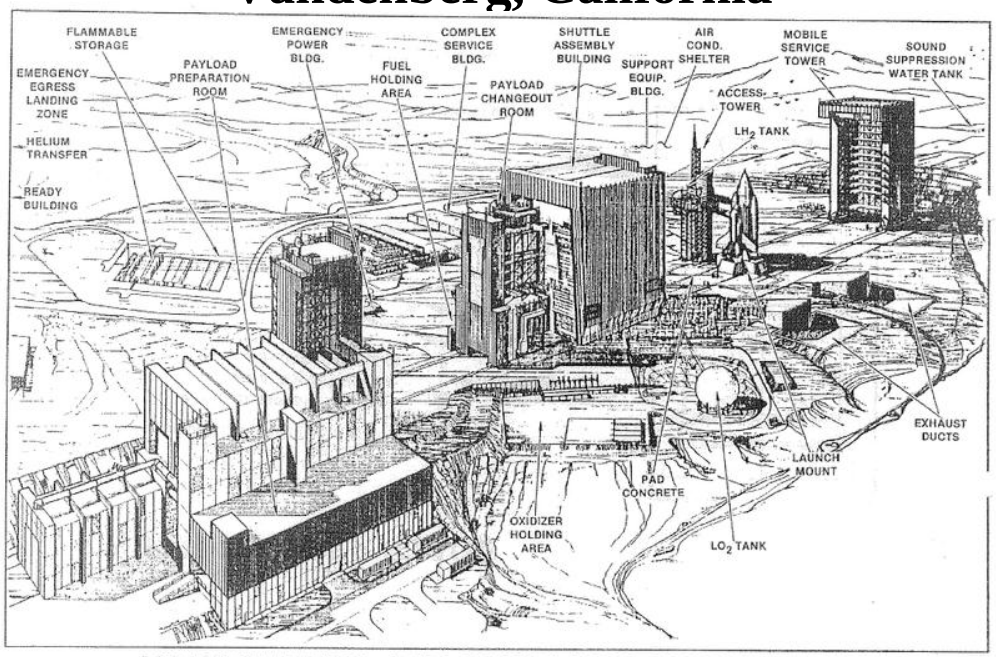
Apollo Skylab-1 25/5/1973
Weitz Paul (3) Conrad Charles, Jr (1) Kerwin Joseph (2)
Duration in space station: 28 days
Launch pad LC-39B

Apollo Skylab-2, 28/07/1973
Bean Alan (1) Lousma, Jack (3) Garriott Owen (2)
Duration in space station: 59 days
Launch pad LC-39B

Apollo Skylab-3, 16/11/1973
Carr Gerald (1) Gibson Edward (2) Pogue William (3)
Duration in space station: 84 days
Launch pad LC-39B

Apollo STP, 15/07/1975
Stafford Thomas (1), Brand Vance (2), Slayton Donald (3)
Docking with Soyuz 19
Launch pad LC-39b

Vandenberg, California



VANDENBERG AFB SHUTTLE LAUNCH SITE

Vandenberg Air Force Base California

Launch pad: SLC-6

Apollo 18, 04/10/1974
Commander: Claggett, CM Pilot: Pope. LM Pilot: Perry
Lunar landing
Command Module: Independence -- Lunar Module: Yorktown
Landing site: by crater Izsak-D, far side of the Moon
The crew perished at docking
Apollo 18 original crew
Launch pad: SLC-6

Vandenberg Air Force Base
California

Apollo-18, 18/12/1974?
Nathan Walker 1, John Grey 2, Benjamin Anderson 3
Lunar landing.
Freedom – Liberty (LM)
Landing site: Southern Mare Crisium
Månens framsidaFront side of the Moon
Crew perished
Apollo 18 substitute crew
Launch pad: SLC-6

Vandenberg Air Force Base
California

Apollo-19, 02/02/1976,
Stephanie Ellis 1, Cruithne 2, Alexej Sorokin 3
Lunar landing
Endymion - Artemis (LM)
Landing site: by crater Izsak-D, far side of the Moon
Collision in space killed crew
Launch pad: SLC-6

Vandenberg Air Force Base
California

Apollo-20, final 16/08/1976,
William Rutledge 1, Leona M. Snyder 2 Alexej Leonov 3
Lunar landing
Flyover – Phoenix (LM)
Landing site: by crater Izsak-D, far side of the Moon
This special mission was completed with a UFO permit.
Launch pad: SLC-6

Vandenberg Air Force Base
California

Landing site near crater Izsak D,
Delporte-Izsak D Area. Reflects
Sumerian times and culture.

Mercury Program Patch Collection

Seven 3-inch Patches!

1961-63

Project Gemini Patch Collection

1965-66

Secret Emblems

NASA's and USAF's twelve astronauts are dead, three of them officially known as the Apollo 1 crew in 1967, and (secretly) the Apollo 18 crews (original and substitute) in 1974, and the Apollo 19 crew in 1976. Rutledge claims that the crew died after an explosion in space, probably in orbit around the Moon before touch-down, while the Apollo 18 crews remained by the Moon. The lunar project started with a catastrophe for **Apollo 1**, but achieved a successful finish with **Apollo 20**.

The most popular landing site was outside crater Izsak-D in the Delporte-area on the far side of the Moon. **Soyuz 7K-LOK**/Luna-15, coded Luna 15, crashed there in 1969. The lunar roving vehicle **Lunochod 3** achieved a soft landing there in 1976. More info at **Industry**, ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** page 69. **Apollo 19** was supposed to land there, and **Apollo 20** finally did so in 1976. The last landing on the Moon, as far as we know, was carried out by **Clementine 9** in 1997. Excellent cooperation between the Soviet Union and the US, following President Kennedy's proposal from 1963. UFO closely followed all lunar flights and had complete control.

Back to Moon City, the city of knowledge on the far side of the Moon.

Apollo-20, 16/08/1976,
Vandenberg Air Force
Base, Space, California

Apollo-20, 16/08/1976,
William Rutledge 1, Leona M. Snyder 2, Alexej Leonov 3
Lunar landing
(Vandenberg Constellation) Flyover – Phoenix (LM) (Vandenberg Phoenix)
Landing site: close to crater Izsak-D, far side of the Moon
This special mission was carried out thanks to a UFO permit.
Launch pad: SLC-6, Vandenberg

The knowledge we have of lunar programme Apollo 20 is based on a 2007 interview by Luca Scantamburlo with WILLIAM RUTLEDGE, the APOLLO 20 commander. There is also a 2008 e-mail interview with APOLLO 19 commander MOONWALKER1966DELTA, John Moonwalker, again by Luca Scantamburlo, freelance writer for the Free Lance International Press. MOONWALKER1966 DELTA confirmed that Apollo 20's lunar flight and landing really took place and that he had had face-to-face meetings with astronauts William Rutledge, Leona M. Snyde, Alexej Leonov and David Scott 1993 in San Antonio.

This is Moon City on the far side of the Moon in the Delporte Area, in the summer of 1976. There are certain sources on the Internet which claim that this picture of the city, taken by Apollo 20 astronauts W Rutledge and A Leonov, is a fake.

Here we can see that the pictures are different, even if they come from the same location. How come? Is the picture a fake? Let me follow the events according to some leads from the Internet And the interviews with the ex-astronauts.

Now we can finally look back to Moon City in the Delporte Crater Area

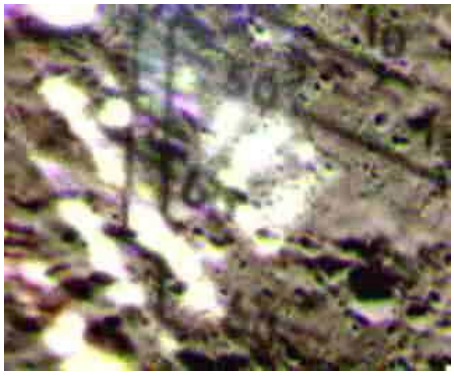
Here is Apollo 20's mother ship CSM Flyover, the interior of the command module in which the Apollo pilot Leona Marietta Snyder all the time handled communication with both the lunar module Phoenix and the Vandenberg ground control, in the summer of 1976.

Lunar Module Phoenix with astronauts Rutledge and Leonov disconnect from mother ship Flyover and is about to land on the far side of the Moon close to crater Izsak-D in the Delporte crater area in the summer of 1976, August 18-19.

Late in the evening Phoenix touched down. We can see in the pictures how astronaut Rutledge from Phoenix walks around the lunar module, checking it, while cosmonaut Leonov is filming.

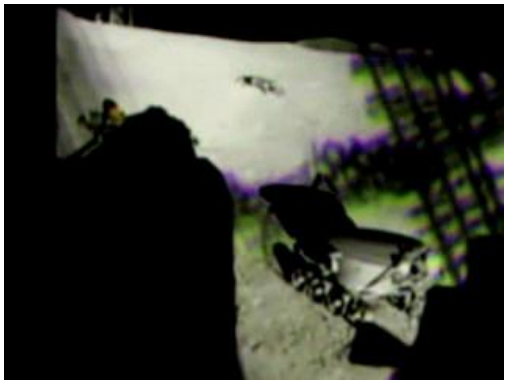
The astronauts on the surface of the Moon and Rutledge is talking with ground control, Charles Peter Conrad and James Irwin i Vandenberg. Rutledge is talking about the problem with the lunar module, we can listen to the conversation which was broadcast via the satellite Tyros to ground control. In spite of loads of problems and unexpected events in the lunar module, Phoenix, handled by Rutledge, landed at the pre-detrmined landing site. Leonov, too, reported events to ground control YEVPATORIYA in the Soviet Union.

Part of Apollo 20's secret assignment was to visit a giant cigarr-shaped spacecraft in the Delporte Area outside crater Izsak D. We can watch the lunar landing on the Internet and we can also listen to the conversation between Phoenix and ground control Vandenberg. Let us follow that landing on the video and the interview with the ex-astronauts and Luca Scantamburlo. The pictures below come from the video. The landing was probably filmed by Leonov from the lunar module's high windows.



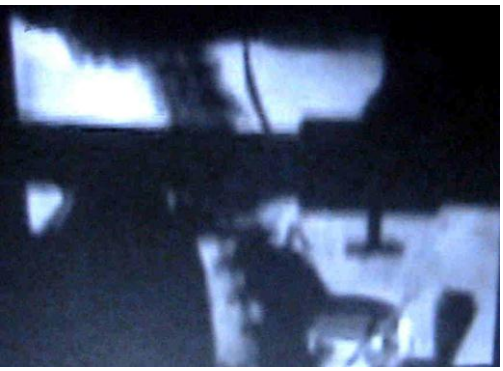
Lunar module Phoenix above the Delporte area

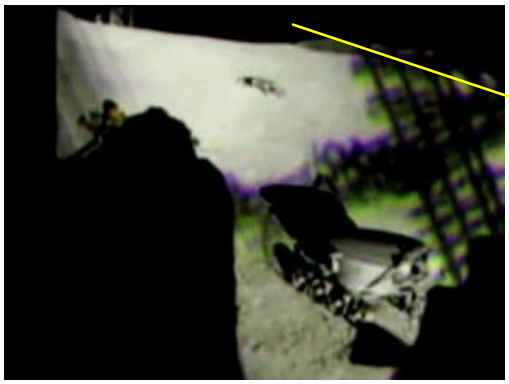
From the windows of Phoenix (Leonov) we can see the giant cigar-shaped spacecraft, UFO

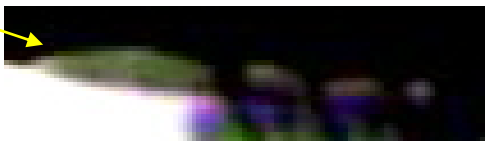


Lunar module Phoenix above the Soviet lunar roving vehicle Lunokhod 3/SL-12

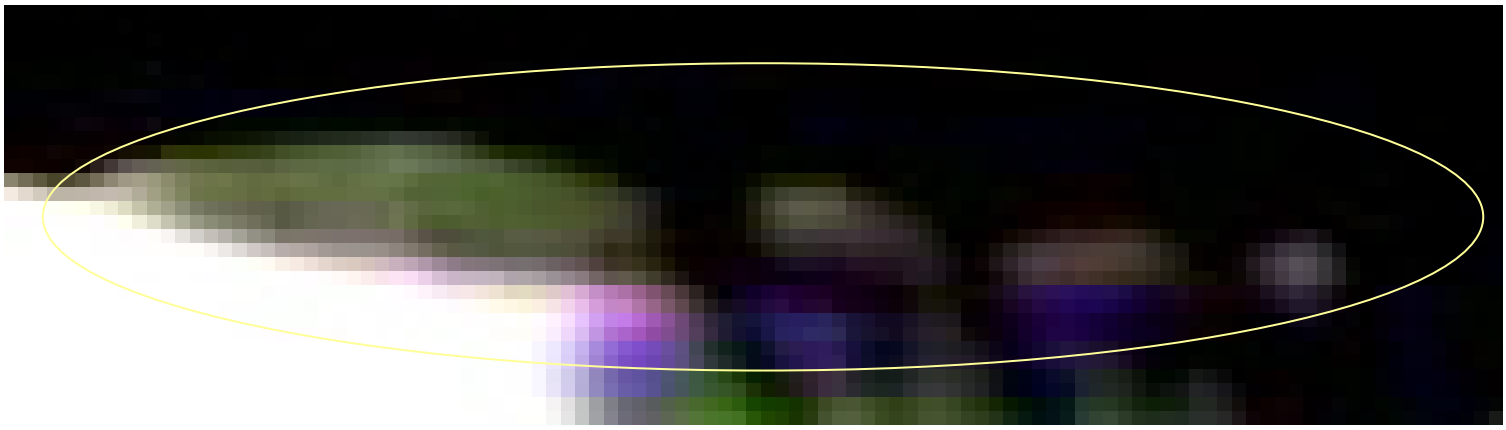
Lunar module Phoenix passes lunar roving vehicle Lunokhod 3



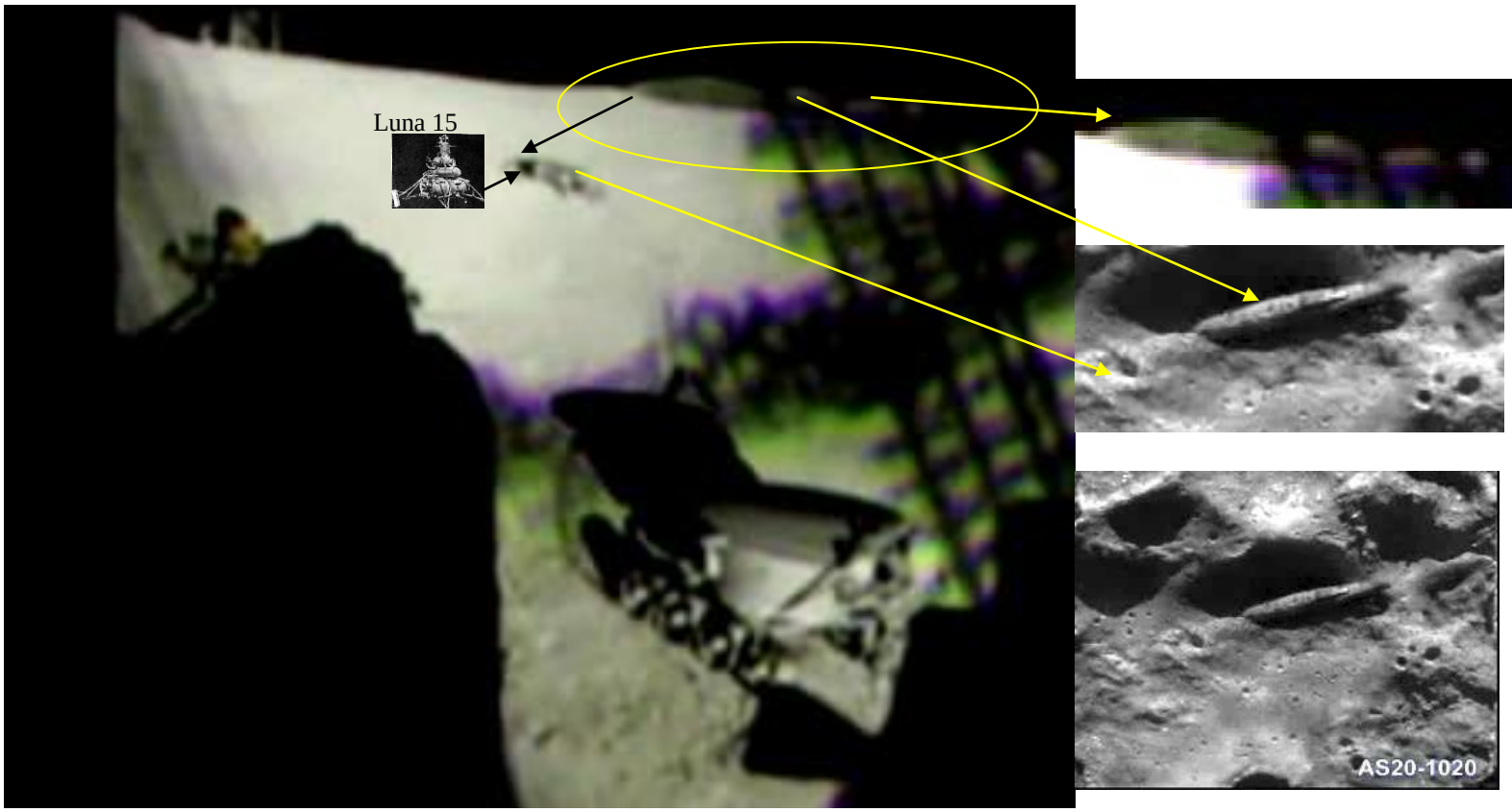




Immediately after Phoenix had flown by above Lunokhod 3 it made a perfect landing on the predetermined landing site. It we take a close look, we can see an object looking like a spacecraft. Rutledge said that they landed close to the cigarr-shaped spacecraft.



A cigarr-shaped object, might be the long mother craft.



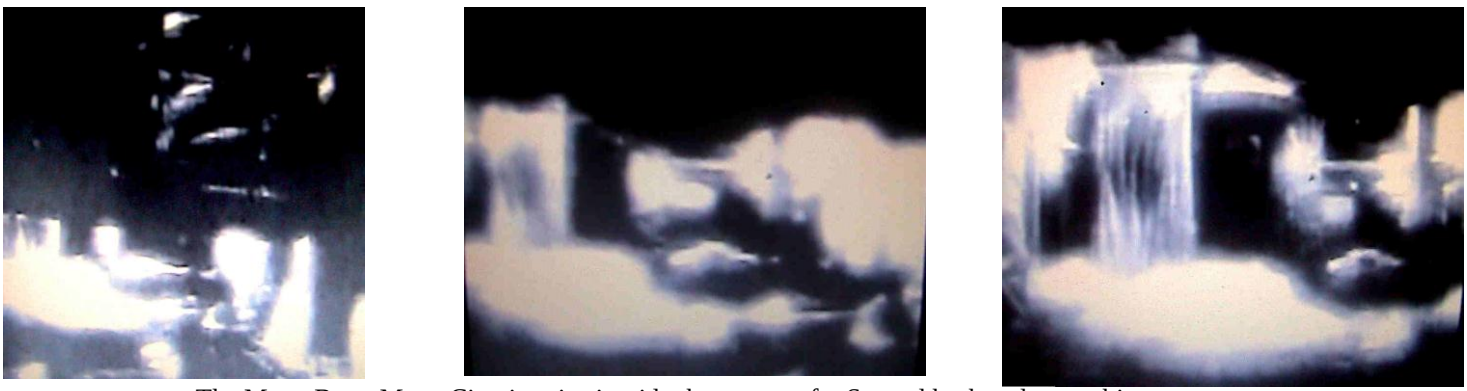
Moonwalker 1966 delta, This is what he says about the landing site: 'Our main goal was to visit the triangular objects south of the mother craft, sout-west of the Moon Base. Apollo 20 had the same landing site. The Soviets introduced SL.12 two months before our mission and Luna 21 landed on the western edge of the crater. Apollo 20 used Lunokhod 2 to land exactly at the large rocky path not far from Luna 21. Rutledge and Leonov frequently used Lunokhod 2 because ot its sophisticated equipment necessary for this kind of assignment. Not only the four panorama telemeters abut also the X-ray extent in combination with laser gauges and radiation detectors to verify possible radiation from the mother craft and the base.

If we know the Soviet Luna program we also know that Luna 21/ Lunokhod 2 landed on 15 January 1973 at Monnier in Sea of Serenity on the front side of the Moon. Lunokhod-2/Luna 21 stopped working on 3 June 1973. The Soviets, however, launched lunar roving vehicle SL-12/Lunokhod-3 in June 1976, before Apollo 20's launch. The picture tells us that Phoenix landed almost beside Lunokhod-3. –**Moonwalker 1966 delta,** too, confirmed Apollo 20's lunar landing.

Moonwalker 1966 delta was the commander of the original crew of Apollo 19, bu the was removed to an even more important mission which, later on, took place at the same location. The Apollo 19 crew died in a space collision.

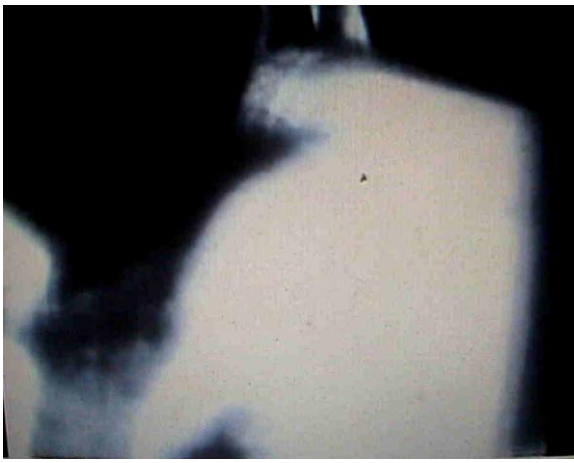
WILLIAM RUTLEDGE says: 'Cooperation with the Russians: I don't know how, but the Soviet Union was informed of the presence of a spacecraft on the far side of the Moon. Luna 15 crashed in July 1969 exactly at the front of the craft.' – Luna 15 waslaunched frpn Baikonur on 13 July 1969 and crashed on the far side of the Moon on 20 July 1969. The Lunar program Luna 15 was carried out in parallel with Apollo 11. Its goal was to make a soft landing on the Moon before Apollo 11 and then return home. Many people regarded Luna 15 as a manned (two cosmonauts) lunar project which would land before Apollo 11. The official message from Moscow announced that Luna 15 crashed on the Moon. More info at **Industry, *The Sun at a Disadvanteg,*** pp 13-16.

Let me now follow Rutledges's and Leonov's programme according to material on the Internet. First, the so-called Moon Base or Moon City, in ruins inside the spacecraft. See below.

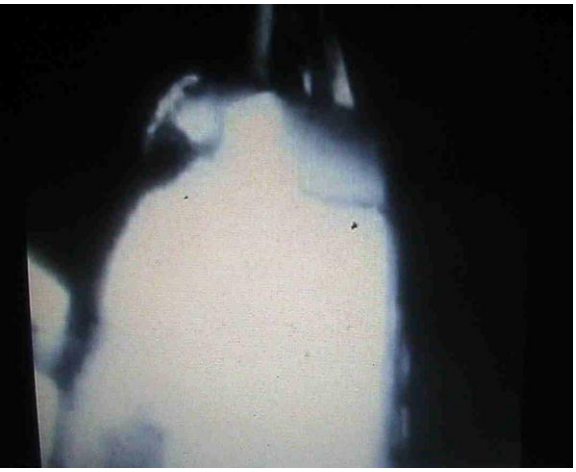


The Moon Base, Moon City, in ruins insaide the spacecraft. Several broken down cabins

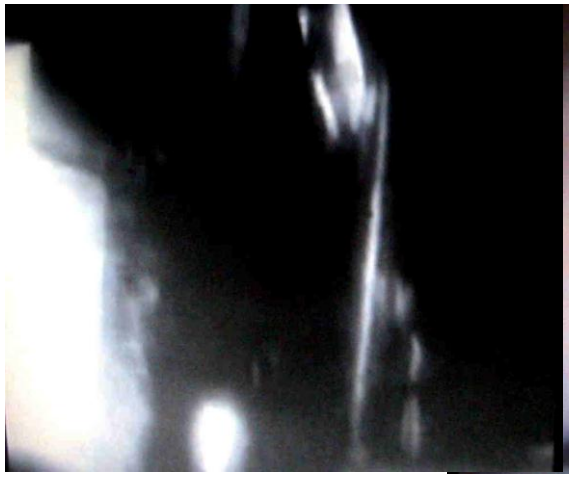




Inside the building an empty room. We can see Rutledge walking by Leonov who is filming the ruins.



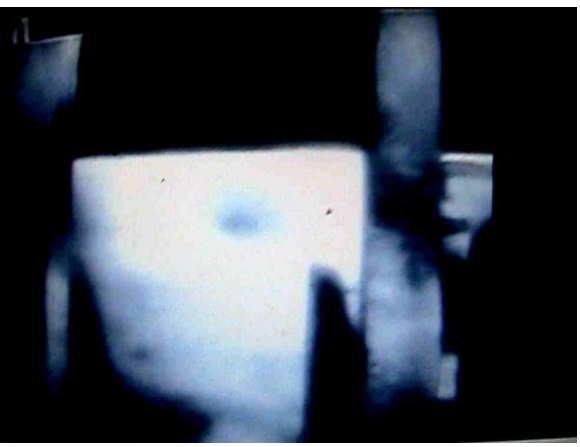
Rutledge advances among left-behind items

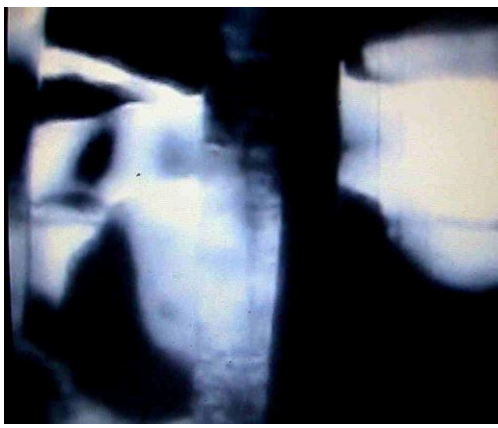



Two empty cabins in decay



An open door-like object. You can walk through it and enter cabins and the spacecraft.

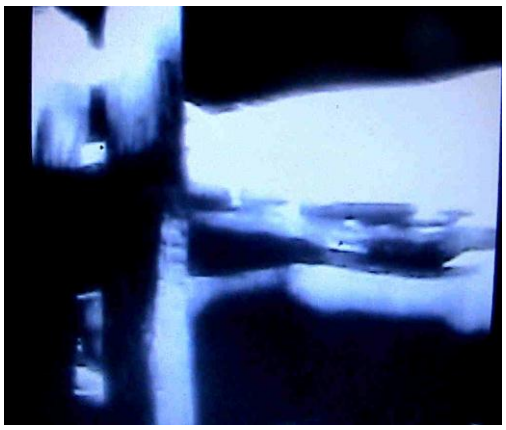


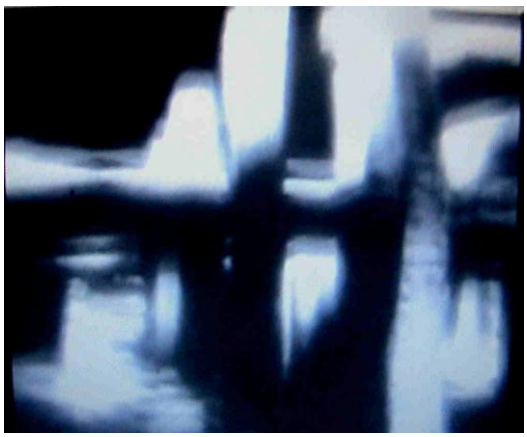


Lots of inside cabins in decay. You can exit the spacecraft.

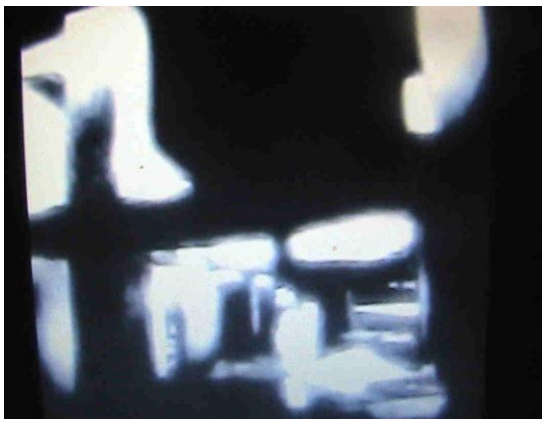
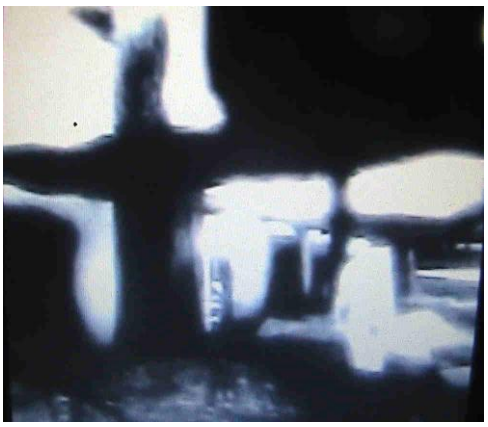
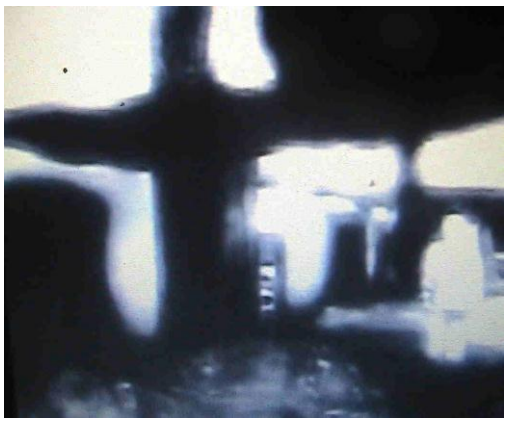


W. Rutledge moves around in one of the rooms





Ones side of the spacecraft is damaged and we can see lots of holes in the wall

Rutledge visits room after room and finds himself in a situation he could have imagined in his dreams. Leonov is recording for posterity.



Rutledge rummaging among scrap metal and gold



Rutledge picks up pieces of gold and parts of other objects

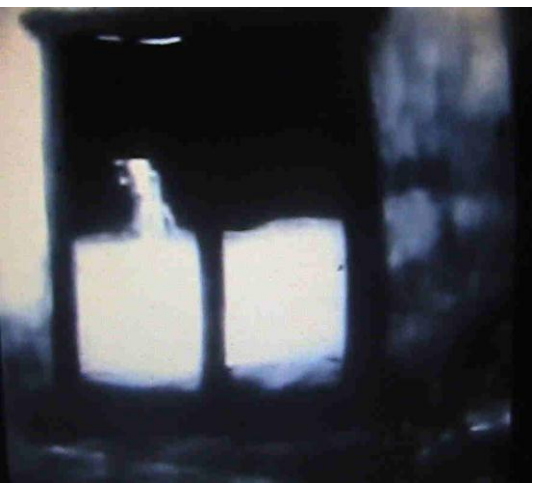
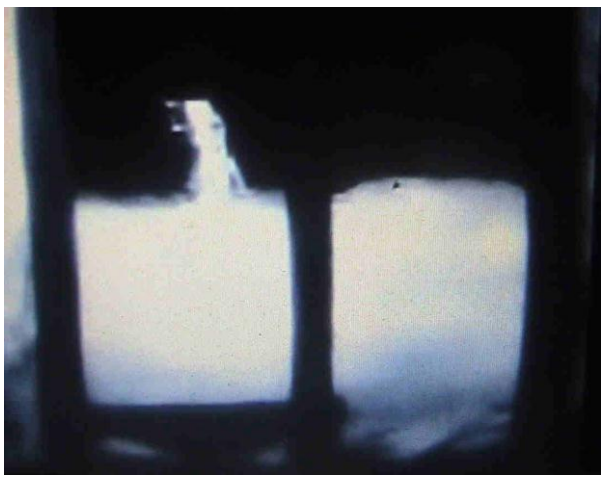
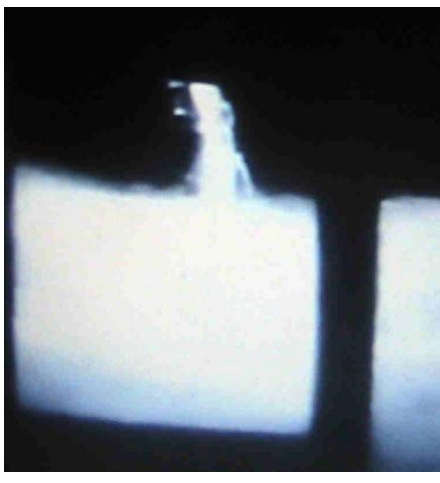


Rutledge picks up pieces of gold and parts of other objects and artefacts

This is how W Rutledge describes the moon base 'Moon City': It got its name on Earth and was planned as a station one in the project, but it seemed to be real space garbage, scrap metal, pieces of gold. Only one construction seemed to be intact (we call it 'The Cathedral'). We made ammunition of pieces of metal. 'Moon City' seemd to be as old as the spacecraft, but is only a very small part of it.

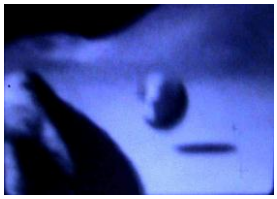
We entered the large spacecraft. The most important part of our research was that it was a mother craft, very old, which penetrated Universe billions of years ago (1.5 billion, an estimate). There were many signs of biology inside, remains of vegetation in a 'motor section', special triangular stones which emitted 'tears', a yellow liquid which had medical properties and, of course, traces of extra Sun caracters.'

As far as I can understand from his brief story is that the large spacecraft, like the triangular vehicles, was built from the inside out, like a planet with all natural fixtures. In that way the crews could go anywhere in our galaxy and have the same lives as we have on the Earth. This construction method is used for all large UFO spacecrafts. There is also room inside for flying saucers of all sizes.

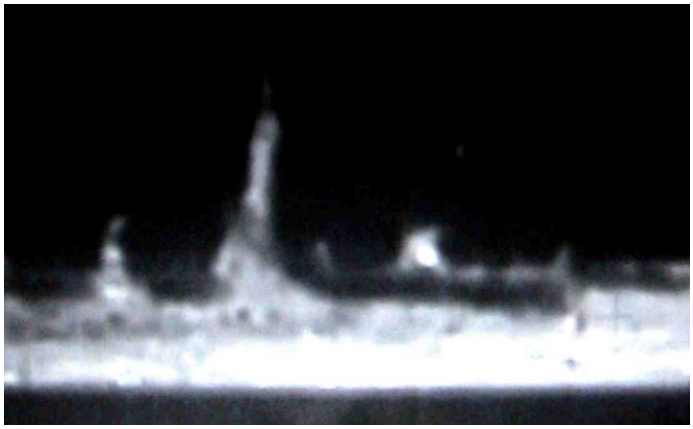




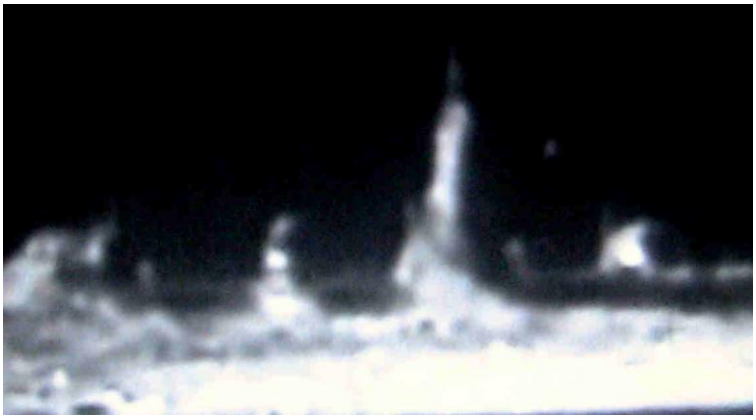
Through the window we can see lunar module Phoenix which overlooks the large cigarr-shaped spacecraft.

Phoenix lunar roving vehicle LRV-20.

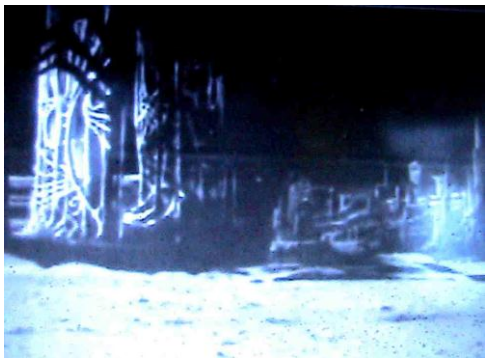


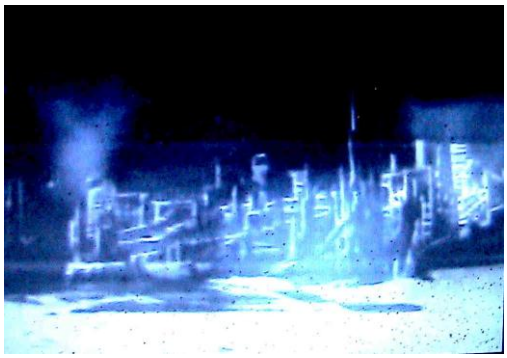
Lunar roving vehicle LRV-20:s right wheel comes off and rolls away. The crew had to catch it and put it back again.

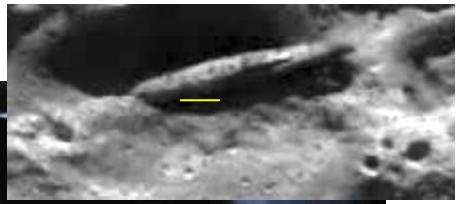


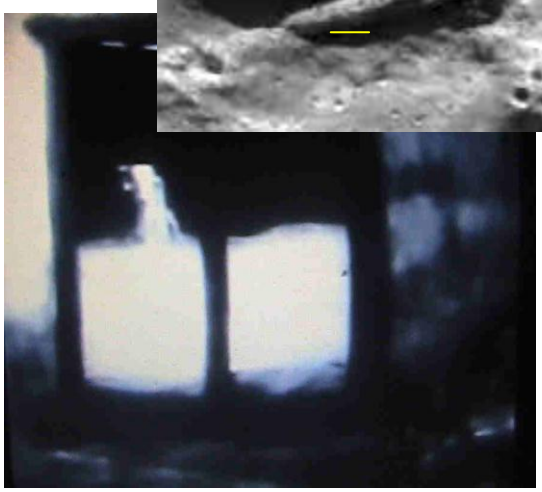


These buildings are inside the large cigarr-shaped mothercraft. Characteristically shaped buildings in Moon City.

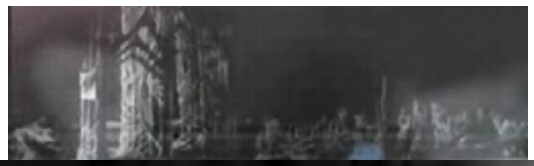


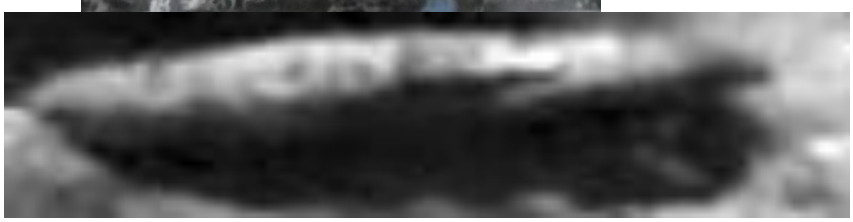




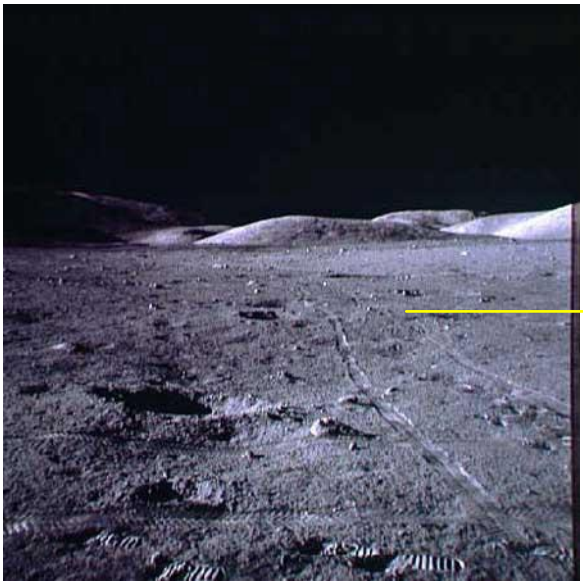


These buildings, too, are inside the spacecraft. Their character and style look like those in the pictures above. Which of the buildings the astronauts were allowed to visit, film and save as proof, we can only guess. Through the window of one of the buildings we can see lunar module Phoenix, the building is probably located at one end of the spacecraft. I have marked it with a yellow line in the picture to the left.

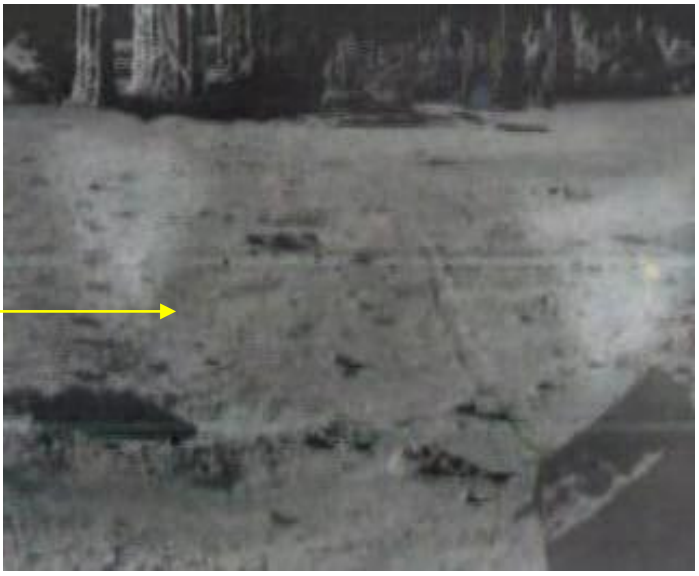




Rutledge claims in the Scantamburlo interview that NASA's Apollo 14 project flew over a polar region on the Moon and caught sight of many spacecraft and cities in ancient, strangely shaped tall buildings which seemed to have been abandoned hundreds of years ago. The UFO buildings above coincide with Apollo 14's sightings.



The source, NASA, claims that this picture was taken by Apollo 17, its lunar module Challenger i the Sea of Serenity at the foot of the **Taurus** mountains on the front side of the Moon,

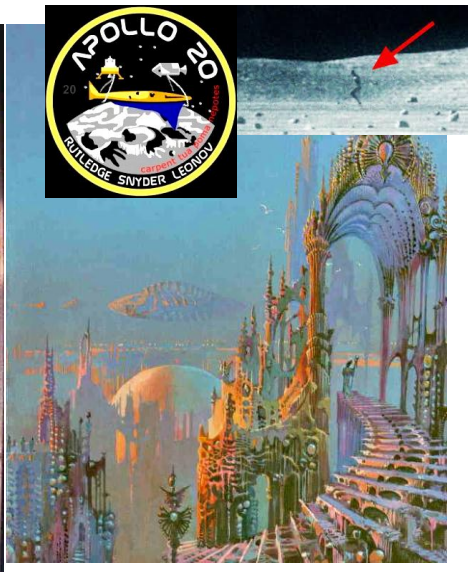


This Moon City is inside the large spacecraft according to **Rutledge** and **Moonwalker 1966 delta** on the far side of the Moon.

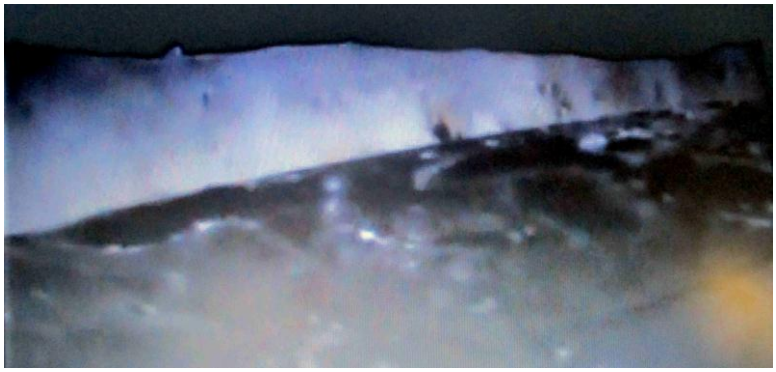
It is self-evident and certain that this picture of a landscape on the Moon is connected to **Taurus,** the Bull. Was it Rutledge who published this on the Internet in 2007?

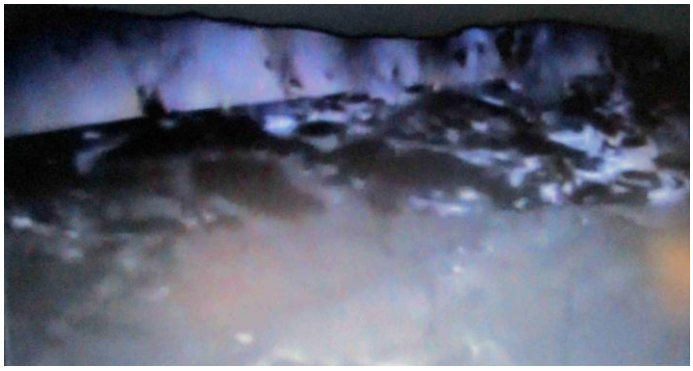
On the www we find the pictures which try to prove that Moon City is a fake and that the Apollo 20 lunar flight and landing has never happened. But if we analyse the pictures in detail, we will find that the pink-coloured picture is a drawing and not a building, i.e. a copy of the building. The pictures look like each other but are not identical. Is this the building called 'The Cathedral' by the crew?

The full drawing and one more.



The Apollo 20 project assisted by a UFO guide.

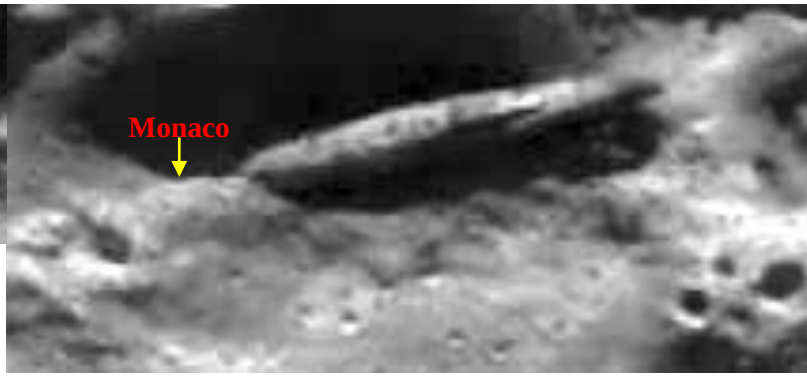




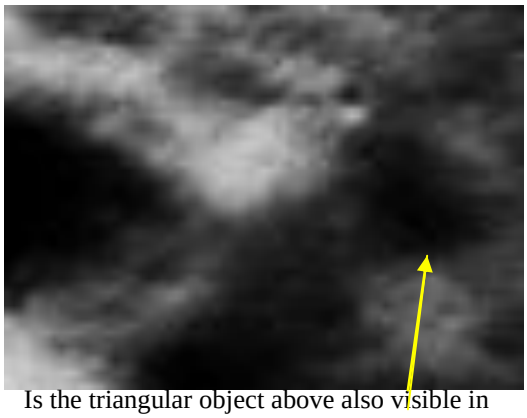
Moon City is inside the large cogarr-shaped spacecraft, length 4 kilometres, width 1.5 kilometres and height 500 meters. Rutledge claimed that everything we need to live was thete: sun, plants, stones, rocks.

Mount Monaco?

Picture from Apollo 15 in July **1971**
Code: AS15-P-9625
NASA's official picture

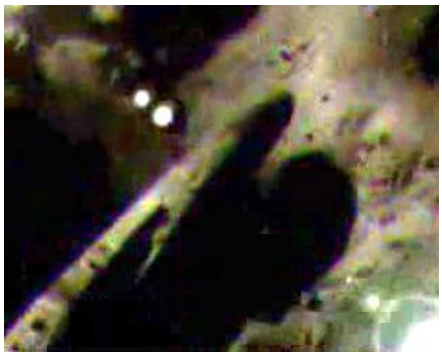


Picture from Apollo 20, August 1976
Code: AS20-1020

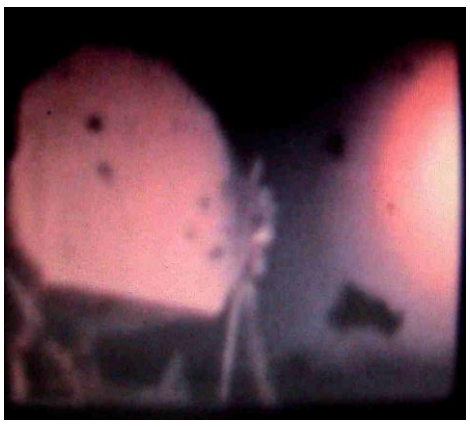


Is the triangular object above also visible in official NASA pictures, one of the two triangular spacecraft which rest on the lunar surface and is mentioned by William Rutledge and moonwalker 1966 delta?

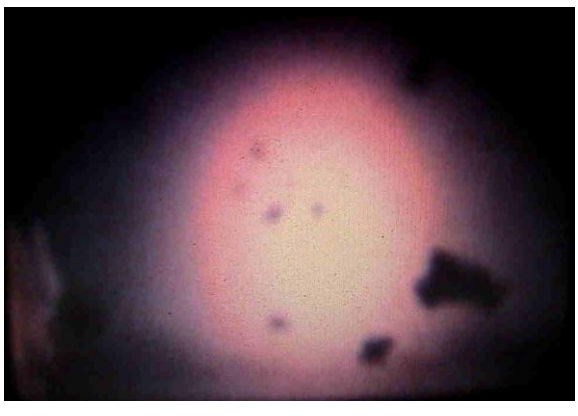
Pictures AS15 and AS20 are from the same area but there are five years between them. The angles are a bit different because of variations in white light and circumstances. We can vaguely see Mount Monaco in one picture but not in the other.

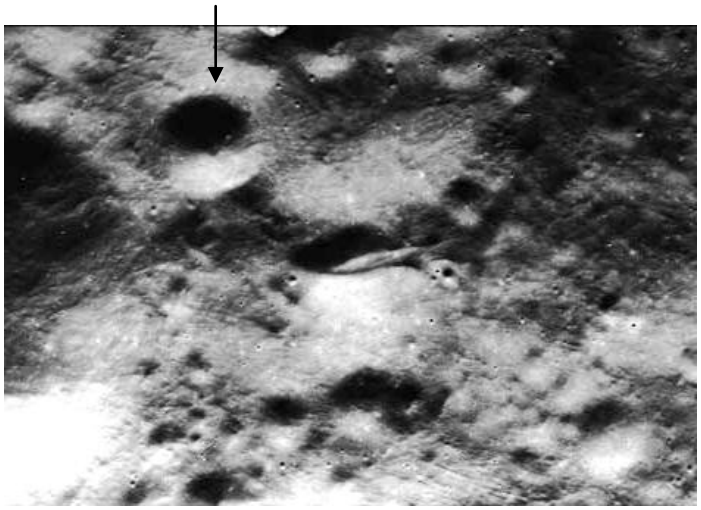


Picture taken by Phoenix 1976 at the lunar landing



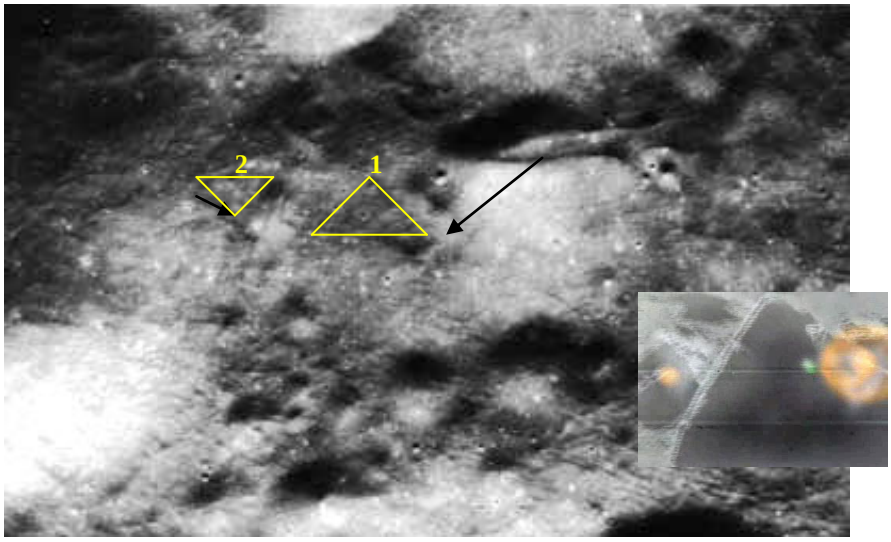
Lunar module Phoenix bathes in strong sunshine far away from the spacecraft.





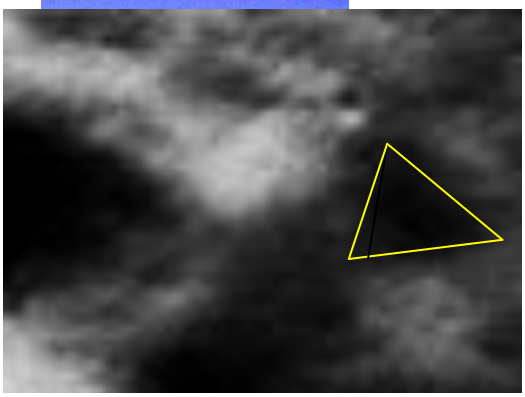
Picture taken by Apollo 15.

We can see that one side of the crater is in dark shadow, while the other side is bright. The same white colour can be seen in front the long cigarr-shaped spacecraft. This may mean that the picture was taken when the sunshine was at its strongest, which is my opinion. We know that sunshine can affect a landscape at certain hours. We cannot see Mount Monaco to the west of the spacecraft. Late editing?
Rutledge writes about the Apollo 19 mission: 'They had an extensive job with the rover, a long trip with the lunar roving vehicle.' Add to that the exploration of the roof of the craft by climbing Mount Monaco. This means that the mountatin must be next to to the spacecraft, otherwise you cannot climb on to its roof.

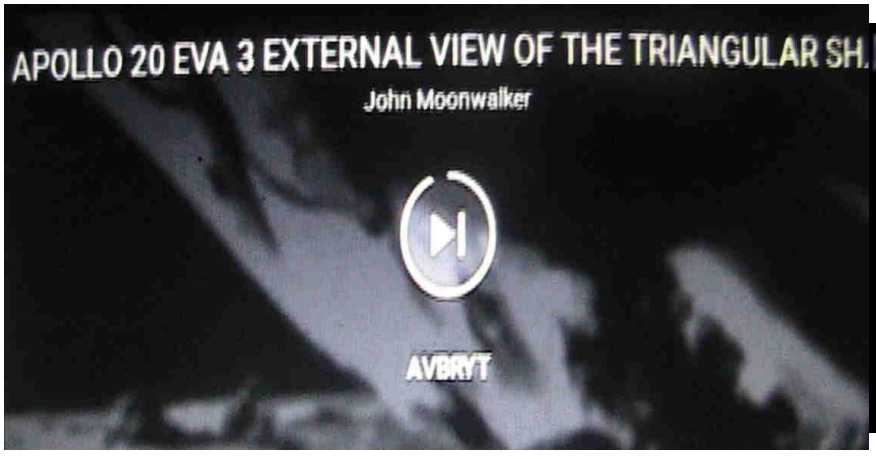


Two triangular objects or spacecraft (pyramids) south of the cigarr-shaped spacecraft.

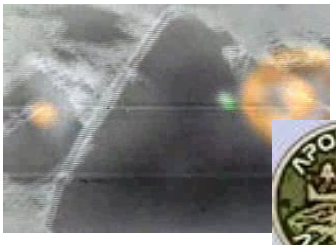
A triangular spacecraft spotted by, among others, President Carter in 1969.

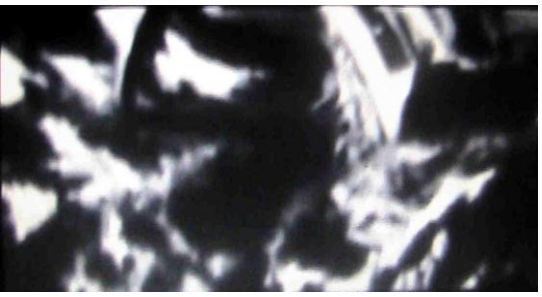


The triangular spacecraft near the cigar-shaped craft



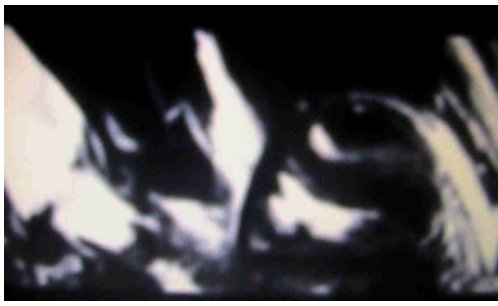
This brief film by John Moonwalker, MOONWALKER 1966 DELTA, proves the existence of the Apollo 20 lunar program, that it really was carried out. The program was called 'Orange Mission' by NASA and DoD. Moonwalker published this film on the Internet in 2009 titled ***Apollo 20 Eva 3 External view of the Triangular SH.*** See above.



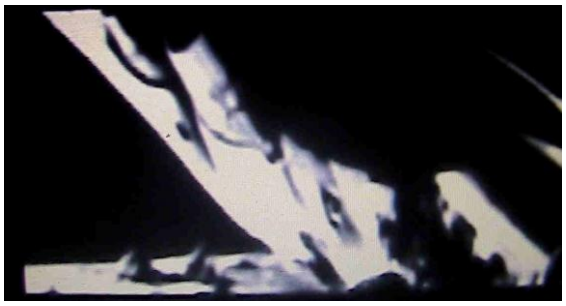


Inside one of the triangular spacecraft
(Pyramid)

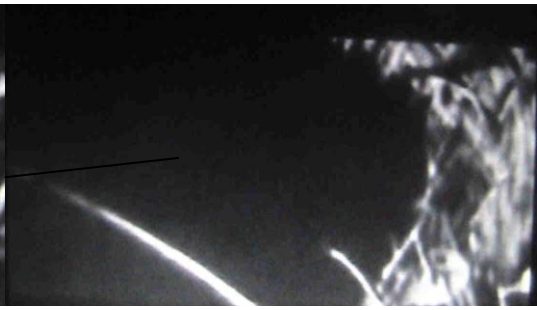
This craft was built for the natural biological activities



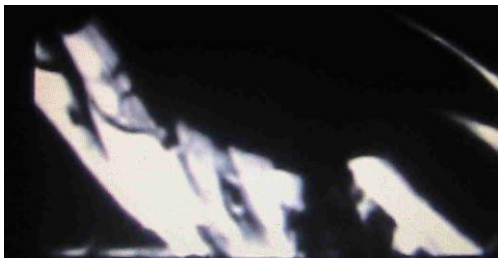
A phenomenal construction for the natural sciences



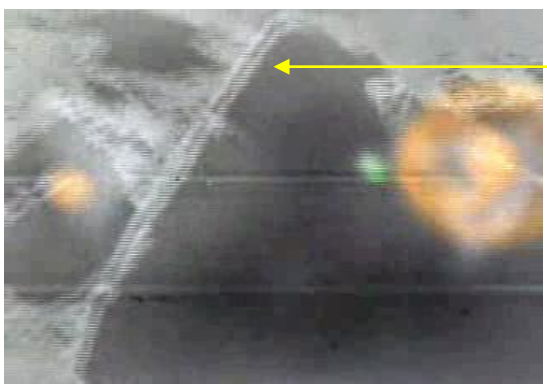
Triangular stones which emitted 'tears' of a yellow liquid with particular medical fixtures. They are of course signs of extra sun creratures (Rutledge/Leonov).



UFO and a laboratory connected to nature

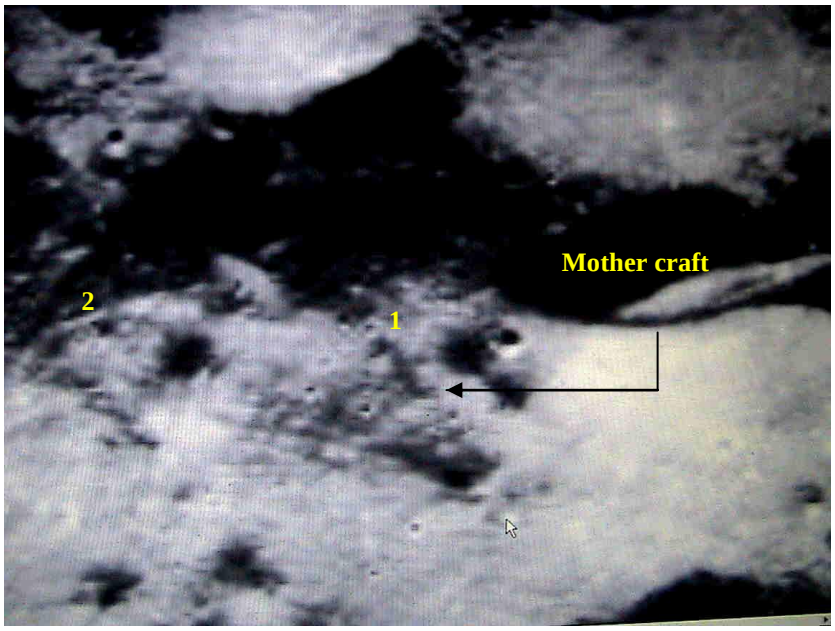


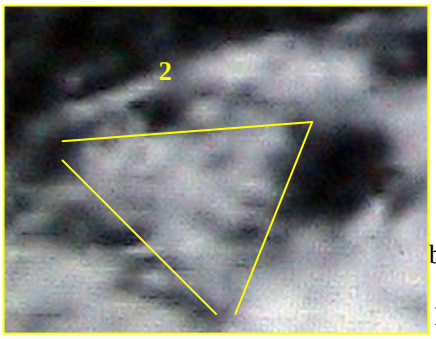
One of the triangular spacecraft (the pyramid) which is close to the large spacecraft looks like this inside. John Moonwalker demonstrated a small part of the whole construction. That is enough to make us understand the meaning of the triangular spacecraft.



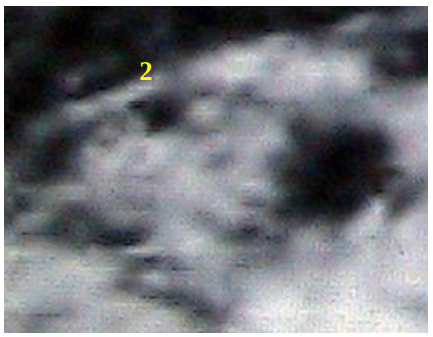
This triangular spacecraft is in fact a biological laboratory, a good description by Rutledge and Leonov.
There were many signs of biology inside, old remains of a vegetation in a 'motor section', special triangular stones which emitted 'tears' of a yellow liquid with special medical properties, signs of extra sun creatures. 'We found remains of small bodies (10 centimetres) who lived in a network of glass vials along the whole craft. But the important discovery was that of two bodies, one of them intact.'

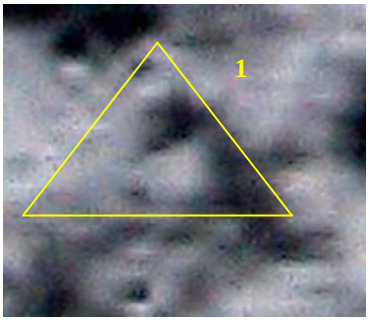
As far as I understand: each special triangular stone (pyramid) is a biology laboratory experimenting with the transformation of animal blood into human blood. More info at **Industry**, ***Pyrmaid of Cheops and its Secret, The Crowns of Egypt and their Secrets***, and ***Dynasty 0 of Ancient Egypt.*** These deal with the blood transformation process.

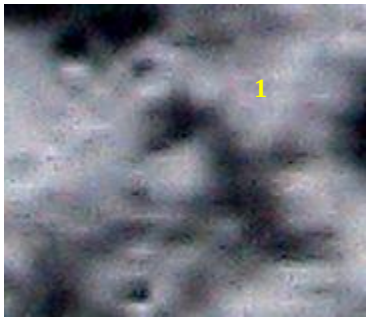




This triangular building consists of a female head. Behind the head is a female face. Picture from 1971.







This triangular building is covered by white influences which easily disappear in a landscape, as in picture #2. It is very strange that the NASA lunar pictures **AS15-P-9625** and **AS15-P-9630** are very affected by the white colour around the mother craft, compare to picture **AS20–1020** which looks much more natural. The pictures delivered by Apollo 20 look much better and more natural than these.

The astronauts do not provide information about the exact location of these two triangular spacecraft. One of them says that it lies south of the mother craft, according to Rutledge. If we look closely, we notice two similar triangular buildings. – Moonwalker 1966 delta claims that the two objects are clearly visible in AS15-P-9625 and AS15-P-9630, top of the picture, just close to the mother craft, coordinates 18.7S - 116.92E and 18.31S - 117.48E. You can see they are exactly identical in their triangular shape. If you should use software such as NASA World Wind it may be easy to find find them and notice the gree, metallic shine from the first object, Moonwalker 1966 delta claims.

EBE Mona Lisa

William Rutledge, 1930
ex astronaut, test pilot
USA
Apollo 20 commander

There are reliable sources which confirm that the US defense, (DoD), have, in parallel with civilian NASA, carried out secret lunar projects since 1962. – Nobody had heard of Apollo 19, Apollo 20 and Apollo 21 in the mid-1970s. How could an artist suddenly publish, on the Internet, a top-secret DoD mission after about 31 years? And why such a long silence?

Thierry Speth, 1962
Sculptor, artist,
photographer and video
artist, France.

The reason why the Apollo 20 top-secret mission was published on the Internet in 2007, is this:

According to

William Rutledge — Thierry Speth

Word against word

In an **interview** with Luca Scantamburlo 2007.

LS: During another communication with me, you talked about 2012. You said: In 2012, the weakers will die, and governments preserve the only bit of their heritage [?] everybody has to be prepared for 2012?. Is there any connection with the ?Planet X? return (the ancient Nibiru, adored by the Sumerians in Mesopotamia) ? What did you know about it?

WR: I am a passionate of the Sumerian period, of the Genesis as related by Sumerian. They clearly explain how gods created man. But I have no indications on Sumerian cosmogony, send me some links.

"/…/. why is it necessary to hide UFOs, why disinformation, why putting all this under the carpet? It's question of economics. All currencies on Earth are based on the value of gold. Not many citizens know that but gold is an extraterrestrial metal coming from the death of a star. When a star is dying, its mass is growing, atoms are compressed and when the star explodes, it spreads large amounts of gold in young solar systems. That's why gold is not a mineral to treat but a perfect, carbon free metal. This mean that it is the most common substance in the universe, no more value than a piece of plastic. /…/ "

The reason why Rutledge published Apollo 20's top-secret message can be seen in connection with neutron star Nemesis/Nibirus's return in 2012 and future global natural catastrophes. He reacts because certain groups in the US deny the fact that UFOs may be the reason for the spaceflights.

His view on the world is that gold dominates on our planet, gold/money is God with the value of a piece of plastic.

In an interview with Thierry Speth. Journalist: DocsWorld Chad Baxter (DW). 2017 via video link.

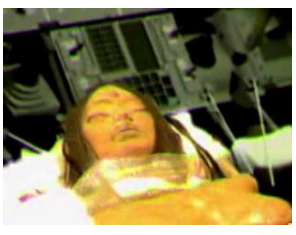
TS: Many peple feel helpless and lonely /…/. We are searching beyond the horizon, through the keyhole, we ask for help, we want to see, we are curious.

DW: Whi did this story become so big? When it was published everybody asked if it was true. You fooled everybody, they believed it was real and that is why I think you are one of the greatest artists in the world. They all believed it was a true story, me too, you fooled everybody. I can compare you to famous contemporary science fiction writers, e.g. Ray Bradbury. His texts take us to places we could only dream about. But you gave us video, which is better, a modern version. It is really amazing, and the video got millions of clicks. We know that it is not true, but still today a large number of people believe that it all is real and true.

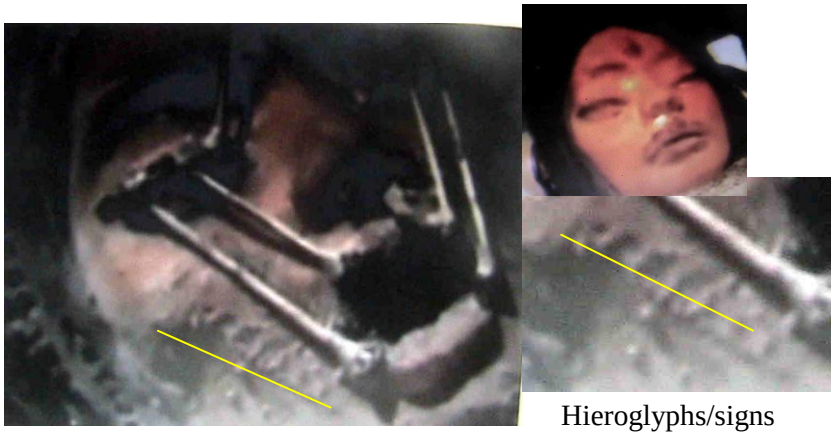
Motivation to why he published the Apollo 20 top-secret mission which nobody knew about except for DoD, NASA, USAF.

The justification that people feel helpless and lonely has nothing to do with this context. He does not understand the background of the mission, neither does he understand the mail exchange between Rutledge and Luca Scantamburlo. In other words: he does not possess the relevant knowledge to understand the Apollo 20 mission.
If you listen to the full interview you will understand that his mission was a commission around 2016 by a powerful authority which paid him and promised protection. I believe the commission appeared suddenly.

Original EBE Mona Lisa



A copy of EBE Mona Lisa, Mona Lisa mask

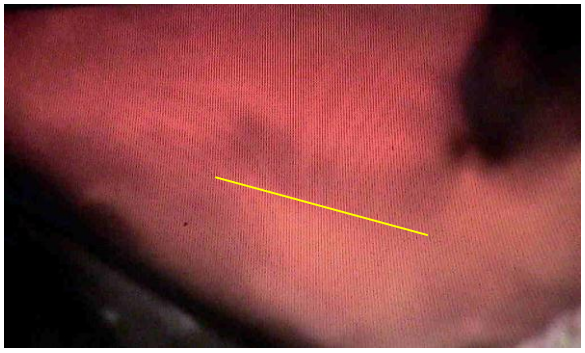


Hieroglyphs/signs

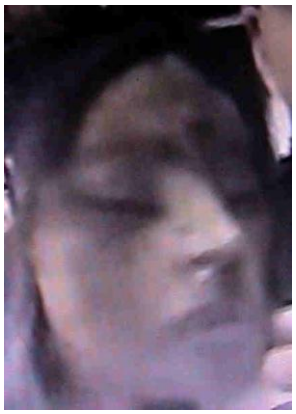
Hieroglyphs/signs, can they signify *Inanna*?
The mouth is open.

Hieroglyphs/signs, can they signify *Inanna*?
Her code?
Her mouth is open.

Hieroglyphs/signs, can they signify *Inanna*?
Her codeA?



The sign is still on her face, despita tha fact that the crew tried to erase it.



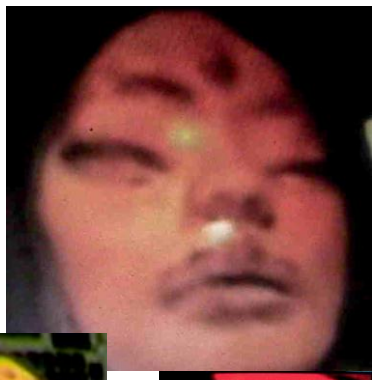
Her face is clean, no signs of inscriptions.
Her mouth is closed.

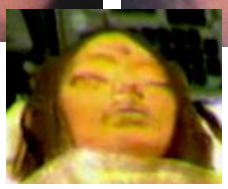
Do we miss her identity?

A mask created by a master, but there is no room in lunar module Phoenix.

We can see that the mask looks like EBE Mona Lisa, but they are not identical. Ot is only a copy of the original.

A deep wound at the centre of the forehead



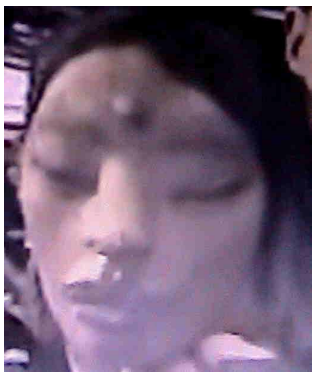


She was dead and naked in the lunar module.

She was dead and naked in the lunar module.

We can see a deep wound and tubes at the centre of the forehead.

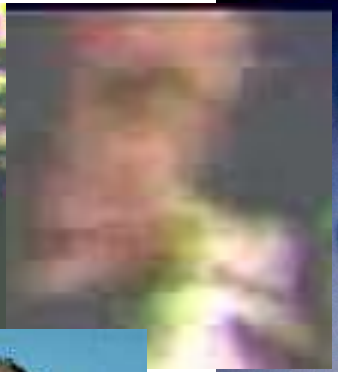
A third eye at the centre of the forehead.

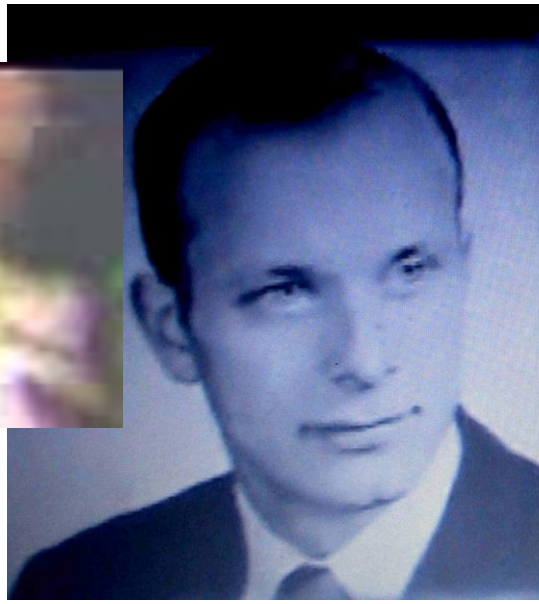


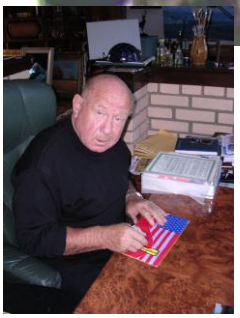
In the interview, this deep wound on the forehead is called 'the third eye'. The chin is a bit more pointed that that of the original picture.

ÄThe wound again, not identical with the original.

Inside lunar module Phoenix





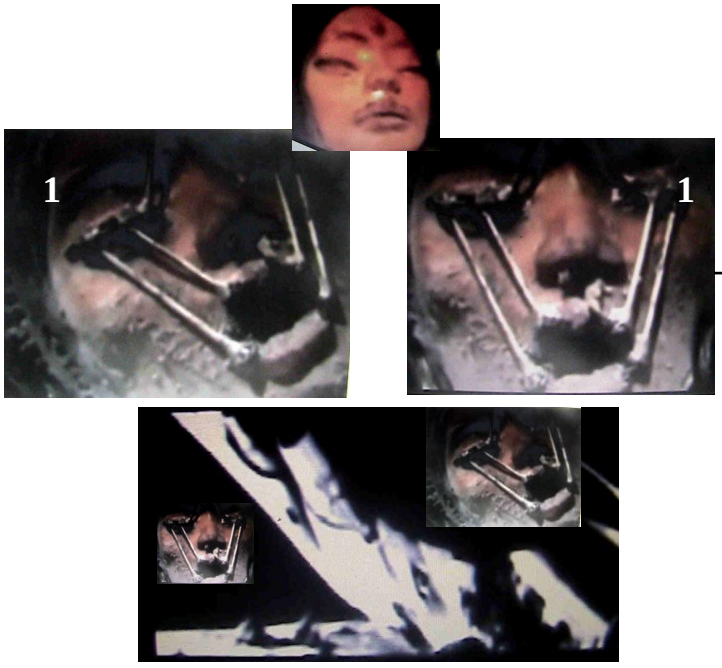


William Rutledge in his uniform, astronaut and test pilot during the 1960s and 70s.
USA's secret astronaut

William Rutledge, astronaut and test pilot during the 1960s and 70s.
USA's secret astronaut

Alexej Leonov, Soviet cosmonaut during the 1960s and 70s.

The interview: DW: Can you tell us something about the two actors in the film? Are you oneof them?
TS: Yes, I am behind a rubber mask pretending to be Leonov. I also had a space suit but it was too problematic to film myself inside the vehicle.
The photos are not very clear, it is difficult to see who is in the lunar module, but I think it looks more like Rutledge than Leonov. Leonov's deep facial wrinkles cannot be spotted in the picture from inside the lunar module.



Triangular spacecraft, where they found alien Mona Lisa

This is how Rutledge describes alien Mona Lisa.

WR Mona Lisa? I don't remember who named the girl, Leonov or I. She was the intact EBE. Humanoid, female, 1.65 metres. Hairy, six fingers (we presume that the mathematics is based on a dozen). Pilot contraptions attached to fingers and eyes, no clothes, we had to cut two cables connected to her nose. No nostril. Leonov treated the eyes (you will see it on the video). Blod or bio liquid leaked and froze from her mouth, nose, eyes, and certain parts of the body. Some parts of the body were in exceptionally good shape (her hair) and the skin was protected by a thin, transparent layer of protection. As we told ground control, she seemed to be neither dead nor alive. We had no medical background or experience, but Leonov and I used a test. We fixated our bio equipment on EBE and the telemetry received by a surgeon (Mission Control meds) was poritive. That is another story. Some of you may be worried now, I prefer to tell the whole story when other videos will be online. This experience has been filmed in the lunar module. She is now here on Earth, she is not dead, but I'd prefer to send over other videos before I reveal what happened afterwards. /…/

- EBE Mona Lisa's naked body was found in the triangular spacecraft. Judging from the description, it seems to be a biolonakna kropp gy laboratory. As far as I understand, Mona Lisa had been submitted to a biological process with blood transformation from animal to human blood. When she died, her mouth was open. After having completed that process death will follow, it does not matter if it was successful or not. The soul leaves the body via the hole at the centre of the forehead. It is a very special process and the body seems to be alive, but it is not. As the laboratory is inside a triangular spacecraft, the crew believed she was a pilot. Before she was brought over to the lunar module, the contraption was removed from her face.
The laboratory was packed with calligraphy and shaped by long hexagonal pipes. She was brought into the lunar module to make it possible to send facts and data about her to the Vandenburg ground control. More info at **Industry**, ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 76-78, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 19-20 and ***The Arrival of the Neutron Star,*** page 9.

There were three different heads.

This is how Mona Lisa with the contraption on her face is described:

DW: How did you get the idea to put bone fragments on her face?

TS: If you want to be able to pilot a spacecraft you can use reflexes from your facial muscles when it becomes impossible to use the control panel. The bone fragments constitute a substitute steering system.

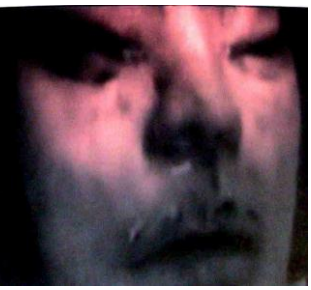
DW: It is amazing and brilliant, like a mummified, preserved body. It is also rather scary, it reminds me of films about aliens.

TS: This is the face you can see in many parts of the film (36.15). There were three different head, one with cybernetic contraptions on the face (I still have it my bedroom). Many people say that she is ???, I don't know, but it is a complicated mask with many layers of skin on, for example, lips and nose. There is also hair. I don't know why I put the wound on her forehead. I saw a German guy har studied that wound.

DW: I think she looks like somebody from Egypt, many people speculate about 'the third eye' in her forehead, there is one eye too many. Another interesting item is that you have put bone fragments over her eyes down towards her mouth. You said there were three different masks. The one with the bone fragments has her mouth open.

TS: When I made the films about Mona Lisa I did not have the time to put everything away in my basement och when I was at work two burglars visited the house. When they saw the masks on my kitchen table they were afraid and disappeared. They disappeared across the border to Germany. Thanks to Mona Lisa they stole nothing from my house.

There were three different heads.



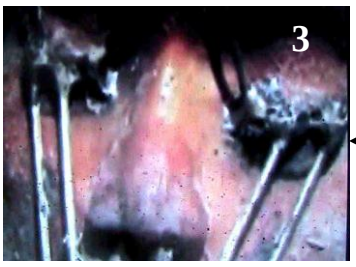
There were three different heads

We found a second body, destroyed, we only took the head. The skin colour was greyish blue, pastel blue. The skin had some strange details above the eyes, a band round the head, no inscription. The laboratory was packed with calligraphy and shaped by long, hexagonal pipes.

The head belongs to Izates II/Jesus, a reincarnation of, among others, Inanna.
Despite the bad quality of the pictures, we can fairly clearly see that the nose is straight without any bend and does not remind us of an eagle or falcon. The body was filmed with extra light by the astronauts. This body, too, had been submitted to the blood transformation process. He then left the body through the deep hole on his forehead.

Furthermore, there is a very important issue concerning this body. The blood transformation equipment on his face is missing. Where is it? It should have removed earlier by the aliens, when the so-called 'Shroud of Turin' was made and the body was subjected to the same kinds of damage as those inflicted upon the Jew Joseph Jr/Immanuel, who was crucified in Jerusalem according to the gospels. Rutledge claimed that this body is very damaged, thus the basis for the so-called 'Shroud of Turin'.

More info at **Industry**, ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 78-79 and ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 19-20, 114-115, ***The Shroud of Turin,*** pp 1-20 and ***The Arrival of the Neutron Star,*** page 10.

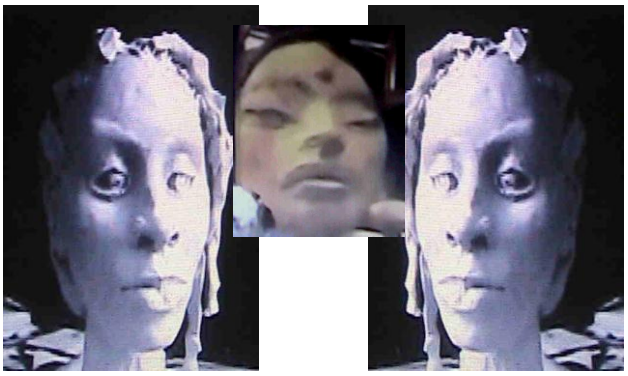


The head belongs to Ptolemy of Mauretania, a reincarnation of, among others, Enlil in Sumer.
You notice at once that the equipment is still there, the equipment which was connected to the so-called blood transformation project in a triangular spacecraft. The body was also filmed with additional light. We can fairly clearly see that this individual's nose is bent, and the face looks like the face of a bird, an eagle or a falcon. The body was filmed half-lying down. Rutledge does not mention this body, but he published it together with the other two on the Internet. His forehead also has a deep, large hole. More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 114-115 and ***The Arrival of the Neutron Star,*** page 10.

IMPORTANT!!! To pilot a UFO (flying saucer, triangular spacecraft or a cigarr-shaped spacecraft) is not the same as piloting an airplane or a terrestrial spacecraft. When you start a modern UFO it cannot be stopped. The pilot can moderate the speed by enforcing or weakening gravity. This is how you maintain propulsion and you steer the vehicle by changing the direction of gravity. When you are inside a working spacecraft there is no reflex from the muscles, regrdsless of bone fragments. Only a journalist can admire bone fragments in this context. – If a serious problem should arise, affecting gravity, the UFO will crash or explode in space. The UFO engineers are certainly aware of this.

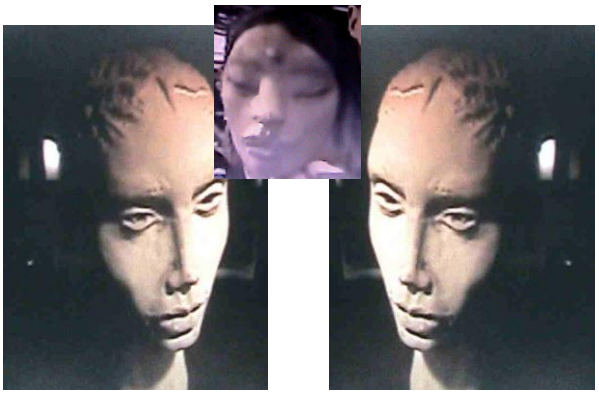
EBE Mona Lisa, closed eyes
Inanna

Inanna of Sumer
Heavenly Queen



Model of the Mona Lisa mask
With open eyes and closed mouth

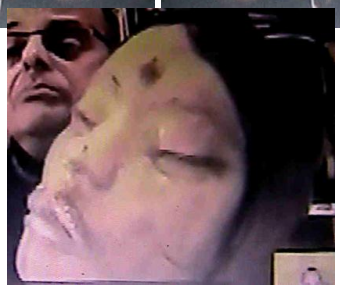
Inanna of Sumer
Heavenly Queen



Model of the Mona Lisa mask
With open eyes and closed mouth

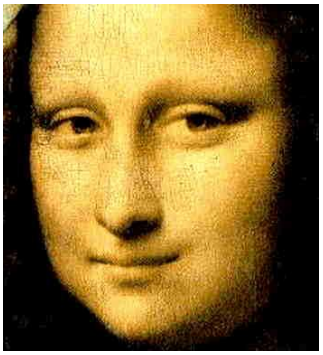
Inanna of Sumer
Heavenly Queen

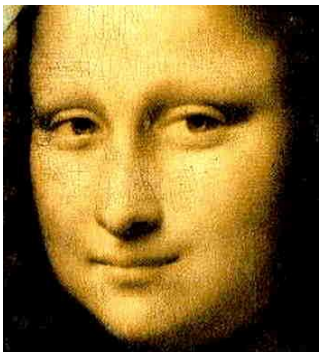
The statue of Inanna
on the far side of the
Moon



The combination of these two female
statues became Mona Lisa, according to
Thierry Speth

EBE Mona Lisa = Heavenly Queen Inanna of Sumer

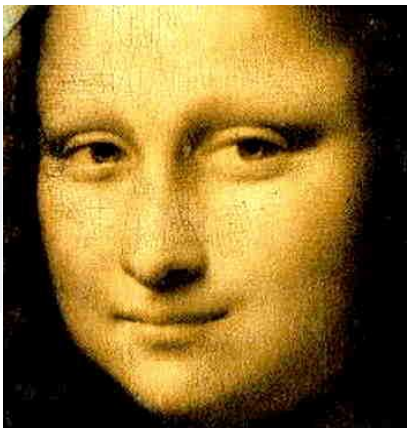




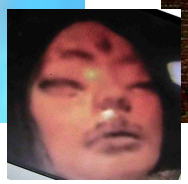
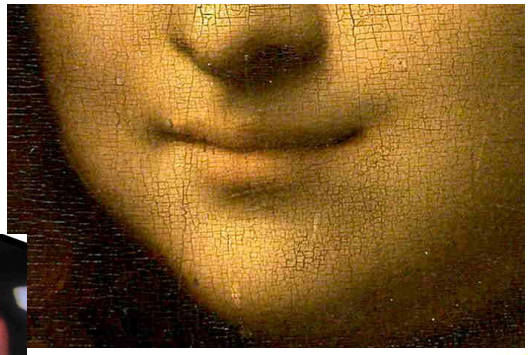
Krister R is a reincarnation of, among others,
Inanna

From his material published on the Internet, we can see that the mask Mona Lisa is a copy of the film EBE Mona Lisa. The chin of the mask is bit more pointed than that of the original.








Krister R Mona Lisa

EBE Mona Lisa

A legendary snake smile by Inanna, admired by the whole world

I understand that behind EBE, Extraterrestrial Biological Entity, there is a scret goal concerning the blood transformation.

Finally, William Rutledge says this about EBE Mona Lisa: ’She is on this Earth and she is not dead’.
How did he know this, if the Lunar Guide, the alien, had not told him about it?


William Rutledge has claimed this in one of his comments on YouTube: ‘Apollo 20 belongs to humanity. It is part of our inheritance.’

Virgil wrote: ’Carpent tua poma nepotes’. The Apollo 20 patch quotes it: ‘Maybe we are their grandchildren?’

We can briefly conclude that the Apollo 20 project coincides with ancient Sumer’s culture, science, Deity, and history. The project is extensive and also touches the Christian religion and UFOs which are very touchy about the CIA and the Jesuit of the Bush dynasty.

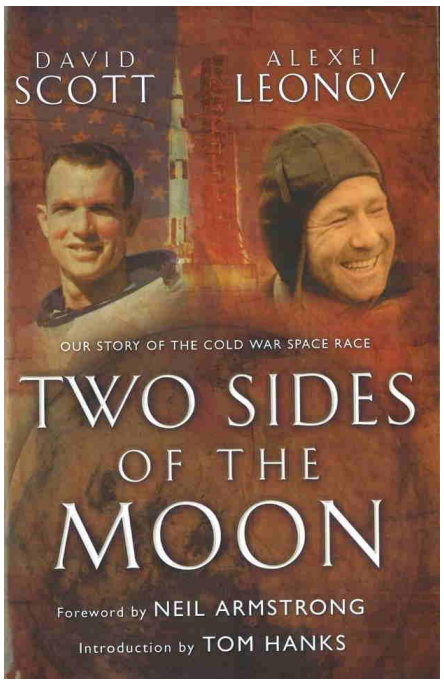
If anyone in the US is against UFOs, the secret part of the CIA and Bush have the final word. The US has a president, and the president is also the supreme commander. But the supreme commanders, such as Kennedy, Carter and Ford, are not allowed to know about the secret UFOs spotted in the US. Bush always said know and it went so far that President Kennedy was murdered. More info at **Industry, *The Fourth Pyramid which Disappeared*,** page 55, about when Pope John XXIII had a visit from the Black Madonna on 7 April 1959. According to the diary she said that something would happen four years later, aomething connected to a world leader. President Kennedy was a world leader and the Madonna's prophecy coincides with UFOs and extraterrestrials.

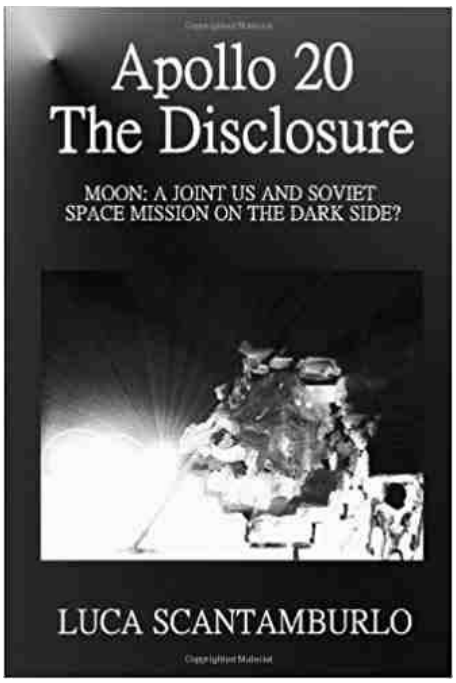
This happened druing Pope John XXIII's pontificate. When the pope heard this, he was terrified. More info at ***The Sun at a Disadvantage*,** pp 17-19. In the US there are people who suggest that the CIA and Bush are behind the murder of John F Kennedy.

One atronaut is William Rutledge, the other one Moonwalker1966delta. L Scantamburlo reveals the astronaut's name, hidden behind Moonwalker1966-delta. Anyone who followed the Gemini, Apollo and STS projects recognise the astronaut. In 1966 Gemini 10 carried out its project and docked with the space vehicle Agena-Delta. This was the first successful docking. The commander was John moonwalker with Michael Colins as the Gemini pilot. John moonwalker started the Gemini project with Gus Grissom, pilot on the Apollo 10 and commander on the Apollo 16 and **walked** on the Moon. He also started the STS 30-year-long space program with Robert Crippen. In other words: John moonwalker is one of the élite astronauts in the US together with men Armstrong, Rutledge, Gordon Cooper, Charles Conrad, Lovell, Borman, Aldrin etc, astronauts of Mercury, Gemini and Apollo, civilian and military.

Astronaut John moonwalker writes to Scantamburlo that he met William Rutledge and Leona Snyder in person two months after the return from the Moon at a secret conference at KSC, Kennedy Space Center, and again in 1993 at a San Antonio restaurant with Leonov and David Scott. – One result of the meeting was the book by Scott and Leonov.

Moonwalker1966 delta/ John moonwalker: The first time I met William was in 1974, at JSP, where I had been elected chief of the astronauts. I was in training for Apollo 19 and when I recognised the names of the Apollo 20 crew, I asked to see him. I have always been impressed by his knowledge of foreign technology which we worked with in those days. The last time we met was in San Antonio in 1993.





The Scott and Leonov book confirms Apollo 20's lunar program and landing as does Luca Scantamburlo's book Apollo 15. David Scott took the picture of the long, cigarr-shaped spacecraft on the far side of the Moon.

DW: Can you tell us what actually happened on the Moon? Why did the Apollo 20 astronauts come there? What happened after the crash?

TS: I have the full story in my book. I must tell you that I have wrtten Apollo 19, Apollo 20 and Apollo 21. In Apollo 19 the astronauts disappear without a trace. They actually come to the Moon, but they they are not sufficiently prepared and they all die. It is a mystery.

Thierry Speth is, according to the CIA, a professional forger with no knowledge of sthe pace and Universe in connection with astronauts Rutledge and Young. Without support from the CIA he would never have accepted the assignment.

Astronauts Rutledge and John moonwalker were skilled technicians, both of them worked with technology. As far as I understand, 'foreign technology' means not only the Soviet Union but also UFO, already present in Area 51 in Nevada. More info at **Industry**, ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 28-32,

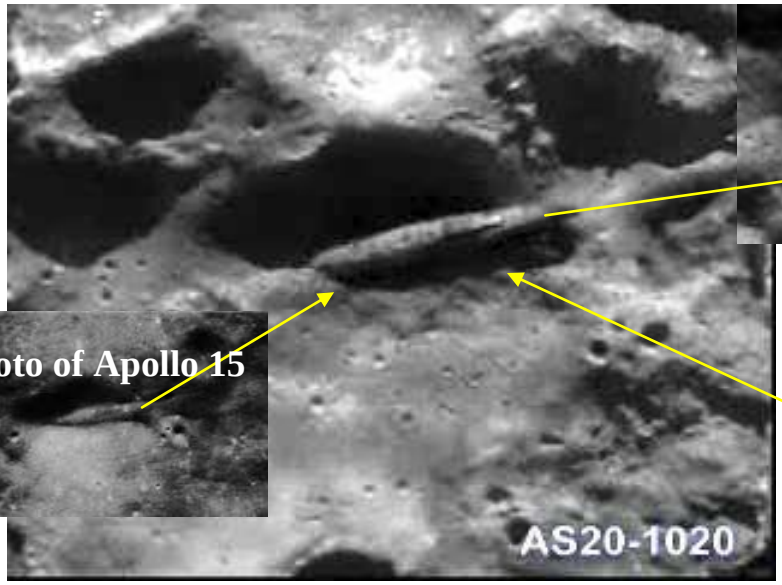


Photo of Apollo 20

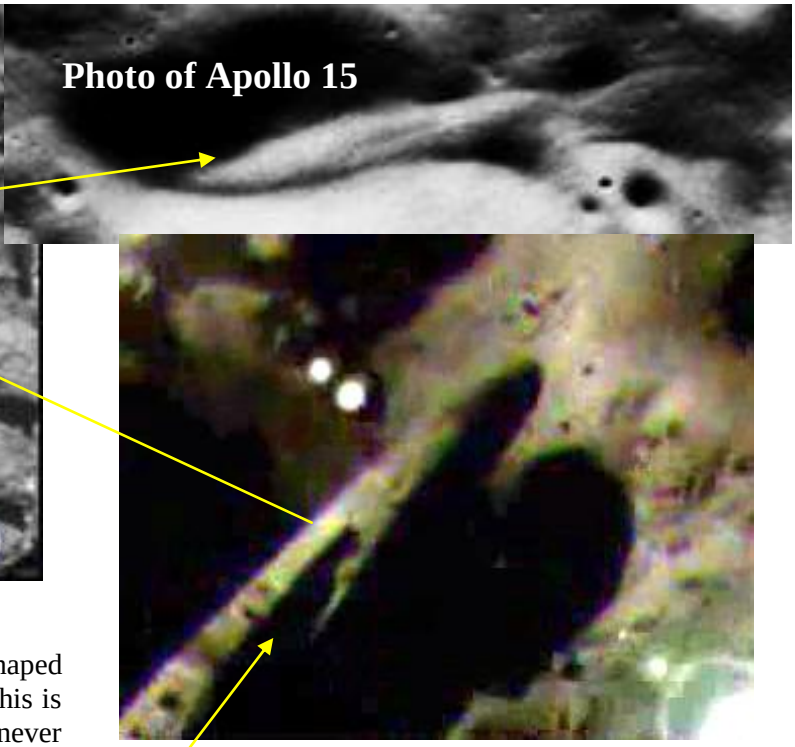
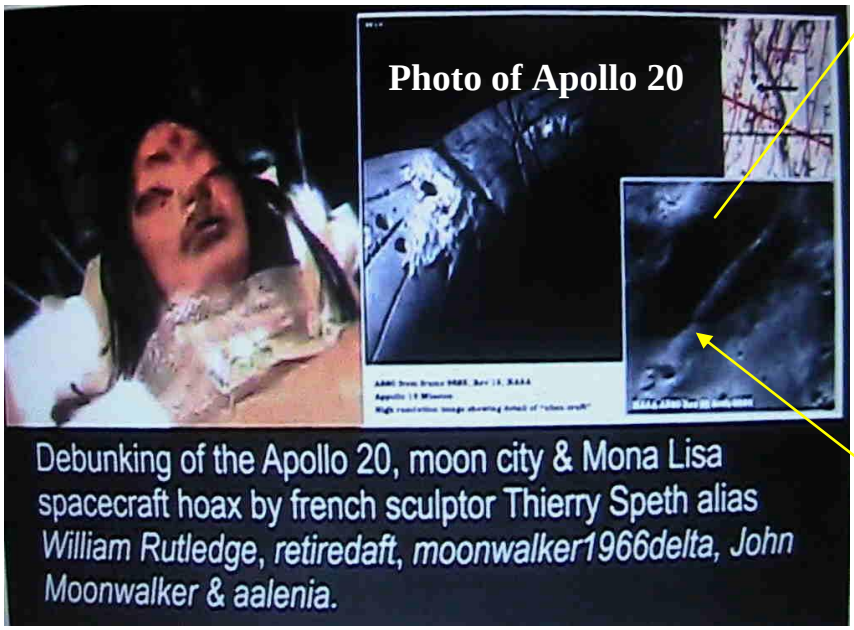
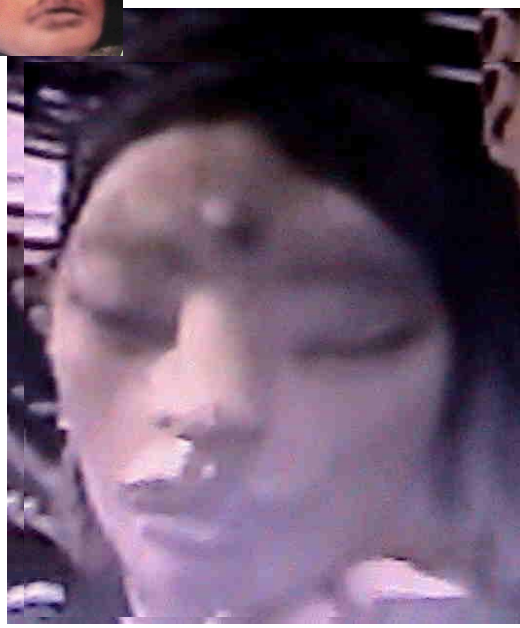


Photo of Apollo 20

All four pictures have one item in common: the cigarr-shaped spacecraft which looks exactly the same in all four pictures. This is not a spacecraft fake engineered by Thierry Speth, there has never been one. A possibility is that he is behind the fake landscape in front of and around the craft.





We can understand what the CIA did to Rutledge and John moonwalker. They belong to Mankind, they put knowledge and relity in the front room. They were both old and were not interested in earning money. Rutledge's message arrived at the right time via the right journalist, the same goes for John moonwalker. John moonwalker's message about planet Mars during the 1970s was even bigger and worse for the CIA. Both astronauts knew much about advanced secret missions in the US space program, regarding both the Moon and Mars. I believe the CIA did not expect that message and for them the only way out was to hire a professional forger who could destroy the original message with his professional skills as an excellent sculptor supported by the CIA. The problem is that Thierry cannot replace Rutledge and John moonwalker.

W.R. I'm the deep throat. What can NASA USAF do now? Blocking or suing me would be an acknowledgement. They can speak of hoax or fiction. I'm just afraid they could open a site or another account with my name or putting almost perfect false videos with voluntary errors to disinform. Fortunately, bureaucracy and time works for me. It's a race.

As I mentioned above, Thierry is an excellent sculptor, but Monal Lisa's mask chin is more pointed than that of the original EBE Mona Lisa, this is a bit rounder. The forehead wound is not identical with the original's wound. The interview tells us that nobody believes him to be an Apollo 20 messenger. The Mona Lisa mask looks like EBE Mona Lisa, but they are not identical.

In order to erase Rutledge's and John moonwalker's important message to Mankind, the CIA hired Thierry Speth to make him accept a fake assignment connected to the astronauts' message, but the world does not believe him.

A former American pilot's email regarding Apollo 20
Email to Luca Scantamburlo, 2008
(The third email from the USA)
Taurus Space Program 'Orange Mission'

A former American test pilot wrote an email to Scantamburlo in 2008 in which he briefly writes about fantastic events from the beginning of the 1960s. I refer to his mail:

<<There is no doubt that the U.S. has been on the moon since 1962 but it did not use rocket propulsion to do this. However rocket launches of Mercury, Gemini and Apollo were used as a cover for the secret program. It is very possible that there were several Apollo launches both before and after the official Apollo program but they would have been launched from Diego Garcia, Kwajalein or Australia (possibly Melville Island) or another secret launch area. A Saturn V launched from Vandenberg although possible seems unlikely because of the size of the rocket and the fact that it was going to the moon. The rotational speed of the earth is significant in all Saturn launches and therefore the launch has to be generally eastbound. Since an eastbound launch out of Vandenberg would be very unlikely [...]>>

Vandenberg at the beginning of the 1960s is completely wrong. I have a 1960 documentary about Vandenberg published by the USAF on the Internet. It confirms that the former pilot was completely right. No lunar flights started from Vandenberg.

But what does he write? How does he start his message about American lunar flights after 1962 with no launch rockets and space capsules? What does this mean? How did they reach the Moon witout giant launch rockets? – There is only one means of transport available, it is called UFO, flying saucer, or a giant cigarr-shaped spacecraft. – The pilot who mailed this message had full access to the secret lunar program and this message coincides with Apollo 20. The pilot, probably a USAF test pilot, gives a first clue: 'Man in Space Soonest' (MISS), was the United States Air Force (USAF) 1958 and its nine astronauts and the X-20 DynaSoar and its six secret astronauts 1961-1963. These coincide with Project Horizon, Moon Base 1958, Project A119 and *Taurus Space Program*, the **Bull's** space program1962-66, **'Orange Mission.** (by John Moonwalker 2011). See page 6 and pp 10-19 above.

If the USAF sent astronauts to the Moon and landed as early as in 1962, then these 15 astronauts were prioritised for the lunar flights in 1962 and 1964 - 66. But in the early 1960s there were no rockets powerful enough for transportations to the Moon. Then the UFOs, flying saucers, became an alternative. But how would they find UFOs as early as in 1962?

We know that Gustav Hitler's Germany terminated its dark and bloody activities in 1945. The best rocket engineers left Germany and ended up both in the US and the Soviet Union. From 1955 the US could develop the V2 rockets and use them as launch vehicles for lunar flights. **Apollo-D,** later named Saturn-V5, is one example. We also know, that in Nazu Germany there was a UFO base in East Prussia, where Gustav Hitler probably had a UFO base and produced flying saucers (die Glocke, Haunebu), supported by extraterrestrials. In 1945, before G Hitler disappeared, a German airplane transported a number of flying saucers, die Glocke, to southern USA with SS General Hans Kammler onboard. Some of Hitler's best engineers, such as Kammler, Viktor Schauberger and Walter Rober came to the US, after having been approved by the extraterrestrials More info at **Industry**, ***Son of Global Crimes,*** pp 28-30.

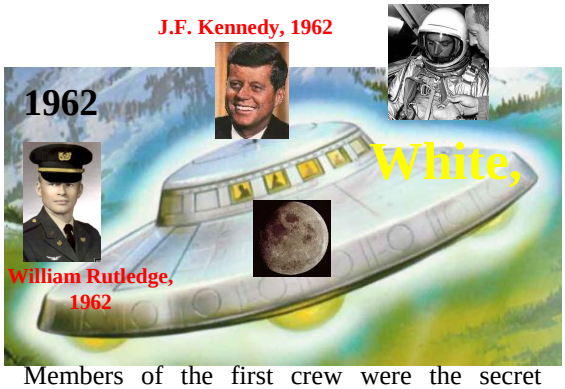
On **18 September** 1947 the CIA was founded and the following year a very secret group with members from within the CIA with their boss, George H. Bush. After this, everything that concerned UFO was taken care of by CIA/Bush. The CIA had communications with extraterrestrials and some of them worked at Area 51 in Nevada. This is why the USAF had access to UFO vehicles and, among others, the first nine astronauts could travel to the Moon as early as in 1962. They started from Diego Garcia, where the USA has a military base. Vandenberg was not available for lunar flights in those days.

Marshall Space Flight Center

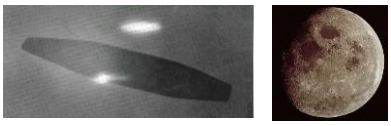
Marshall Space Flight Center

NASA's Saturn rockets were built and tested at Marshall Space Flight Center in Alabama 196o-64. Simultaneously, **General Electric, GE** produced **Apollo D-2** rockets, which the USAF used for manned lunar flights between 1964 and 1966.

These lunar flights with UFO took place as early as in 1962 according to the American pilot, but he did not mention any names. I will try to put the crews together using certain clues. – Taurus Space Program.



Members of the first crew were the secret astronaut William Rutledge, astronauts White, Robert Michael **(MISS).** The only civilian onboard was President Kennedy. **MISS-1**. Study flight?

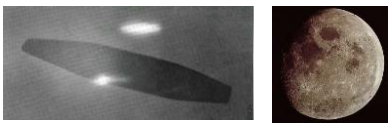


According to the pilot, UFO vehicles handled the lunar flight. Launch from Diego Garcia in 1962 with a small version of a flying saucer, then over to a cigar-shaped spacecraft. No landing, just a study tour. **MISS-1**.
More info at **Industry**, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 18-19.

Top-secret DoD mission

Launch area was Diego Garcia,
USA military base, 1962

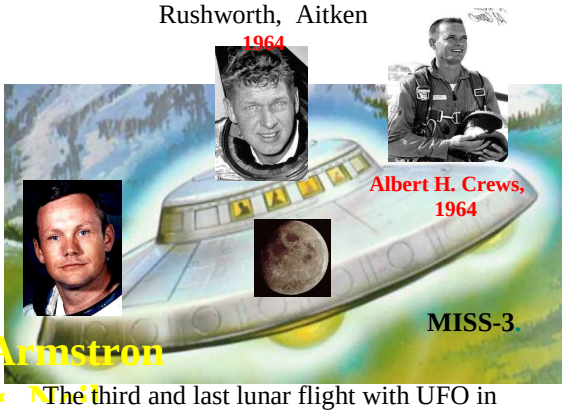
The second lunar flight and its crew Grossfield, Bridgeman and Barton. Another study tour with UFO and aliens. - **MISS-2?**.



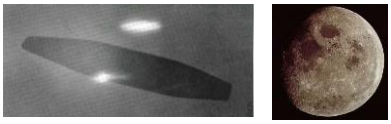
The 1963 flight was similar to that of 1962.
MISS-2

Top-secret DoD mission

The second lunar flight with UFO was carried out in 1963 from Diego Garcia.



The third and last lunar flight with UFO in 1964. The last crew on a study tour: Amstron, Rushworth and Crews. - **MISS-3?.**



1964. The third and last lunar flight of the top-secret lunar programme via UFO.
MISS-3

Top-secret DoD mission

The third and last lunar flight with a UFO took place in 1964, launch from Diego Garcia.

I, supported by MISS and Taurus Space Program, try to construct the crews of the lunar study tours with UFOs.

Contacts with UFO had been established after a number of Die Glocke from Germany crashed in the US in 1947 and 1965. The CIA immediately put the lid on. Nikola Tesla was busy with flying machines, flying saucers. FBI confiscated the blueprints after the murder of Tesla (Tesla/Otis T. Carr: 'Flying Saucers'). This happened during the 1940s and 50s, the lunar flight 1962-1964 really took place according to the USAF pilot, but what did the Soviet Union know about this? The Soviet Union, too, knew about UFO activities around the Earth.

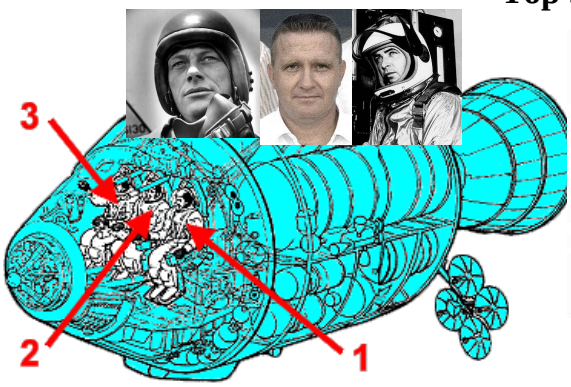
In 1964 the launch ramp at Diego Garcia was ready for Apollo-D-2 rockets, and the USAF started to send crews to the Moon for lunar landings. Diego Garcia is an American military base and nobody in the US wants to know about rocket launches as far as away as at Diego Garcia, they could take their time and calmly carry out the secret lunar flights connected to Taurus Space Program according to **Moonwalker 1966 delta's** 2012 mejl to Luca Scantamburlo who published its contents in 2016.

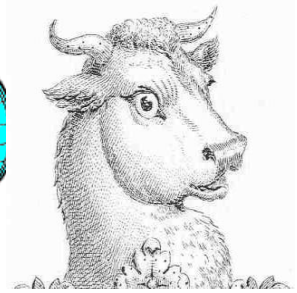
It seems rather strange to initiate a lunar program with the extraterrestrials and UFO in 1962 and then continue with rockets for transport. What happened? Was there a UFO-CIA problem? Suddenly the means of transport is changed for the remaining spaceflights, called 'Orange Mission.' Something went wrong between the CIA and UFO. Was it the CIA who wanted to have the last word? The Horizon Project 1958 claims, among other things, that the USA wanted to test nuclear bombs on the Moon. Extraterrestrials are against all forms of nuclear bomb.

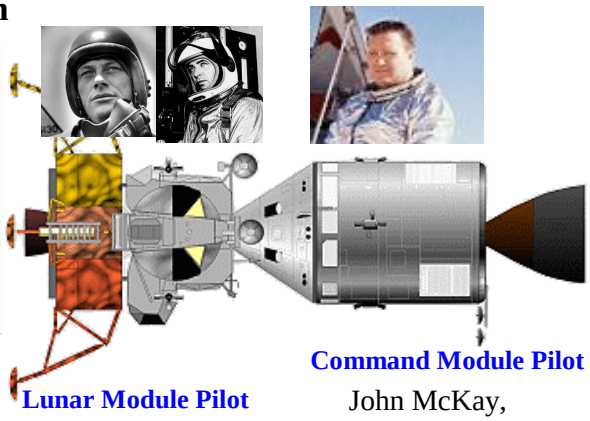
I will now continue with the second part of the lunar flight, from 1964 with launch rockets Apollo D-2 in combination with the Taurus space capsule and lunar module. A clue: Apollo 9, as an example, tested the lunar module in orbit around Earth, Apollo 10 orbited the Moon and Apollo 11 officially landed on the Moon.

Taurus
Orange Mission 1(4)

Top Secret DoD Mission







Lunar Module Pilot
William Bridgeman,
Robert White

Command Module Pilot
John McKay,

The **Taurus OM 1(4)** crew: Bridgeman, William Barton, commander, McKay, John Barron commander module pilot, and White, Robert Michael LM pilot. Taurus OM 1(4). Started in 1964 with the same assignment as Apollo 9.

Taurus Orange Mission 1 (4), 1964, Diego Garcia

Bridgeman, William Barton?
(1916-1968)
Taurus OM 1 (4)

McKay, John Barron?
(1922-1975)
Taurus OM 1 (4)

White, Robert Michael?
(1924-2010)
Taurus OM 1 (4)

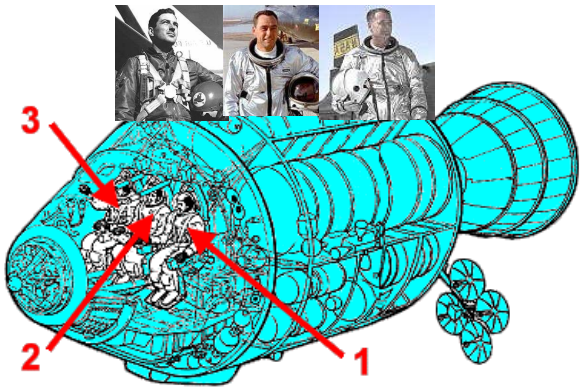
According to **Moonwalker 1966 delta** the astronauts of the Taurus Orange Mission's program went to the Moon thanks to Apollo D-2 r. A lunar module was necessary as a complement to the Taurus command module.

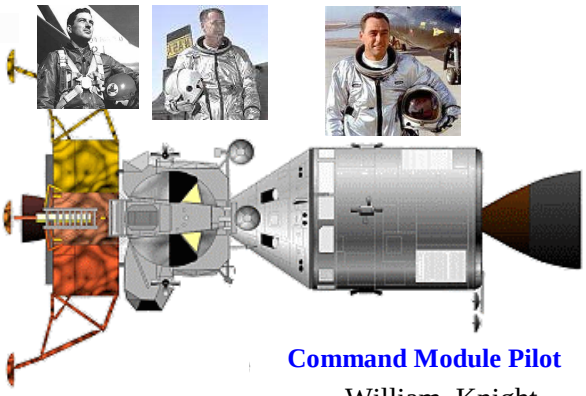
This crew tested the lunar module and docking to Taurus's mother craft-

Note that I have selected the crew for the secret MISS/Taurus astronaut group.

Taurus Orange Mission 2(5)

Top Secret Dod Mission





Command Module Pilot
William Knight

Lunar Module Pilot
Henry Gordon
Milton Thompson,

The **Taurus OM 2(5)** crew**,** Henry Charles Gordon, commander, William John "Pete" Knight commander module pilot, and Thompson, Milton Orville 'Milt, LM pilot.
Launched in 1965 with the same assignment as Apollo 10. Flight to the Moon and come as close a spossible to the surface of the Moon.

Taurus Orange Mission 2 (5), 1965, Diego Garcia

Henry Charles Gordon?
1925-1996
Taurus OM 2 (5)

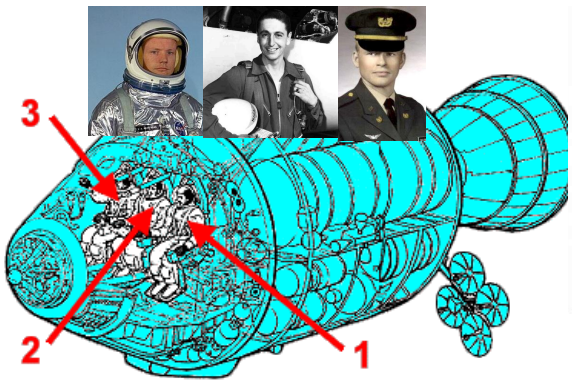
William John "Pete" Knight?
1929-2004
Taurus OM 2 (5)

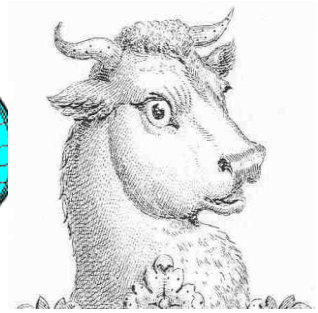
Thompson, Milton Orville?
1926-1993
Taurus OM 2 (5)

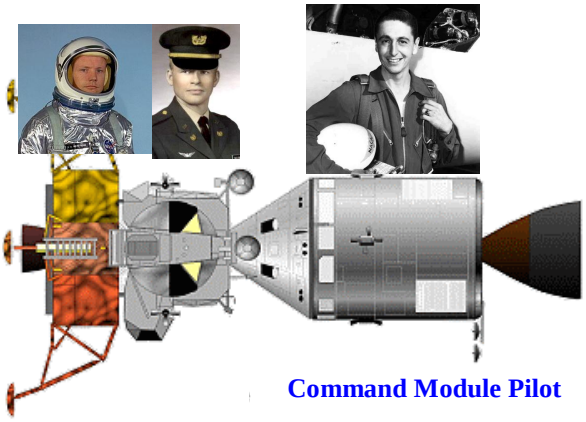
I also picked this crew from the secret group of astronauts Taurus. Their assignment was to carry out a lunar flight and thest the lunar module while landing. In this test, the LM came close to the lunar surface but did not touch down. The same mission as that of Apollo 10 in 1969.

Taurus
Orange Mission 3(6)

Top-secret DoD Mission







Command Module Pilot

America
Crossfield, Albert

Lunar Module Pilot

Eagle
Armstrong, Neil
Rutledge, William

The **Taurus OM 3(6) crew,** Armstrong, commander, Crossfield, commander module pilot, and Rutledge, LM pilot.
Launched in 1966 with the same assignment as Apollo 11, lunar landing.

Taurus Orange Mission 3 (6), 1966, Diego Garcia

Armstrong, Neil Alden
(1930-2012). Astronaut/NASA Test pilot; Gemini 8, 1966, Apollo 11, the Eagle, (lunar landing 1969, 20 July)

Crossfield, Albert Scott?
(1921-2006)
Astronaut/Testpilot
North American Aviation (NAA)

William Rutledge, (1930-)
Astronaut/Test pilot USAF

The Taurus Orange Mission 3 (6): Neil Armstrong, Albert Crossfield and William Rutledge. Their assignment was to land on the Moon. According to Moonwalker they touched down in 1966. The landing site is not known, the USAF does still not reveal it. Accoring to Moonwalker I am sure that Armstrong was the first to leave the lunar module the Eagle, after him came Rutledge.

The landing was broadcast live to ground control to make it possible for USAF/NASA to monitor what happened. It is very possible that Taurus OM 3(6)/Eagle landed on 20 July 1966, three years before Apollo 11/Eagle.



The first lunar touchdown and the first step on the Moon (av Neil Armstrong) actually took place in July, 1966.

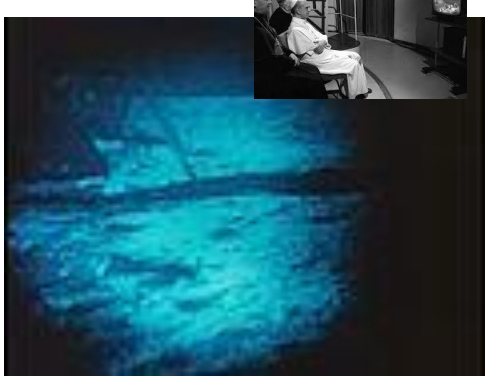


Armstrong's first steps and walk on the Moon, but not in the Sea of Serenity.



Next man out was Rutledge.



Armstrong and Rutledge in communication with Vandenberg AFB ground control.
Armstrong's telephone conversation with President Nixon.

But there was one small problem, the American President. In 1966 it was Lyndon johnson, not Nixon, who was elected president in 1969.

The lower part of the lunar module alone at the landing site at Sinus Iridum.
We often say that we always leave traces behind. That is what the crew did.

The former NASA astronaut's message: 'The Taurus space program' is the original code name for the manned landing project run by the American military sector, they were the first to land on the Moon with a human crew. The landing was planned and prepared in parallel with the Apollo program. The secret space program Taurus was activated in 1962 and ended successfully in 1966.

The first Taurus rocket for the first manned flight in 1966 with was a rocket called Apollo D-2. It was produced by General Electric. This type of rocket was later named Saturn V. It had already been tested four times before it was used in NASA's Apollo program. The lunar landing site was not the Sea of Serenity. This later became the Tranquility Base, On the front side of the Moon. The landing took place elsewhere.

The reason behind this military space program was the cold war, the race for space and the Moon between two superpowers: the USA and the Soviet Union. An American got scared of a possible failure of Apollo on live television. Therefore it was decided, in cooperation with American institutions to disseminate a kind of public knowledge. Behind this decision was also the fact that a secret American lunar landing had already been carried out, predicting Apollo 11 (officially dated, as we all know, 16-24 July 1969).

Apollo 11 started according to plans and then placed itself in orbit around our globe and stayed there during the operation. When live television was about to start, the black and white pictures of bad quality were disconnected and replaced by live good-quality colour pictures. Thus, live television did not come from the Moon, but probably from a NASA studio. That is how the whole world was fooled. President Nixon obviously knew that there was no landing, the telephone conversation was recorded in advance. When it was time, the telephone conversaion was broadcast.

The LM, bad quality black and white photo, 1966.

Lunar module 1969, in colour

The LM, bad quality black and white photo,

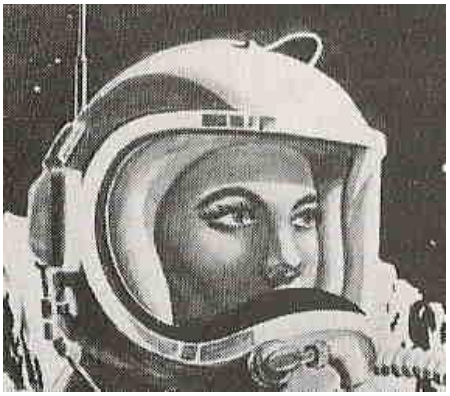
Lunar module 1969, in colour

The entire Apollo 11 project was recorded in colour in a film studio, then combined with the original black and white Taurus film and pictures. This is nothing new, a long time ago rumours from the US claimed that Apollo 11 was a NASA fake. But the was not enough to prove it. Now, the former test pilot who had good access to secret information and the former astronaut Moonwalker have confirmed the fake. The flying flag, for example, demonstrated this fake. In 1966 the US landed at Sinus Iridum. A Horizon-program from 1958 stated that the US planned a number of lunar landings, e.g. at Mare Imbrium. The Chinese lunar probe **Chang'e-3** landed in 2013 at Sinus Iridium and its lunar roving vehicle has via video sent back footprints from American astronauts. Read more on pp 158-160 below.
Now we can understand that William Rutledge's message concerning Apollo 20 was correct and that other individuals tried to fake his very important human information. – I will return to him at the end of this topic.

Neil Armstrong 1994; **'…There are fantastic undiscovered ideas, breakthroughs available for those who can remove one of the protective layers of the truth'** According to Rutledge, Armstrong was a philosopher.
Neil Armstrong
USA, 1994, NBC News, file video

We can ask ourselves how many astronauts perished in connection with lunar flights and landings. We know about several astronauts who died. The official cause of death was of course accident during training. The first one to die, as early as in mid 1958, was the astronaut and test pilot **Kincheloe, Iven Carl.**
He was called **Mr. Space, Spaceman #1.** He beat a height record with his plane and thus became the US's first man in space. Maybe he carried out, according to MISS 1958, a spaceflight in a Mercury capsule, and failed?

Aleksei Ledovsky,
Vostok-1 (1957)



Sergey Shiborin,
Vostok-2 (1958)

Kincheloe, Iven Carl (1928-1958)
MISS 1
Astronaut/USAF test pilot
America's first astronaut, Spaceman
Kincheloe Air Force Base, Michigan

MISS space activities were fairly quickly terminated and were probably transferred to the Taurus Space Program, the Bull's space program which was also stamped top secret.

A number of astronaut died during the Taurus Space Program, such as:

Wood, James Wayne
1924-1963
Astronaut/USAF test pilot

Theodore Cordy Freeman,
1930-1964
Astronaut/test pilot

Walker, Joseph Albert
(1921-1966)
Astronaut/USAF test pilot

Elliot McKay, See Jr, 1927-1966 and
Charles Arthur II "Charlie", Bassett 1931-1966
Astronauts

Russell Lee Rogers
1928-1967
Astronaut/USAF test pilot

Clifton Curtis "CC" Williams
1932-1967 Astronaut/USAF
test pilot

Robert Henry Lawrence, Jr
(1935-1967)
Astronaut/USAF test pilot

Apollo 1. Edward White, Gus Grisom
and Roger Chaffee - perished in 1967
Astronauts

All these astronauts officially died in an airplane crash except for the Apollo 1 astronauts. They are said to have died inside the Apollo capsule. These astronauts were surely members of the top-secret Taurus Space Program, Taurus's, the Bull's space project for lunar flights and landings.

Military lunar flights and landings continued during the 1970s. We do not really know how many astronauts died during the secret Taurus project. Simultaneously there was a leak from the Soviet Union which told us that, in parallel with Soyuz, Luna was was used for the military and secret mission, among them Luna 15, Luna 23, Luna 24 and a number of other Luna projects for secret, manned lunar flights.

Outer Space Treaty USA-Soviet Union 1971-72

Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin 1964-1980 Communists

AUGUST 2008, A WHISTLEBLOWER SPEAKS:

ANONYMOUS ATS

AboveTopSecret (ATS)

NRO (National Reconnaissance Office)

- Ended in 1992 –

- Luca Scantamburlo, 2008

37 Richard Milhouse Nixon 1969-1974 Republican

Anonymous ATS, son of a former NRO employee with some knowledge of the secret world, revealed prior to his death an ultra-black project in the middle of the 1970s. This project was behind another lunar project trying to explore a particularly provoking anomaly. This anonymous ATS, a whistleblower, talks about an assignment similar to Rutledge's Apollo 20 asssignment. The ground control was said to be Vandenberg AFB and the landing site the same as Apollo 20's. They were supposed to visit an old spacecraft but not the triangular spacecraft nor extraterrestrials. His father said that the project was very secret but did not know every detail of it. He only worked in his group. The whistleblower divided his story into four parts. A brief summary:

Number one:
He mentioned nothing about Apollo 20 and never even gave a formal name. There were no marks on the rocket or the spacecraft- This operation was far away from the books. Nobody used his own name.

Number two
The groundcontrol was Vandenberg AFB and the actual launch was on the island of Diego Garcia. This island is in the Indian Ocean along the equator, almost no neighbours. This launch area was chosen because the rocket needed almost 12,000 miles of uninterrupted water surface to cover the launch in the east. It was accepted to invite the public to a launch, this site would would limit that possibility.

Number three:
The project was initiated by President Nixon towards the end of 1971 and was started in 1974. The actual assignment was completed in 1976.
In May 1972, in spite of the cold war, the President of the USA, Richard Nixon, and the Soviet politician Kosygin signed an agreement on space and technology, a five-year agreement on cooperation between the USA and the Soviet Union: 'Cooperation on exploration and use of the outer space for peaceful purposes.' This is why the Apollo-Soyuz project was possible.

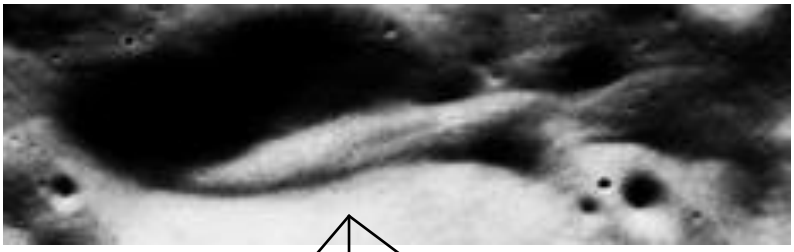
Number four;
The actual assignment included three anonymous American astronauts. He said that these men had been in exclusive training during four years for this project. He also said that it was confirmed in 1973 that the object really was a damaged spacecraft. He personally studied the pictures when they were selected for the project.

Number five:
Speculations said the age of the cigar-shaped spacecraft was around 1.5 million years, even if he had no access to exact information. The vehicle had been hit by meteors. The vehicle is cigar-shaped and massive, the section was about 1 mile. The explored evidence suggested that it had been investigated before we did it. No foreign remains were found. Three hundred kilos of artefacts were removed and brought back. My father described what he called 'strange hieroglyphs and markings' which covered what we believed was the cockpit.

Number six:
At least two other governments were involved. My father said that he worked with a British analyst and he knew about a smaller team in Australia. He was not sure the Australian government knew what our men were dealing with.

Let me now analyse these six brief items by this anonymous ATS whistleblower. But first I need to describe the centre of events, the Vandenberg AFB.

Study trip to the Moon at the beginning of the 1960s.

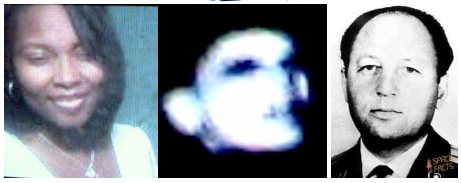


The long cigarr-shaped spacecraft on the far side of the Moon. Photo Apollo 15 1971.

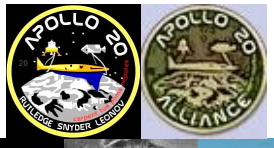
Study trip to the Moon at the beginning of the 1960s.

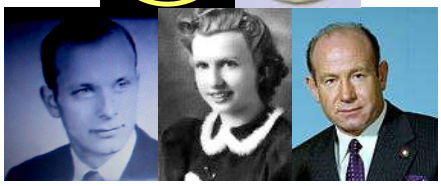
The Outer Space Agreement between the USA and the Soviet Union was established in 1971 - 72.
By then NASA had terminated civilian Apollo 18, Apollo 19 and Apollo 20, which were transferred to top-secret military Taurus Space Program, The Bull's space project. Orange Mission/ultra-black project.

Apollo 18, Commander: Claggett, CM Pilot: Pope. LM Pilot: Perry
1974
Landing site: by the spacecraft



Stephanie Ellis, CDR, Cruithne CM pilot and Alexej Sorokin LM pilot
Apollo 19 crew
1976
Landing site: by the spacecraft





William Rutledge, CDR, Leona M. Snyder CM pilot, and Alexej Leonov, LM pilot
Apollo 20,
1976
Landing site: by the spacecraft

According to anonymous ATS, the whistleblower's father, they had studied pictures of the cigar-shaped spacecraft on the far side of the Moon. **Numbers four and five.** But we do not know from where the pictures of the spacecraft come, are they from Apollo 15? Do they come from flying saucers/spacecraft or from other lunar probes? They had some odd facts about the the craft and they knew there were no foreign remains inside. There was evidence that someone had been there before them.

According to William Rutledge **Luna 15** crashed near the cigar-shaped spacecraft in the summer of 1969. Luna 15 was probably manned and its crew did not perish after the crash. It was possible for the anonymous Russian cosmonauts to visit the craft, but the question is what happened to them. More info at **Industry**, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage*****,** pp 13-16.

According to the source, the original Apollo 18 crew went to the Moon in 1974. Astronauts Claggett and Perry landed close to the long spacecraft on the far side of the Moon. The assignment was to explore the craft. The source also tells us that the astronauts crashed after the start from the Moon because of powerful radiation. Probably a docking that failed. We also learn that astronaut Pope returned home. But if the others died in the lunar module after the launch from the Moon at a docking that failed and made them fall back to crash on the surface of the Moon, how could the CM pilot Pope return home unhurt? – We cannot be sure. Ideally, the crew could send videos both from the Moon, the lunar module and from the command module to ground control Vandenberg. Inte säkert.

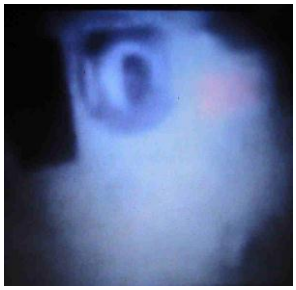
According to anonymous ATS had NASA/USAF, as early as in 1973, good knowledge about the damaged vehicle. The question is how they could know about this.

Rutledge claims that Apollo 20 brought home artefacts from the spacecraft and Moon City. But this happened in 1976, three years later. John Moonwalker said that the secret military moon mission inofficially was named 'Otange Mission'. And it was Apollo 20 which carried out its assignment in 1976. It is also true that the flights were launched from Diego Garcia. – The extraordinary hieroglyphs mentioned by ATS were there, but according to the pictures they were on the roof and sides of the spacecraft. It is also true there were no remains in the long spacecraft. Moonwalker said he was selected commander of Apollo 19 in 1974. We can briefly say that ATS, too, confirms there were military projects going on in parallel with civilian operations.

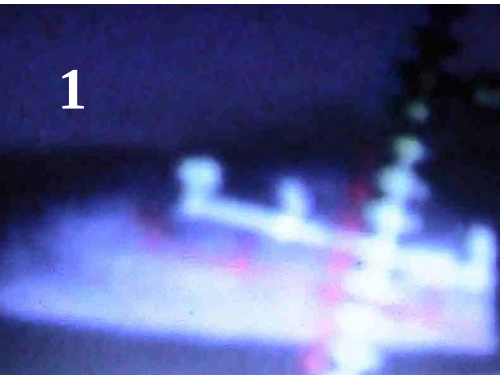
Orange Mission **Apollo 19** Orange Mission

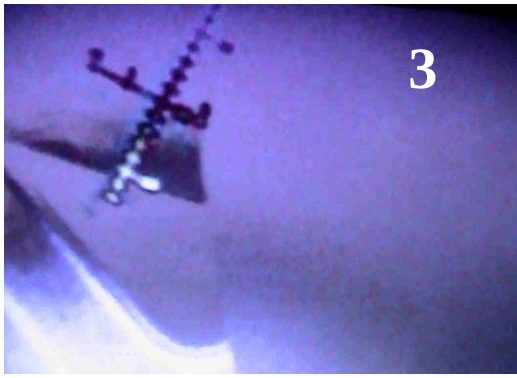
NB! I have provided the Apollo 19 emblem according to Rutledge's story.

Apollo 19, start from ramp C6, 1976 Vandenberg AFB



Crew members Ellis and Sorokin in LM Artemis. Elis in the LM has his back towards the video camera.





Apollo 19 is about to touch down. Through the windows of Artemis we see a crater, picture #2. Picture #3 was supposed to be the last picture. LM probably crashed, we do not know why. What happened to CM Endymion, did it disappear, too? Neither Rutledge nor John moonwalker gave the real cause of the space catastrophe. They talk about a collision, but can the real cause be that the extraterrestrials put an end to further Apollo 19 landings, because there was no permit? At **Industry**, ***The Arrival of the Neutron Star,*** pp 5-6, I wrote that the collision took place during docking, near the Earth.
Ground control CAPCOM: Armstrong and Aldrin were in Vandenberg.

Rutledge claims that Apollo 19 and Apollo 20 had similar assignments. The goal was the same, the landing site the same. The prospecting projects were different. They had a vast assignment to complete with the lunar roving vehicle: explore the roof of the spacecraft and climb 'Monaco Hill'. They would also visit the two triangular spacecraft with the bodies. – The bodies were very sensitive and should not have been handled by anybody. I believe they sent the wrong crew for this assignment. Ellis was an excellent technician, specialist on managing the lunar module and Sorokin was an excellent doctor, focussed on Rutledge and Leonov. Stephanie Ellis had no knowledge about ancient Sumerian culture and time. It is evident that they knew about the two triangular spacecraft. The problem was what was inside.
After the end of the lunar flight, the astronauts were pronounced dead beginning of 1976.

Moonwalker 1966 delta/John moonwalker stated that the Apollo 19 crew was put together in 1974 (when the Apollo 18 substitute completed its lunar flight). He also mentioned that the Apollo 20 crew was also selected and there is information pointing at an even earlier date for this, before 1974.

ATS: The actual mission was carried out by three astronauts whose names he could not mention. He said that these men had been trained during almost four years, specifically for this mission. He also said that it had been confirmed in 1973, that the object really was a damaged spacecraft. He personally examined these pictures when they were chosen for the project.
The Apollo 20 crew had four years of training, but ATS did not know their names.

The Apollo 19 original crew: Moonwalker 1966 delta/ John moonwalker, CDR, John Swigert, CMP, Alexej Sorokin, LMP, (Voskhod 1 substitute) – Substitute: Stephanie Ellis, Cruithne, Boris Yegorov? (Voskhod-1; finally, the crew were ready to go)
- **Stephanie Ellis, Cruithne and Alexej Sorokin**. Were these the names known by ATS's father's secret group? We can imagine that the Apollo Orange Mission lunar project was super secret. The secret groups who had other groups to take care of did not know each other. Apollo 19 did not start until 1976.
It is almost impossible for someone who is not involved to get access to the to top-secret military lunar flights.

Shortly before take-off, Commander John moonwalker was moved from Apollo 19 to Apollo 21.

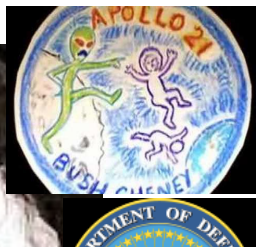
Apollo 21

Orange Mission

Orange Mission

Strange emblem. No commander, two children and an alien?

Taurus
Orange Mission



Moonwalker 1966 delta
'John Moonwalker'?
CMR

Richard Bruce 'Dick' Cheney, 1941
CM Pilot

George Walker Bush, 1946
LM Pilot

Apollo 21 was supposed to take off in July 1977, a top-secret military program with the same landing site as Apollo 20. It should have been the final flight of the Taurus Space Program, Taurus Orange Mission, the Apollo program. It was supposed to coincide with the Madonna's visit to Pope John XXII in 1959. A Messiah must also be acknowledged by the extraterrestrials. – The group was selected but lacked an experienced commander. John moonwalker probably accepted the appointment.

According to the notes, Madonna talks about negative views on the future, something the pope did not like to hear. The next meeting was held on 19 May 1962. According to the notes, visitors from space (extraterrestrials) will arrive in 1995 and Our Saviour will appear in the skies.
Many people will fear these strange creatures. On 2 July 1962, the Madonna says that this will be her last visit. She says that at the end of 1998, our heavenly friends (the extraterrestrials) will arrive and share their advanced knowledge. Finally, on 25 December 2000, a fantastic miracle will appear in the skies above New York City. Millions will watch the sensational appearance of Messiah, who will proclaim the beginning of a second paradise here on Earth. More info at **Industry**, ***The Fourth Pyramid which Disappeared,*** page 55 and ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 39-40.

George W. Bush as a pilot in his national guard uniform.

George Walker Bush

Military education and career

Following the family tradition, Bush went to New England in 1961 for education. He spent three years at the boarding institution **Phillips Academy** in Andover in Massachusetts.

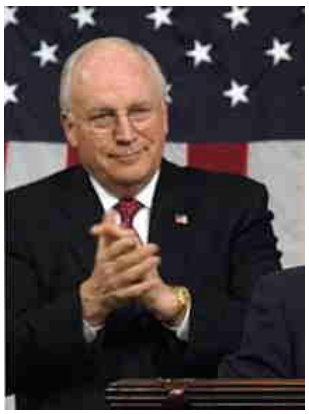
In May 1968, during the Vietnam war, the 21-year-old Bush entered Texas Air National Guard. After the training he served in Houston and flied Convair F-102s at the military airbase Ellington Field. He received good reports from his superiors and reached the grade of ensign.
During the 1970s he flew weekend shifts for the national guard.

George W. Bush as a pilot in his national guard uniform.

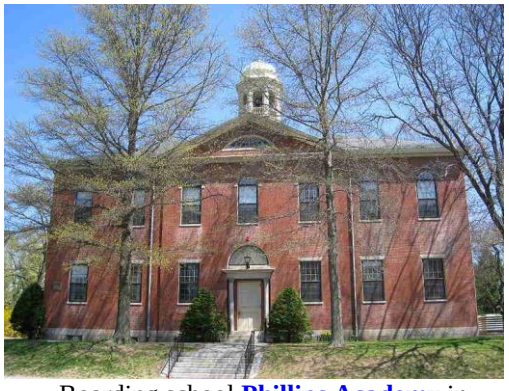
Convair F-102s at the military airbase Ellington Field.

As a pilot in the military forces, George Walker Bush had a sound base for secret astronaut practice. It was easy for him to become an astronaut.

Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin, 1904-1980
signed the Outer Space Agreement between the Soviet Union and the USA. Kosygin in his space suit at training in the 1970s. Kosygin as a cosmonaut.



Richard Bruce 'Dick' Cheney, 1941 -
If a Soviet top politician can be a cosmonaut, an American top politician can be an astronaut.



Boarding school **Phillips Academy** in Andover in Massachusetts.
(Christer Philip R.) more info at **Industry**, ***Evolution***, pp 102 and 107.

The Apollo 21 mission was probably recalled because of technical docking problems and personal circumstances. The mission was transferred to the super secret Clementine program, ready for lunar landings 1993 – 1999.

Clementine 9

Clementine 9, 1997-12-03, lunar landing

Moonwalker1966delta 1, William Rutledge 2, Bush/the Jesuit 3.

Explorer/Independence – Clementine (LM)

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

Launch from Vandenberg C6

ESA astronaut France?

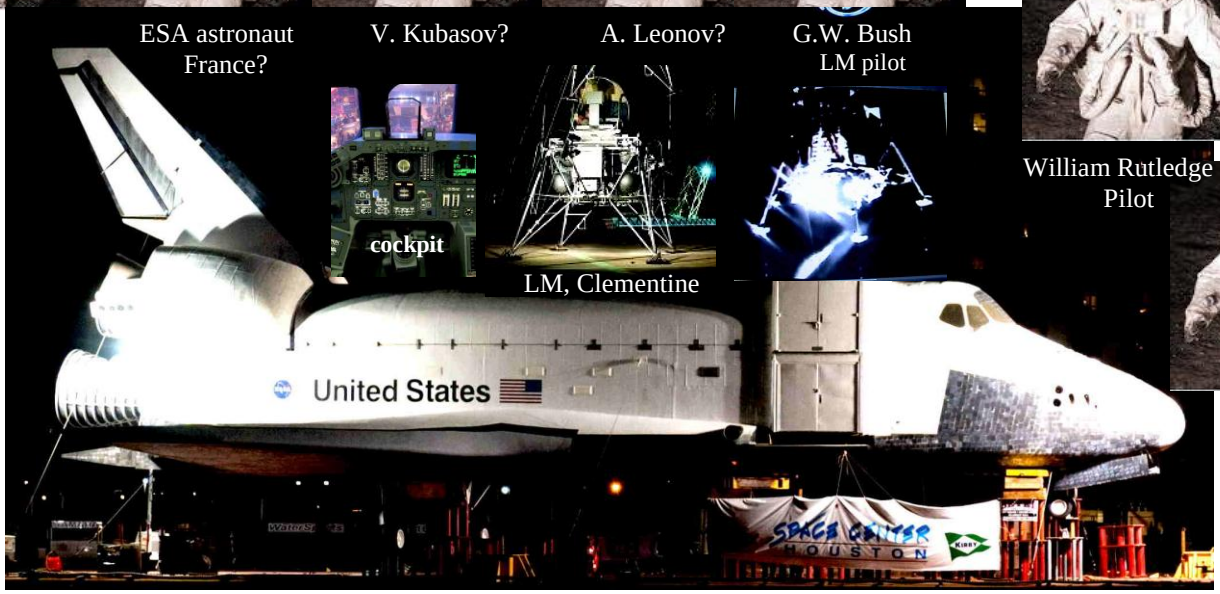
ESA astronaut France?

V. Kubasov?

A. Leonov?

G.W. Bush LM pilot

William Rutledge Pilot



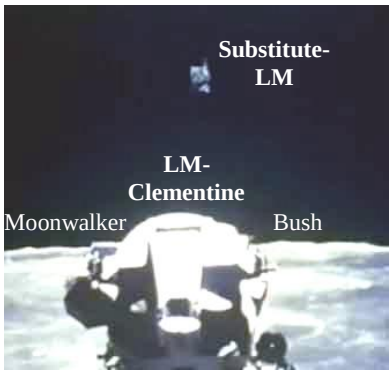
John moonwalker CMR

Lunar landing according to Moonwalker ….

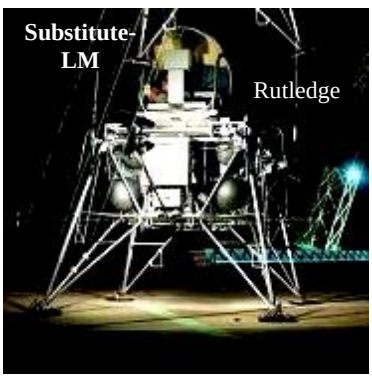
Explorer/Independence – Clementine (LM), space shuttle- and LM combination

At some time in December 1997, the top-secret lunar module Clementine landed on the far side of the Moon. According to Moonwalker1966delta/ John moonwalker, the Russian lunar roving vehicle made it possible to land, so they touched down at exactly the pre-determined site. The question was if it was still possible after 20 years… Moonwalker1966delta claims that this is what happened: <<We still don't know what caused a light loss of gyroscopic inertial vector a sudden breakdown of electrical power bus unit and a completely loss of telemetry. We had smoke and light fire on the frontal panel but we have been able to extinguish it at once. As soon as we had electrical power again we stopped manually giroscopic movement. Fortunatly we still have radio contact with Houston and as soon as capcom and entered the simulator we have been able to receive remote telemetry data in voice with capcom, and Houston.>>

– There is no doubt that the crew had met with a technical accident in space. If I understand this correctly, the lunar module was on its way across the far side of the Moon, since they still could communicate with ground control. John moonwalker achieved a phenomenal landing inspite of the damaged lunar module. In that way, they survived the space catastrophe.



Fortunately, the crew had two LMs in the spacecraft's cargo area, a substitute LM. Rutledge was able to land and pick up both of them from the surface of the Moon. Rutledge told the Italian journalist when he was involved in a space accident with Moon-walker1966delta/John Moonwalker

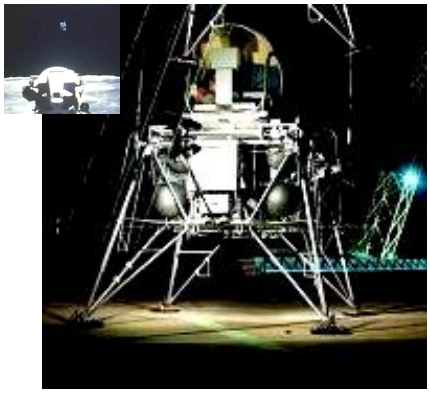


I neither know nor understand why William said we were lost in space. It is not true. What is true is that we had been hit by soemthing…' See above.

- John moonwalker was the commander and Rutledge was the pilot of the spaceshuttle. Both of them were right, but from different perspectives.

Moonwalker1966 delta/ John moonwalker told the story of the crew's assigment on the Moon He claims there were only male astronauts. This means that the lunar module pilot Bush was surrounded by safe, experienced and skilled astronauts. The landing site was the sam as for Apollo 20. Moonwalker1966delta says that the main goal was to visit one of the two triangular spacecraft, the long cigar-shaped spacecraft and the city, the Moon Base. The fact that they visited the same spacecraft several times might indicate that there were many more amazing items which Rutledge did not mention. There are certainly parts of the spacecraft which are destroyed, but there are also items which are not. There are two triangular spacecraft (biology laboratories. Rutledge has told us about one, and filmed it, but there is silence around the other one. Was this the one he visited (or should have visited) with his crew?

We know that the lunar flights have much to do with with UFO and extraterrestrials, but also with the Christian religion, Christianity. You also need the approval of the extraterrestrials to become Messiah no. 1 (the Lion of Judah, of Linköping. According to the Madonna, in 1959 during a visit to the pope, Messiah would appear above New York on Christmas Eve 2000, in a flying saucer. Rutledge says that a visit to to the surface of the Moon lasted a week. What did Bush do there during this week? Nostradamus: 'He shall arrive and find a corner on the Moon / There he will be captured and held in a strange country / The green fruit will cause great scandal /Great guilt but also triumph'. – The Jesuit pilot Bush was released and could return but did not appear on Christmas Eve 2000 above New York. Maybe that was the final goal of the Taurus Orange Missions. – This is my own view according to strong clues and Book of Revelation. This mission was carried out in complete secrecy. More info at **Industry**, ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 35-49 and ***The Arrival of the Neutron Star,*** pp 11-15.



Dedans le coing de Luna viendra rendre,
Où sera prins & mis en terre estrange,
Les fruits immeurs seront à grand esclandre,
Grand vitupere, à l'un grande loüange.

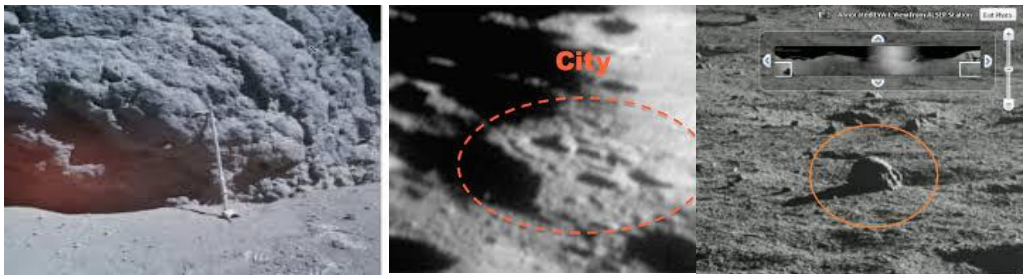
Nostradamus

He shall arrive and find a corner on the Moon / There he will be captured and held in a strange country / The green fruit will cause great scandal /Great guilt but also triumph.

Actually, the astronauts did not reveal much. Rutledge told the story of ancient Sumer, the history, e.g. EBE Mona Lisa, the long cigar-shaped spacecraft and the return of the neutron star Nemesis/Planet X. The world knows the history of Sumer. No secrets!! Neither did Moonwalker1966delta/John moonwalker say much. He claimed to be the Apollo 19 commander, that is true. He was the the original, the very first Apollo 19 commander. He constantly referred to himself as 'Apollo 19 commander'. He confirmed that Apollo 20 really carried out its mission and also said he knew and met the Apollo 20 crew. No secret, the astronauts knew each other. To understand all this, you need certain knowledge. NASA, USAF and DoD still publish their records on the Internet. What you need to do is read them, understand them and combine them into a large picture, and then include what is being leaked from various authorities. We also have global media. The only opposition comes from CIA and its secret group.

Some interesting pictures from the Moon

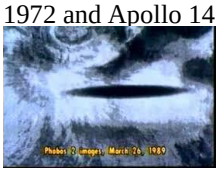
Apollo 15, 1971



Apollo 16, cataract 1972 and Apollo 14 city, 1971

Apollo 17, 1972

Apollo 17, 1972



UFO
1989

Soyuz T-2 to Soyuz T-15
1980-1986, Baikonur Cosmodrome

Soyuz T-2, 05/06/1980
Malyshev and Aksyonov
Launch pad **LC-1**

Soyuz T-3, 27/11/1980
Kizim , Makarov and Strekalov
Launch pad **LC-1**

Soyuz T-4, 12/03/1981
Kovalyonok and Savinykh
Launch pad **LC-1**

Docking with Salyut/Almaz-6

Soyuz T-5, 13/05/1982
Berezovoy and Lededev, LC-1

Soyz T-6, 24/06/1982
Dzhanibekov, Ivanchenkov and Jean-Loup Jacques France
Launch pad **LC-31**

Soyuz T-7, 19/08/1982
Popov, Serebrov and Savitskaya
Launch pad **LC-1**

Docking with Salyut/Almaz-7

Soyuz T-8, 20/05/1982
Titov, Strekalov and Serebrov, **LC-1**

Soyuz T-9, 27/06/1983
Lyakhov, Aleksandrov, **LC-1**

Soyuz T-10, 08/02/1984
Kizim, Soloviyov and Atkov, **LC-31**

Soyuz T-11, 03/04/1984
Malyshev, Strekalov and Sharma Rakesh "Rikki" India, **LC-31**

Docking with Salyut/Almaz-7

Soyuz T-12, 17/07/1984
Vasyutin, Savitskaya and Volk**, LC-31**

Docking with Salyut/Almaz-7

Soyuz T-13, 06/06/1985
Dzhanibekov and Savinykh, **LC-31**

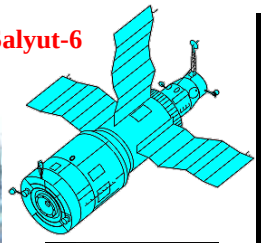
Docking
Salyut/Almaz-7

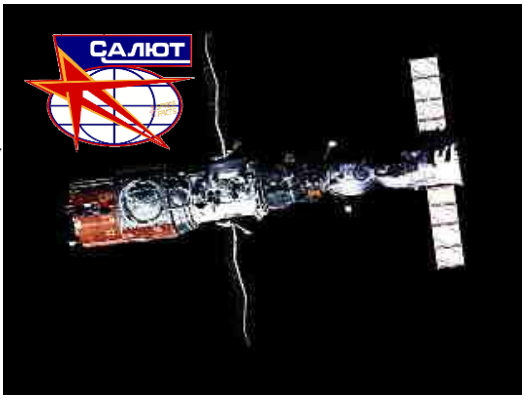
Soyuz T-14, 17/09/1985
Vasyutin, Grechko and Volkov
Launch pad **LC-1**

Docking with space
station Mir

Soyuz T-15, 13/03/1986
Kizim and Soloviyov
Launch pad **LC-1**

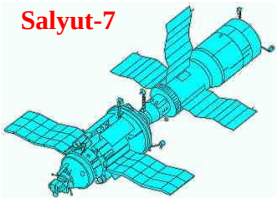
Salyut-6

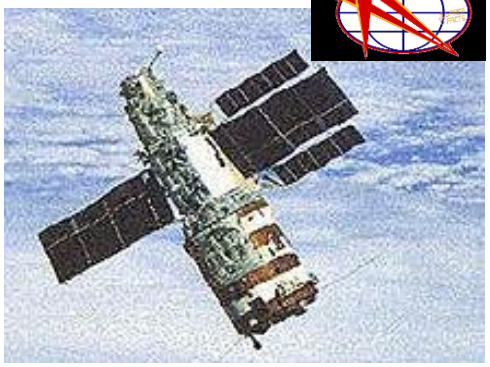




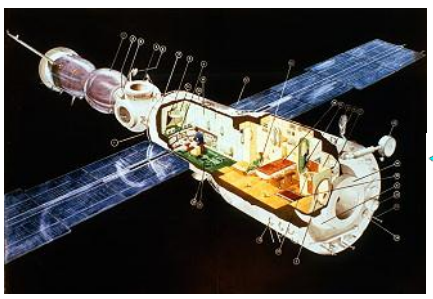
Salyut/Almaz-6. This was the first Soviet space station with two docking stations, one at the front and one at the back. The extra docking station at rear end was used to receive unmanned Progress vehicles which arrived with stores, experiments, and fuel. It also made it possible to shift the station crew without leaving it empty. Returned to the atmosphere and burned on 29 July 1982.

Salyut-7

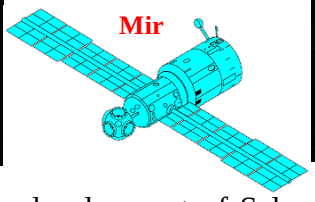


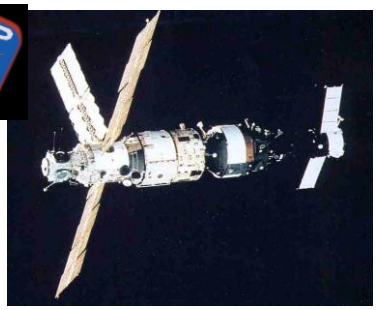


Salju-7/Almaz-7 (Russian: Салют-7) or DOS-6, was a Soviet space station which was launched from the Baikonur cosmodrome on 19 April 1982 by a Proton rocket, launch pad LC-200/40, the last one of the Salyut series. Salyut 7 was a substitute for Salyut 6 and almost identical with its predecessor. Due to delays in the Mir project it was decided to launch the substitute.– Salyut 7 returned on 7 February 1991, and burned.



Mir

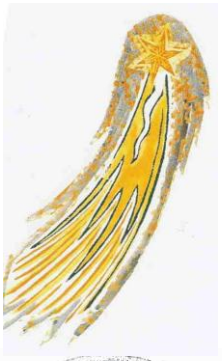


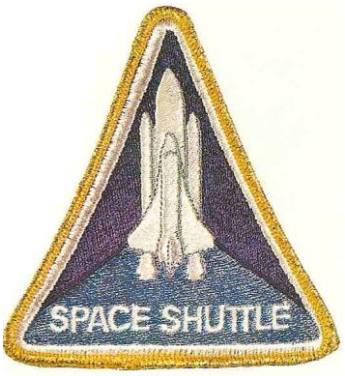


The new space station **Mir**, a development of Salyut 6 and 7. Launched on 19 February 1986 from launch ramp LC-200/39, Baikonur.

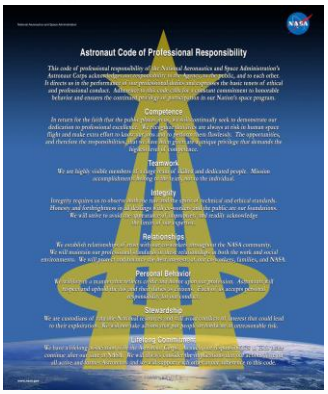
Towards SPACE

Space Shuttle program
1977-2002 (2006)



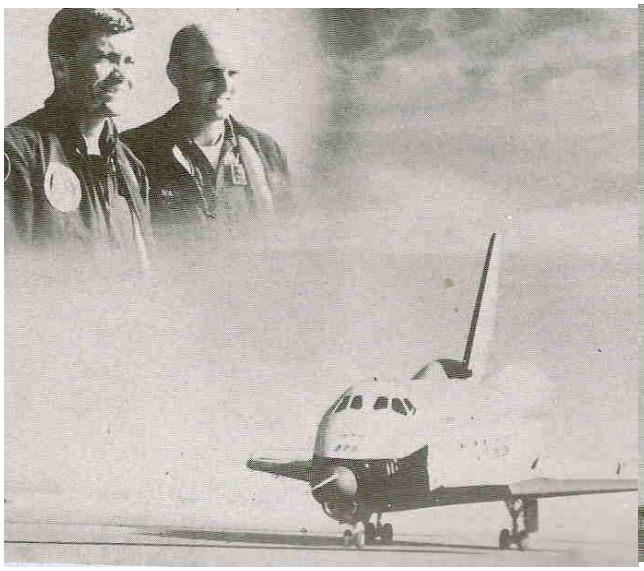


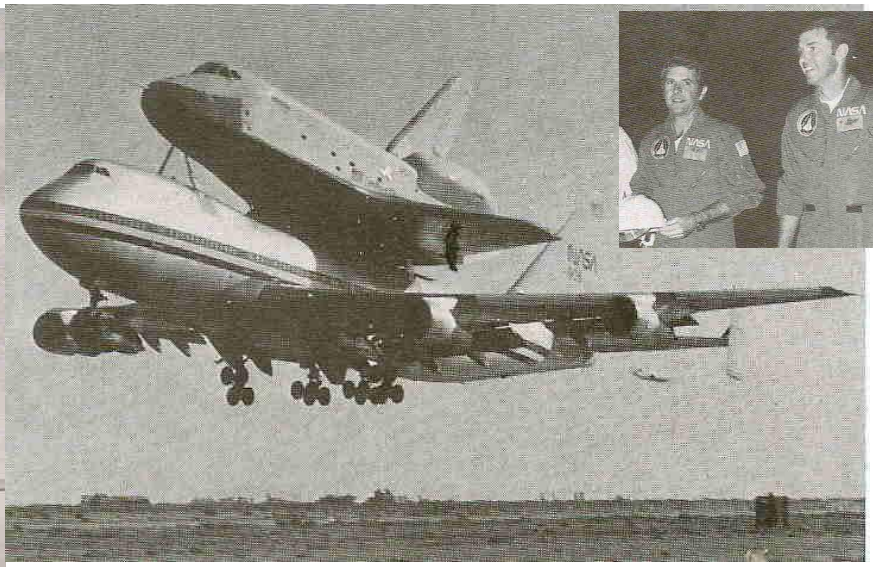
Space Shuttle Program



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 within the program: *Apollo-IRAS-STS-ISS*. If you study and dive into the Earth's space program you will discover a fairly clear picture which has its focus on this very neutron star which they finally managed to find in 1983. It will soon appear in the sky between Mars and Jupiter. The NASA STS-program worked as a space elevator between the Earth and space and without the space shuttles there would be no manned international space station orbiting the Earth.

Let us now look back to the NASA STS space program which was the most important program for 30 years and which worked as a space elevator between space and the Earth.

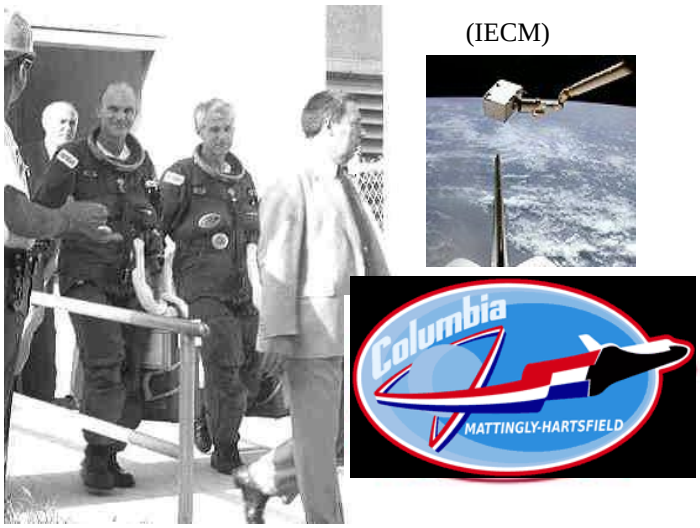
STS-1, Columbia
John W. Young, Robert Crippen
12 April 1981
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

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

(PDP)

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

(IECM)



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

SBS 3 satellite

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

TDRS-A

STS-6, Challenger
Paul J. Weitz, Karol J. Bobko, Story Musgrave, Donald H. Peterson
4 April 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
18 June, 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
5 September, 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
8 December 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
3 February 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, - 6 April 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
5 September 1984, KSC, Florida 39A

ERBS

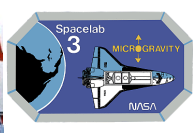
STS-41-G, Challenger
Robert L. Crippen, Jon A. McBride, Kathryn D. Sullivan, Sally K. Ride
David C. Leestma, Paul D. Scully-Power, Marc Garneau
5 October 1984,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

STS-51-A, Discovery
Frederick Hauck, David M. Walker, Joseph P. Allen, Anna Lee
Fisher, Dale Gardner
16 November 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
24 January 1985,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

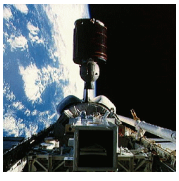
Telesat-I

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
12 April, 1985,
Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

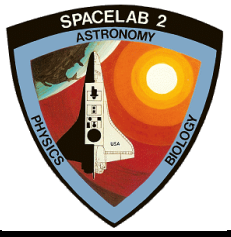


STS-51B, Challenger
Karol J. Bobko, Donald E. Williams, M Rheha Seddon, S. David Griggs
Jeffrey A. Hoffman, Charles D. Walker, Edwin J. Garn,
12 April 1985, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

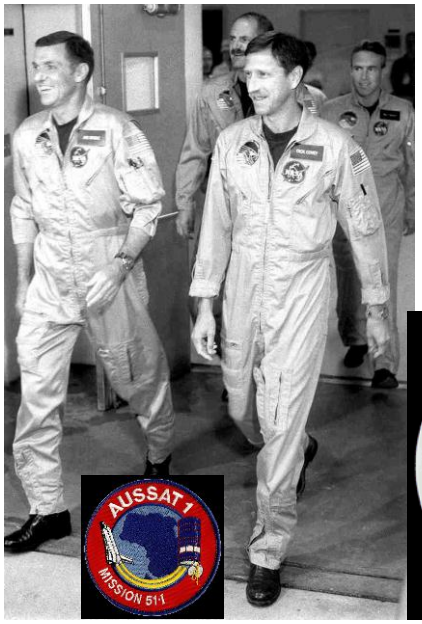
Morelos



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
17 June 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
29 July, 1985
17 juni, 1985, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

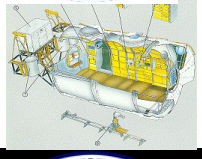


Syncom IV-3

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

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
30 October, 1985, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

Satcom K2

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
27 November 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, 18 January 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 † 28 January 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
29 September 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
6 December 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
13 March 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
4 May 1989, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

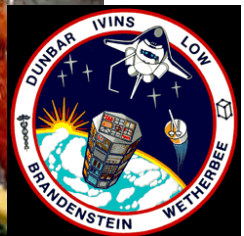
STS-28, Columbia, DoD
Brewster H. Shaw, Jr., Richard N. Richards, James C. Adamson
David C. Leestma, Mark N. Brown
13 August 1989, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Galileo

STS-34, Atlantis
Donald E. Williams, Michael J. McCulley, Shannon W. Lucid
Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, Ellen S. Baker
23 October 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
23 November 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
20 January 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
28 February 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
24 April 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
6 October1990, 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
20 November 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
11 December 1990, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

CGRO

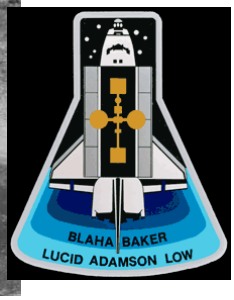
STS-37, Atlantis
Steven R. Nagel, Kenneth D. Cameron, Linda M. Godwin, Jerry L. Ross, Jay Apt
5 April 1991, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

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
6 May1991, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

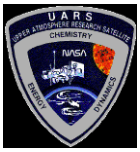
Spacelab

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
5 June 1991, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

TDRS-E



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

Microgravity research

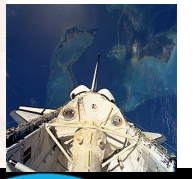
STS-42, Discovery
Ronald J. Grabe, Stephen S. Oswald, Norman E. Thagard
William F. Readdy, David C. Hilmers, Roberta L. Bondar, Ulf Merbold
30 January 1992, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

Research

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

USML-1



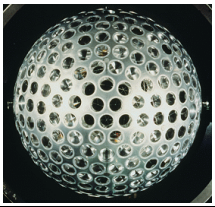
TSS

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

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

Spacelab J

LAGEOS



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

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

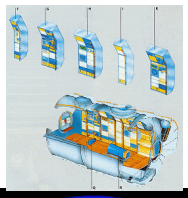
TDRS-F

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

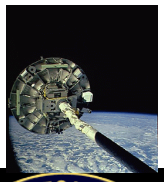
SLS-2

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

Hubble servicing

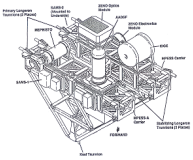
STS-61, Endeavour
Richard O. Covey, Kenneth D. Bowersox, Kathryn C. Thornton
Claude Nicollier, Jeffrey A. Hoffman, F. Story Musgrave, Thomas D. Akers
2 December 1993, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

WSF



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

Microgravity research



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

SRL-1

STS-59, Endeavour
Sidney M. Gutierrez, Kevin P. Chilton, Linda M. Godwin
Jay Apt, Michael R. Clifford, Thomas D. Jones
9 April 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
8 July1994, , 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
8 July1994, 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
9 September 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
30 September 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
3 November 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
3 February 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
2 March1995, 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
27 June 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
13 July 1995, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

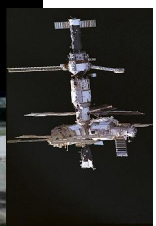
Spartan

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

USML-2
Microgravity
research

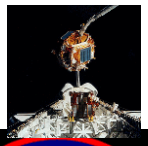
STS-73, Columbia
Kenneth D. Bowersox, Kent V. Rominger, Kathryn C. Thornton
Catherine G. Coleman, Michael López-Alegría, Fred W. Leslie, Albert Sacco Jr.
20 October 1995, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Atlantis
MIR



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

OAST



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

TSS

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

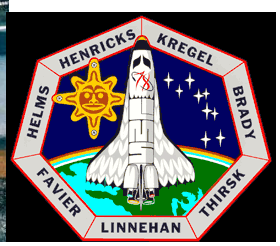
Atlantis
MIR

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

Spartan

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

LMS
Bioscience research
Microgravity research

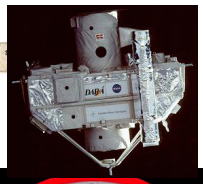


STS-78. Columbia
Terence T. Henricks, Kevin R. Kregel, Richard M. Linnehan, Susan J. Helms,
Charles E. Brady, Jr., Jean-Jacques Favier, Robert Brent Thirsk
20 juni 1996, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Atlantis
MIR

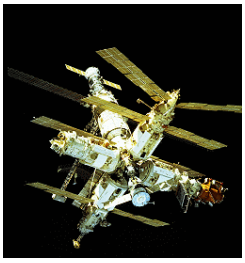
STS-79, Atlantis, MIR
William F. Readdy, Terrence W. Wilcutt, Jay Apt, Thomas D. Akers
Carl E. Walz
16 september 1996, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ORFEUS-SPAS II
Research



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

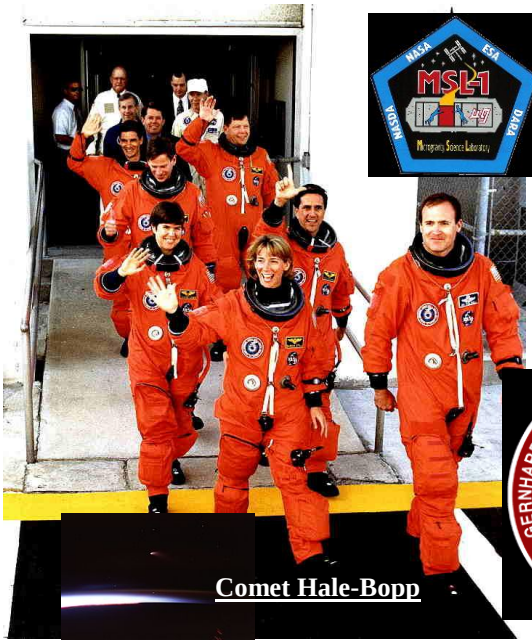
Atlantis
MIR



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

Hubble
servicing

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



MSL-1

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

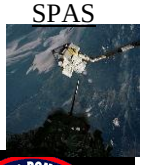
Comet Hale–Bopp

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

MSL-1

STS-94, Columbia
James D. Halsell, Susan L. Still, Janice E. Voss, Michael L. Gernhardt, Donald A. Thomas, Roger Crouch, Greg Linteris
1 July1997, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

CRISTA-SPAS



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

Atlntis
MIR

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
26 September 1997, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

SPARTAN

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

Endeavour
MIR

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

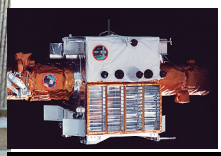
Neurolab 31
microgravity

STS-90, Columbia
Richard A. Searfoss, Scott D. Altman, Dafydd Williams
Kathryn P. Hire, Richard M. Linnehan, Jay C. Buckey, James A. Pawelczyk
3 May1998, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

Discovery
MIR

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

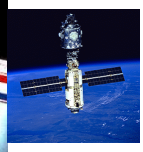
Spartan 201



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

ISS



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

Ray-telescope
CHANDRA

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

Hubble
Deployment

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

SRTM

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

ISS Expedition-2

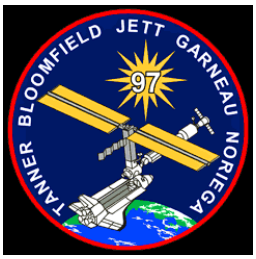
STS-101, Atlantis, ISS,
James D. Halsell, Jr., Scott J. Horowitz, Mary E. Weber
Jeffrey N. Williams, James S. Voss, Susan J. Helms, Yury V. Usachev
19 May 2000, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

Exp.-3

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

ISS



STS-97, Endeavour, ISS
Brent W. Jett, Michael J. Bloomfield, Joseph R. Tanner, Marc Garneau, Carlos I. Noriega,
1 December 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
7 February 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
8 March 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
19 April 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
12 July 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
10 August 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
5 December 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,
1 March 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
8 April 2002, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

ISS Expedition-5

ISS Expedition-5

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
5 June 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,
18 October 2002, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

ISS Expedition-5

Columbia debris

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
23 November 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
16 January, 2003, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ISS Expedition-11

ISS Expedition-13

STS-114, Discovery, ISS
Eileen Collins, James M. Kelly, Soichi Noguchi, Stephen K. Robinson, Andrew S. W. Thomas, Wendy B. Lawrence, Charles J. Camarda
26 July 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,
4 July 2006, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B

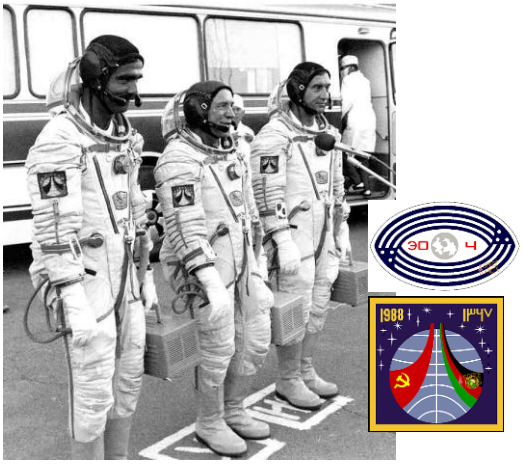
Soyuz TM-2 to Soyuz TM-34
1987-2002, Baikonur Cosmodrome

Soyuz TM-2, 05/02/1987
Romanenko and Laveykin,
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir**

Soyuz TM-3, 22/07/1987
Viktorenko, Aleksandrov and Faris
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir**

Soyuz TM-4, 21/12/1987
Titov, Manarov and Levchenko
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir**

Soyuz TM-5, 07/06/1988
Soloviyov, Savinykh and Aleksandrov
Launch pad **LC-1**
Docking with Mir



Soyuz TM-6, 29/08/1988
Lyakhov, Polyakov and Mohmand
Launch pad **LC-1**
Docking with Mir

Soyuz TM-7, 26/11/1988
Volkov, Krikalyov and Chrétien Jean-Loup
Launch pad **LC-1**
Docking with Mir

Soyuz TM-8, 05/09/1989
Viktorenko and Serebrov
Launch pad **LC-1**
Docking with Mir

Soyuz-TM-9, 11/02/1990
Soloviyov and Balandin
Launch pad **LC-1**
Docking with Mir

Soyuz TM-10, 01/08/1990
Manakov and Strekalov
Launch pad **LC-1**
Docking with Mir

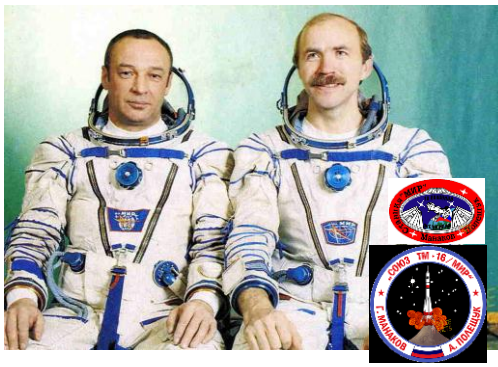
Soyuz TM-11, 12/02/1990
Afanasiyev, Manarov and Akiyama
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir**

Soyuz TM-12, 18/05/1991
Artsebarsky, Krikalyov and Sharman
Launch pad **LC-1**
Docking with Mir

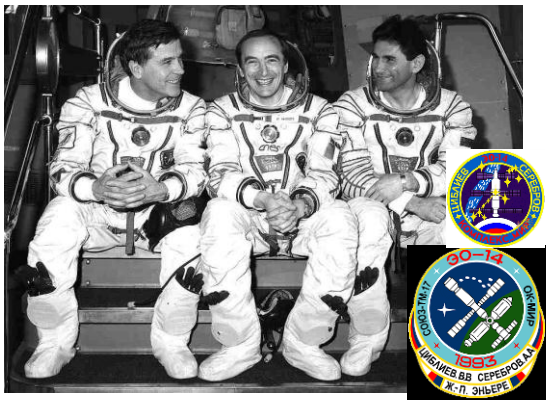
Soyuz TM-13, 02/01/1991
Volkov, Aubakirov and Viehböck
Launch pad **LC-1**
Docking with Mir

Soyuz TM-14, 17/02/1992
Viktorenko, Kaleri and Flade, **LC1, d. Mir**

Soyuz TM-15, 27/07/1992
Soloviyov, Avdeyev and Tognini
Startplatta **LC-1, docking with Mir**



Soyuz TM-16.24/01/1993
Manakov och Poleshchuk
Startplatta **LC-1**
Docking with Mir



Soyuz TM-17, 01/07/1993
Tsibliyev, Serebrov and Haigneré
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir**

Soyuz TM-18, 08/01/1994
Afanasiyev. Usachyov and Polyakov
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir**

Soyuz TM-19, 01/07/1994
Malenchenko and Musabayev
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir**

Soyuz TM-20, 03/10/1994
Viktorenko, Kondakova and Merbold
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir**

Soyuz TM-21, 14/03/1995
Dezhurov, Strekalov and Thagard
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir and STS-71**

Soyuz TM-22, 03/09/1995
Gidzenko, Avdeyev and Reiter
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir** and **STS-74**

Soyuz TM-23, 21/02/1996
Onufriyenko and Usachyov
Launch pad **LC-1**
Docking with Mir and STS-76

Soyuz TM-24, 17/08/1996
Korzun, Kaleri and André-Deshays
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir and STS-79**

Soyuz TM-25, 10/02/1997
Tsibliyev, Lazutkin and Reinhold
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir** and **STS-84**

Soyuz TM-26, 05/08/1997
Soloviyov and Vinogradov
Launch pad **LC-1, docking with Mir and STS-86 o STS-89**

Soyuz TM-27, 29/01/1998
Musabayev, Budarin and Eyharts
Launch pad **LC-1**
Docking with Mir o STS-91

Soyuz TM-28, 13/08/1998
Padalka, Avdeyev and Baturin, LC-1, docking with Mir

Soyuz TM-29, 20/09/1992
Afanasiyev, Haigneré and Bella
LC-1, docking with **Mir**

Soyuz TM-30, 04/04/2000
Zalyotin and Kaleri
LC-1, final docking with **Mir**

Soyuz TM-31, 31/10/2000
Gidzenko, Shepherd and Krikalyov
LC-1, docking with ISS

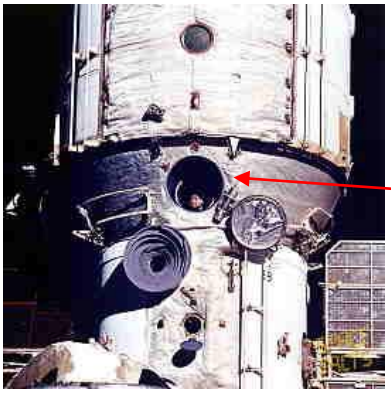
Soyuz TM-32, 28/04/2001
Musabayev, Baturin och Titov
LC-1, dockning med **ISS, STS-102**

Soyuz TM-33, 21/10/2001
Afanasiyev, Haigneré and Kozeyev
LC-1, docking with **ISS**

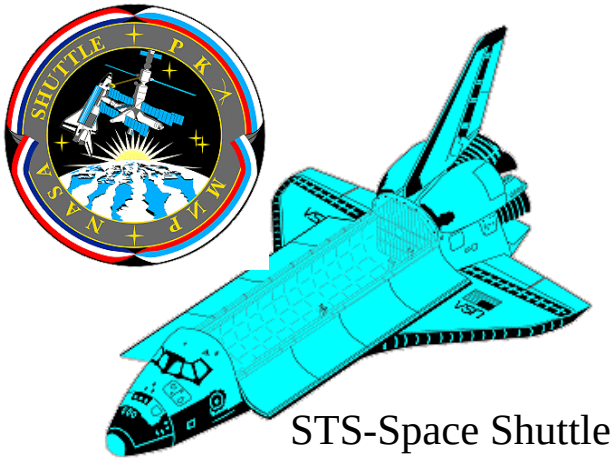
Soyuz TM-34, 25/04/2002
Gidzenko, Gidzenko and Shuttleworth
Launch pad **LC-1,** docking with **ISS**

Space station Mir

Soyuz TM-17, docking with space station Mir

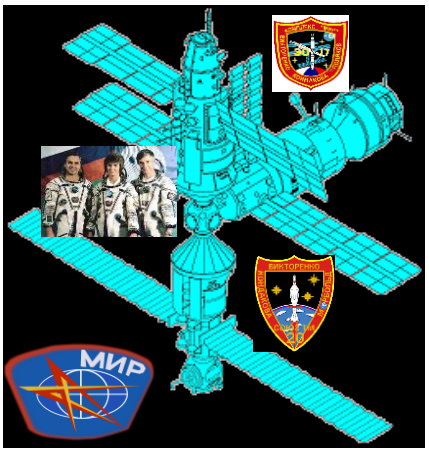


Soyuz TM-16, cosmonaut Polyakov and Mir. New world record: 438 days.



STS-Space Shuttle
NASA/USA

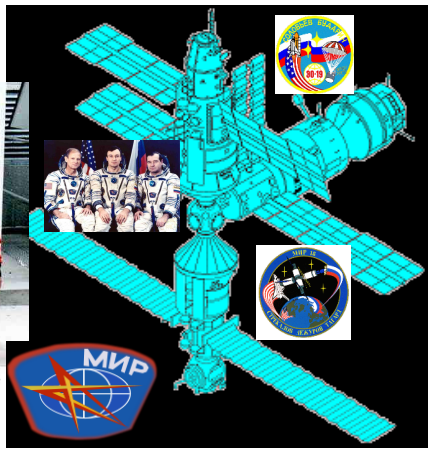
STS-63, Discovery, **MIR**
October 1994



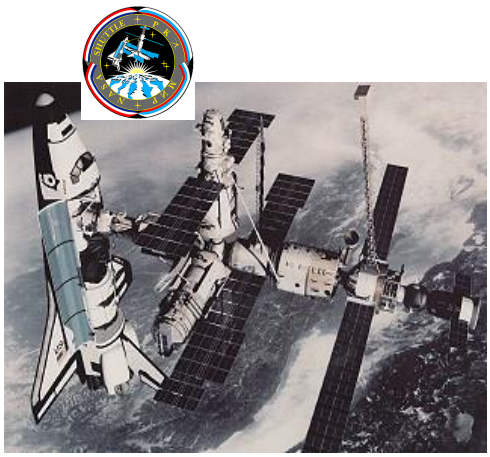
Soyuz TM-20/Mir

STS-63 docking with Mir, 1994

STS-71, Atlantis, MIR
28 June 1995

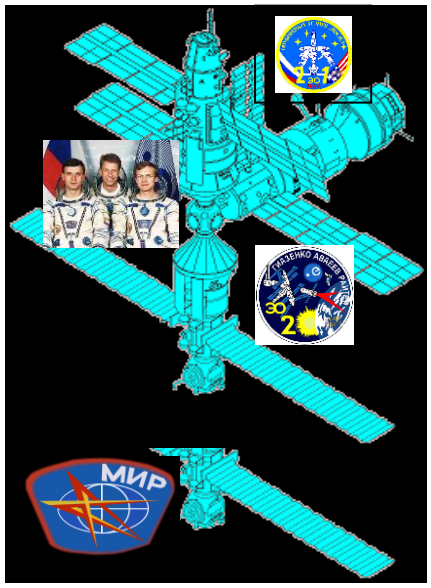


Soyuz TM-21/Mir



STS-71 docking with Mir, 1995

STS-74, Atlantis, MIR
15 November 1995



Soyuz TM-22/Mir

STS-74 docking with Mir 1995

STS-76, **Atlantis,** MIR
24 March1996

Soyuz TM-23/Mir

STS-76 docking with Mir 1996

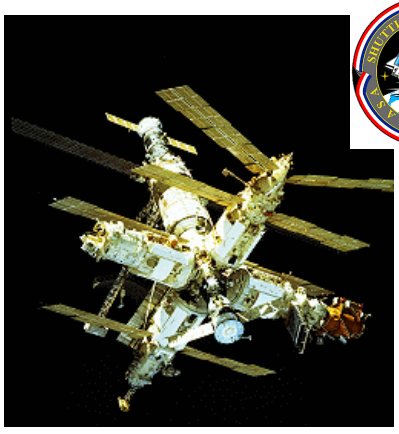
STS-79, Atlantis, MIR
19 September 1996

Soyuz TM-24/Mir

STS-79 docking with Mir 1996

STS-81, Atlantis, **MIR**
20 January 1997

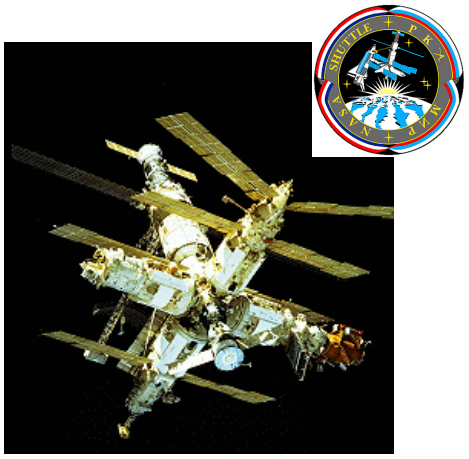
Soyuz TM-25/Mir



STS-81 docking with Mir 1997

STS-84, Atlantis, **MIR**
18 May 1997

Soyuz TM-25/Mir



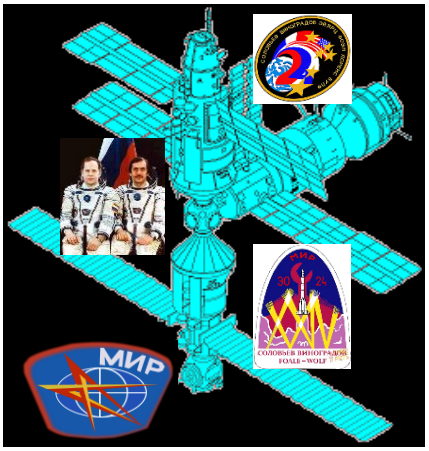
STS-84 docking with Mir 1997

STS-86, Atlantis, **MIR**
3 October 1997

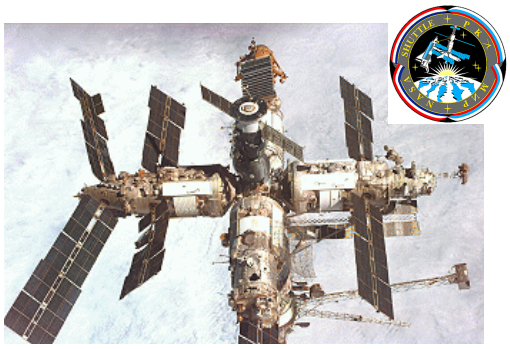
Soyuz TM-26/Mir

STS-86 docking with Mir 1997

STS-89, Endeavour, **MIR**
24 January 1998

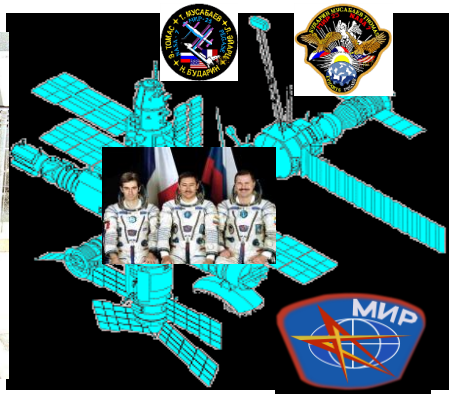


Soyuz TM-26



STS-89 docking with Mir 1998

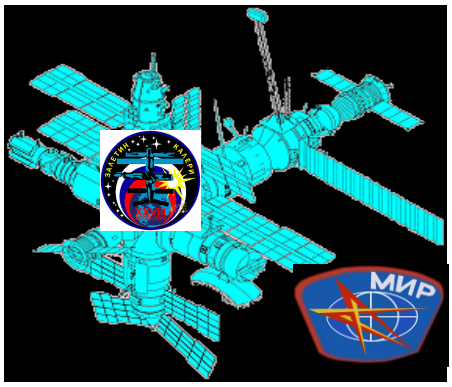
STS-91, Discovery, **MIR**
4 June 1998



Soyuz TM-27/Mir

STS-91 docking with Mir 1998
The last STS-docking with space station Mir

Soyuz TM-30
4 April 2000



Soyuz TM-30/Mir

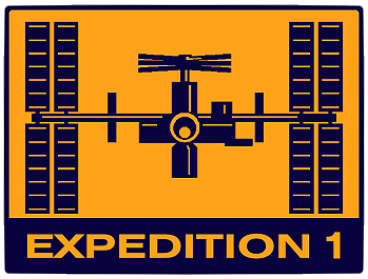
Soyuz TM-30, the last docking with space station Mir on 6 April 2000 at an altidtude of 192.8 – 239.8 kilometres.

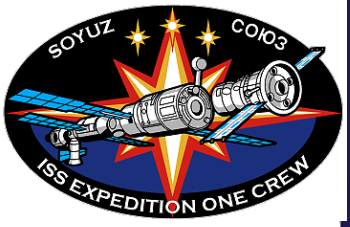
An enlarged space station Mir, in use 1986 - 2001. On 23 March, Mir crashed and burned in the atmosphere.

STS-102, Discover, ISS
10 March 2001

ISS: **Mission 1**, 2000

STS-102 docked with ISS on 10 March 2001





Soyuz TM-31, 31/10/2000/**Mission 1**

Gidzenko Yuri Pavlovich Commander, 1 Shepherd William McMichael Flight Engineer, 2 NASA, USA Krikalyov Sergei Konstantinovich Flight Engineer, 3

Soyuz TM-32, 28/04/2001

Musabayev Talgat Amangeldyyevich, Commander, 1
Baturin Yuri Mikhailovich, Flight Engineer, 2
Tito Dennis Anthony, Spaceflight Participant, 3
USA, rymdturist

Soyuz TM-32

Soyuz TM-32 viewed from space station ISS

ISS: Mission 2, 2001

Mission 2, Voss, Usachyov, and Helms

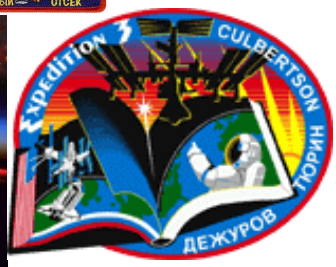
STS-102, Discovery, ISS
10 March 2001

Soyuz TM-33, 21/10/001
Afanasiyev Viktor Mikhailovich, Commander, 1
Haigneré Claudie, Flight Engineeer, 2 France
Kozeyev Konstantin Mirovich, Flight Engineer, 3

Soyuz TM-33

Soyuz TM-33 before docking with ISS

ISS: Mission 3, 2001



Mission 3, Culbertson, Dezhurov and Tyurin

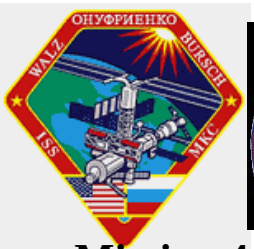
STS-105, Discovery

Soyuz TM-34, 2002-04-25
Gidzenko Yuri Pavlovich, Commander, 1
Vittori Roberto, Flight Engineer, 2 Itali, ESA
Shuttleworth Mark Richard "Buranov",
Spaceflight Participant, 3 Republic South Africa

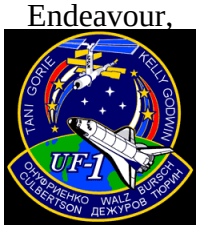
Soyuz TM-34

Soyuz TM-34 seen from ISS

ISS: Mission 4, 2001/2002

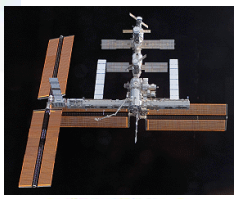


STS-108
Endeavour,



Mission 4, Walz, Onufriyenko and Bursch

STS-115 to STS-135, 2006 - 2011

ISS Mission-13


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

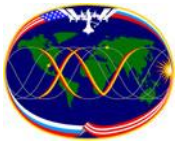


ISS Expedition-14

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
22 December 2006, , Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39B


ISS Mission 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
22 June 2007, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A


ISS Mission-15


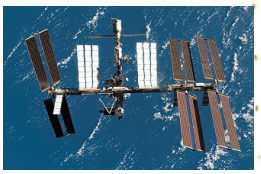

STS-118, Endeavour, ISS
Scott J. Kelly, Charles O. Hobaugh, Tracy E. Caldwell, Richard A. Mastracchio, Dafydd R. Williams, , Barbara R. Morgan, B. Alvin Drew,
21 August 2007, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A


ISS Mission 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
23 October 2007, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A


ISS Mission 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, Mission 160 February 2008, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A



ISS Mission - 16

ISS Mission-17

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
11 March 2008, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

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
31 May 2008, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

ISS Mission - 18

ISS Mission - 18

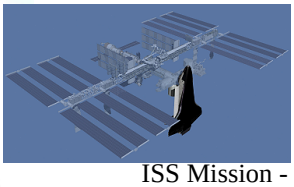
STS-126, Endeavour, ISS
Christopher Ferguson, Eric A. Boe, Donald Pettit, Stephen G. Bowen Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper, Robert S. Kimbrough Launching ,Sandra H. Magnus Landing Gregory Chamitoff
15 November 2008, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

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

HST

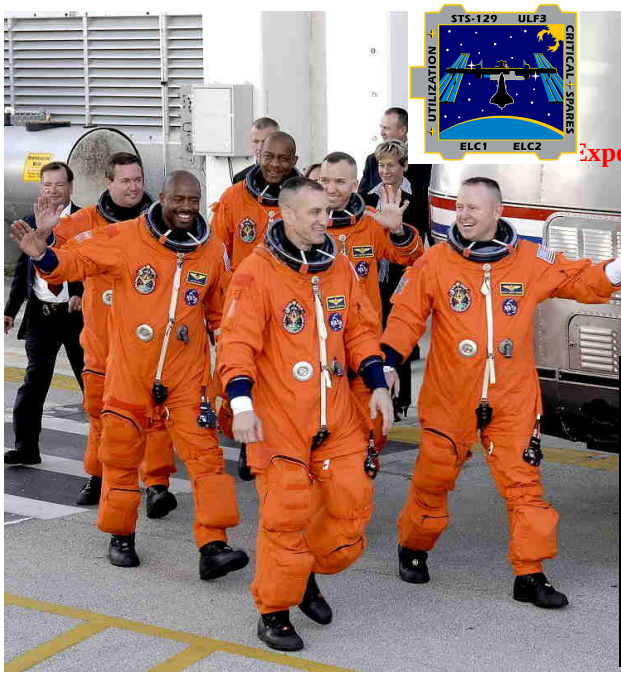
STS-125, Atlantis, HST, Hubble Space Telescope
Scott Altman, Gregory C. Johnson, Michael T. Good, Megan McArthur, John M. Grunsfeld, Michael J. Massimino, Andrew J. Feustel
11 May 2009, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

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



ISS Mission - 18

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

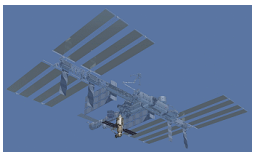


Expedition-21

STS-129, Atlantis, ISS
Charles O. Hobaugh, Barry E. Wilmore, Leland D. Melvin, Randolph Bresnik, Michael Foreman, Robert Satcher, Nicole Stott, Mission 21
16 November 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
8 February 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
5 April 2010,, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

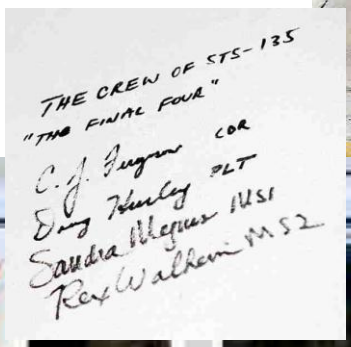


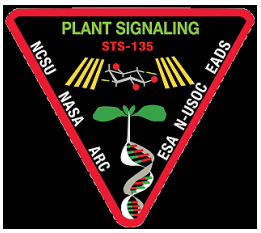
ISS Mission-23

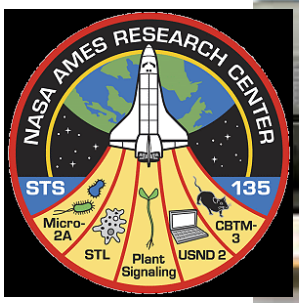
STS-132, Atlantis, ISS
Kenneth Ham, Dominic A. "Tony" Antonelli, Garrett Reisman, Michael T. Good, Stephen G. Bowen, Piers Sellers
14 May 2010, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, LC 39A

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

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





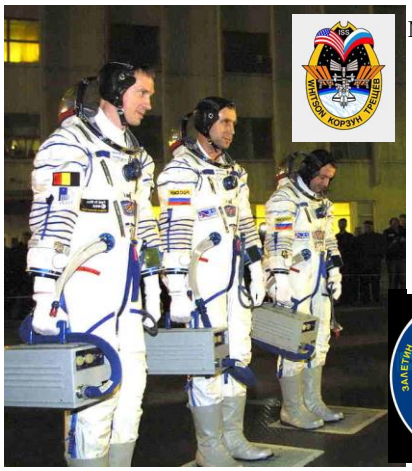


STS-135, Atlantis, ISS, **Atlantis's last flight, (33), final flight of the Shuttle Program**
Christopher Ferguson, Douglas Hurley, Sandra Magnus, Rex Walheim
8 July 2011, Kennedy Space Center, Florida, **LC 39A**

After thirty years, the STS space program is over. The space elevator was stopped. The neutron star **G1.9** reached the borders of the solar system, behind Pluto in 2012, and NASA finished its STS program in 2011. If we look closely at the full STS program from STS-1 to STS-135, Soyux TMA and ISS included, we find an extensive research and science program at a high level of knowledge. NASA and its allies, among them the ESA, with all the STS mission emblems, spread the message to people who are interested in and follow the space program in order to make hem understand what is going on and what we can expect in the future. The Russian **Soyuz** is the space elevator between the Earth and the ISS. Soyuz, the world's most extensive space program was launched in 1967 with **Soyuz-1, which has been active for 50 years,** and is now in focus of interest with the neutron star. – **Shenzhou**, China, is tagging along. The neutron star will soon appear again as a comet, it did so in the spring of 2018. Around twelve thousand years ago the ancient continent '**MU**' sank and at the arrival of AN (Nemesis) at the foundation of Israel 3,600 years ago, the ancient island of it also happened to the island of **Atlantis**.

The retirement of the space shuttles, 2011.

Soyuz TMA-1 to Soyuz TMA-22
2002-2011 Baikonur Cosmodrome



Mission 5 and 6

Soyuz TMA-1, 30/10/2002
Zalyotin Sergei Viktorovich, Commander,1
De Winne Frank Luc, Flight Engineer, 2
Belgium Lonchakov Yuri Valentinovich,
Flight Engineer, 3
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, missions 5 and 6

Soyuz TMA-2, 26/04/2003
Malenchenko Yuri Ivanovich,
Commander, 1 Lu Edward Tsang,
Flight Engineer, 2 NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, Mission 7

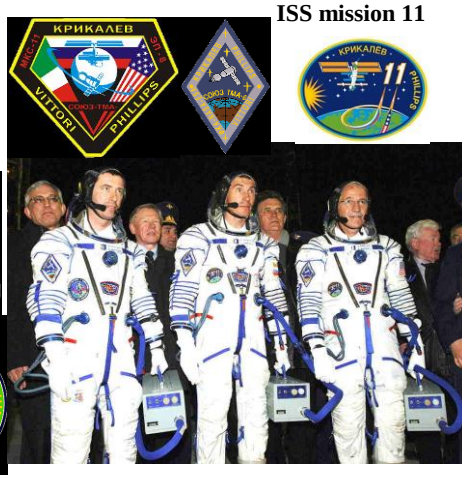
Soyuz TMA-3, 18/10/2003
Kaleri Aleksandr Yuriyevich,
Commander, 1 Duque Pedro Francisco,
Flight Engineer, 2 Spain ESA, Foale
Colin Michael, Flight Engineer, 2 NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Dockning med ISS, mission 8

ISS Mission-9

Soyuz TMA-4, 19/04/2004
Padalka Gennadi Ivanovich, Commander, 1
Kuipers André, Flight Engineer, 2 The
Netherlands ESA
Fincke Edward Michael "Mike", Flight
Engineer, 3 NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 9

Soyuz TMA-5, 14/10/2004
Sharipov Salizhan Shakirovich,
Commander, 1
Chiao Leroy, Flight Engineer, 2 USA
NASA
Shargin Yuri Georgiyevich, Flight
Engineer, 3
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 10

ISS mission 11



Soyuz TMA-6, 14/04/2006
Krikalyov Sergei Konstantinovich,
Commander, 1
Vittori Roberto, Flight Engineer, 2 Italy,
ESA
Phillips John Lynch, Flight Engineer, 3
USA NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 11

ISS mission-12

ISS mission 13

ISS mission 14

Soyuz TMA-7, 01/10/2005
Tokarev Valeri Ivanovich, Commander, 1
McArthur William Surles, Jr. "Bill", Flight Engineer, 2 USA NASA
Olsen Gregory Hammond "Greg", Spaceflight Participant, 3 USA NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 12

Soyuz TMA-8, 30/03/2006
Vinogradov Pavel Vladimirovich, Commander, 1
Williams Jeffrey Nels, Flight Engineer, 2 USA, NASA
Pontes Marcos Cesar, Spaceflight Participant, 3 Brazil
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 13

Soyuz TMA-9, 18/09/2006
Tyurin Mikhail Vladislavovich, Commander,1
Lopez-Alegria Michael Eladio "LA", Flight Engineer, 2 USA NASA
Ansari Anousheh, Spaceflight Participant, 3 USA NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 14

Soyuz TMA-10, 07/04/2007
Kotov Oleg Valeriyevich, Commander, 1
Yurchikhin Fyodor Nikolayevich, Flight Engineer, 2
Simonyi Charles "Károly", Spaceflight Participant, 3 USA NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 15

Soyuz TMA-11, 10/10/2007
Malenchenko Yuri Ivanovich, Commander, 1
Whitson Peggy Annette, Flight Engineer, 2 USA NASA,
Muszaphar Shukor Sheikh, Spaceflight Participant, 3 Malaysia
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 16

Soyuz TMA-12, 08/04/2008
Volkov Sergei Aleksandrovich, Commander, 1
Kononenko Oleg Dmitriyevich, Flight Engineer, 2
Yi Soyeon, Spaceflight Participant, 3 South Korea
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 17

Soyuz TMA-13, 12/10/2008
Lonchakov Yuri Valentinovich, Commander, 1
Fincke Edward Michael "Mike", Flight Engineer, 2 USA NASA
Garriott Richard Allen, Spaceflight Participant, 3 USA NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 18

Soyuz TMA-14, 26/03/2009
Padalka Gennadi Ivanovich, Commander, 1
Barratt Michael Reed, Flight Engineer, 2 USA, NASA
Simonyi Charles "Károly", Spaceflight Participant, 3 USA, NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 19

Soyuz TMA-15, 27/05/2009
Romanenko Roman Yuriyevich, Commander, 1
De Winne Frank Luc, Flight Engineer 2, Belgium ESA
Thirsk Robert Brent, Flight Engineer, 3 Canada
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 20

Soyuz TMA-16, 30/09/2009
Surayev Maksim Viktorovich, Commander, 1
Williams Jeffrey Nels, Flight Engineer, 2 USA, NASA
Laliberté Guy, Spaceflight Participant, 3 Canada
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 21

Soyuz TMA-17, 12/20/2009,
Kotov Oleg Valeriyevich, Commander, 1
Noguchi Soichi, Flight Engineer, 2 Japan
Creamer Timothy John, "TJ", Flight Engineer, 3 USA, NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 22

Soyuz TMA-18, 02/04/2010
Skvortsov Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Jr, Commander, 1
Korniyenko Mikhail Borisovich, Flight Engineer, 2
Caldwell-Dyson Tracy Ellen, Flight Engineer, 3 USA NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 23

Soyuz TMA-19, 15/06/2010
Yurchikhin Fyodor Nikolayevich, Commander, 1
Walker Shannon, Flight Engineer, 2 USA, NASA
Wheelock Douglas Harry, Flight Engineer, 3 USA, NASA
Docking with ISS, mission 24

Soyuz TMA-01M, 07/10/2010
Kaleri Aleksandr Yuriyevich, Commander, 1
Skripochka Oleg Ivanovich, Flight Engineer, 2
Kelly Scott Joseph, Flight Engineer, 3 USA, NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 25

Soyuz TMA-20, 15/12/2010,
Kondratiyev Dmitri Yuriyevich, Commander, 1
Nespoli Paolo Angelo, Flight Engineer, 2 Italy, ESA
Coleman Catherine Grace "Cady", Flight Engineer, 3 USA NASA
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 26

Soyuz TMA-21, 04/04/2011
Samokutyayev Aleksandr Mikhailovich, Commander 1
Borisenko Andrei Ivanovich, Flight Engineer 1
Garan Ronald John, Jr, Flight Engineer 2
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 27

Soyuz TMA-22, 14/11/2011
Shkaplerov Anton Nikolayevich, Commander 1
Ivanishin Anatoli Alekseyevich, Flight Engineer 1
Burbank Daniel Christopher, Flight Engineer 3
Start Baikonur **LC-1**
Docking with ISS, mission 28

ISS: Expedition 5 - 6, 2002

Soyuz TMA-1,
30/10/2002

ISS

Soyuz TMA-1,
30/10/2002

ISS Mission-6, 2002

ISS Mission-5, 2002

Mission 6, Bowersox, Pettit and Budarin

STS-113, Endeavour, ISS

Comet – a Nemesis symbol

ISS: Mission 7, 2003

Soyuz TMA-2

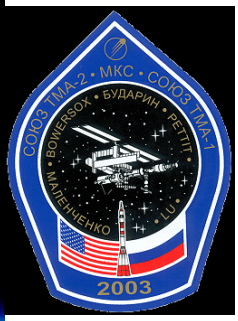
ISS

Soyuz TMA-2

Soyuz TMA-2

Mission 7

Mission 7



Mission 7

Mission 7, Soyuz TMA-2

Malenchenko Yuri Ivanovich
Lu Edward Tsang

ISS: Mission 8, 2003

Soyuz TMA-3

ISS

Mission 8

Mission 8

Mission 8

Mission 8, Kaleri and Foale

ISS: Mission 9, 2004

Soyuz TMA-4

ISS

Mission 9

Mission 9

Mission 9

Expedition 9, Fincke and Padalka

A five-pointed star with a tail is a comet symbol, indicating neutron star Nemesis

ISS: Mission 10, 2004

Mission 10

Expedition 10

Mission 10

Mission 10, Chiao och Sharipov

ISS: Mission 11, 2004

Expedition 11

Mission 11

Mission 11

Mission 11, Krikalyov and Phillips

STS-114, Discovery, ISS

ISS: Mission 12, 2005

Soyuz TMA-7

ISS

Mission 12

Mission 12

Mission 12

Mission 12, McArthur and Tokarev

A five-pointed star with a tail is a comet symbol, indicating neutron star Nemesis

ISS: Mission 13, 2006

Soyuz TMA-8

ISS

Mission 13, Reiter , Vinogradov and Williams

Mission 13

Mission 13

E
n

STS-121, Discovery, ISS

A five-pointed star with a tail is a comet symbol, indicating neutron star Nemesis

STS-115, Atlantis, ISS

ISS: Mission 14, 2006

Soyuz TMA-9

ISS

Mission 14

Mission 14

Mission 14

Mission 14, Williams , Lopez-Alegria and Tyurin

STS-116, Discovery, ISS

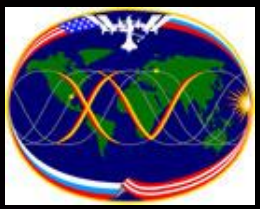
STS-116, Discovery, ISS

ISS: Mission 15, 2006

Soyuz TMA-10

ISS

Mission 15



Mission 15

Mission 15, Anderson, Yurchikhin and Kotov

Comet symbol, Nemesis

STS-117, Atlantis, ISS

Mission 15

Comet symbol, Nemesis

STS-118, Endeavour, ISS

ISS: Mission 16, 2008

Soyuz TMA-11

ISS

Mission 16

Mission 16

Mission 16, Tani,Whitson and Malenchenko

Comet symbol

STS-120, Discovery, ISS

STS-122, Atlantis, ISS

STS-123, Endeavour, ISS

ISS: Mission 17, 2008

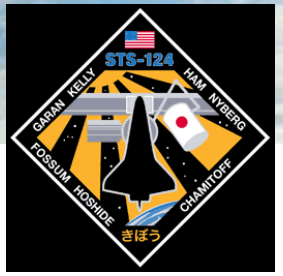
Soyuz TMA-12

ISS

Mission 17

Mission 17

Mission 17, Reisman, Volkov and Kononenko



STS-124, Discovery, ISS

STS-124, Discovery, ISS

ISS: Mission 18, 2009

Soyuz TMA-13

ISS

Expedition 18

Mission 18

Mission 18

Mission 18, Chamitoff, Fincke and Lonchakov

STS-126, Endeavour, ISS

STS-119, Discovery, ISS

ISS: Mission 19, 2009

Soyuz TMA-14

ISS

Expedition 19

Mission 19

Mission 19, Barratt, Padalka and Wakata

ISS: Mission 20, 2009

Soyuz TMA-15

ISS

Mission 20

Mission 20

Mission 20

Mission 20, Barratt, Padalka

STS-127, Endeavour, ISS

STS-128, Discovery, ISS

ISS: Mission 21, 2009

Soyuz TMA-16

ISS

Mission 21

Mission 21

Mission 21

Mission 21, De Winne, Romanenko

STS-129,

ISS: Mission 22, 2010

Soyuz TMA-17

ISS

Expedition 22

Mission 22

Mission 22

Mission 22, Soyuz TMA-17

STS-130, Endeavour, ISS

STS-130, Endeavour, ISS

ISS: Mission 23, 2010

Soyuz TMA-18

ISS

Mission 23

Mission 23

Mission 23

Mission 23, Kotov, Noguchi, Creamer

Mission 23

STS-131, Discovery, ISS

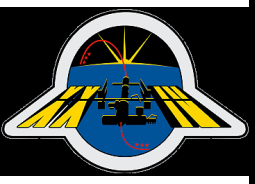
STS-132, Atlantis, ISS

ISS: Mission 24, 2010

Soyuz TMA-19

ISS

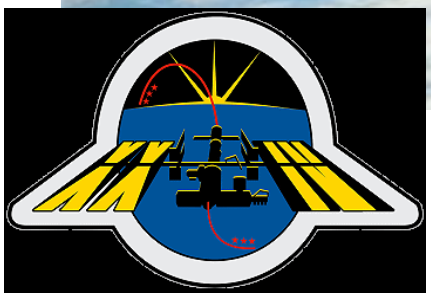
Mission 24



Mission 24

Mission 24

Expedition 24, Skvortsov, Korniyenko, Caldwell-Dyson



ISS: Mission 25, 2010

Soyuz TMA-01M

ISS

Mission 25

Expedition 25

Mission 25

Mission 25, Kaleri, Skripochka, Kelly

Soyuz TMA-01M

ISS: Mission 26, 2011

Soyuz TMA-20

ISS

Mission 26

Mission 26

Mission 26

Mission 26, Kondratiyev, Coleman, Nespoli

Soyuz TMA-20

STS-133, Discovery, ISS, **Discovery's last flight, (39)**

ISS: Mission 27, 2011

Soyuz TMA-21

ISS

Mission 27

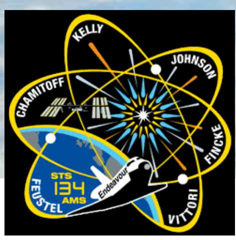
Mission 27

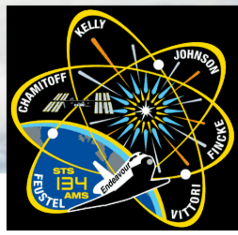
Mission 27

Mission 27, Samokutyayev, Borisenko, Garan

Soyuz TMA-21

STS-134, Endeavour, ISS, **Endeavour's last flight, (25)**





STS-134, Endeavour, ISS, **Endeavour's last flight, (25)**

ISS: Missions 28-29, 2011

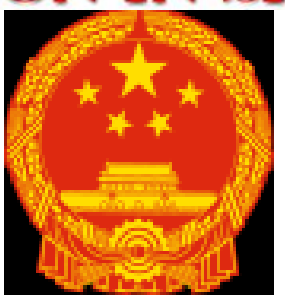
Mission 28

Mission 29

Mission 28, Volkov, Fossum, Furukawa
Mission 29, Shkaplerov Ivanishin Burbank

STS-135, Atlantis, ISS, **Atlantis's last flight, (33), Last flight of the Shuttle program**
Last Shuttle docking with ISS

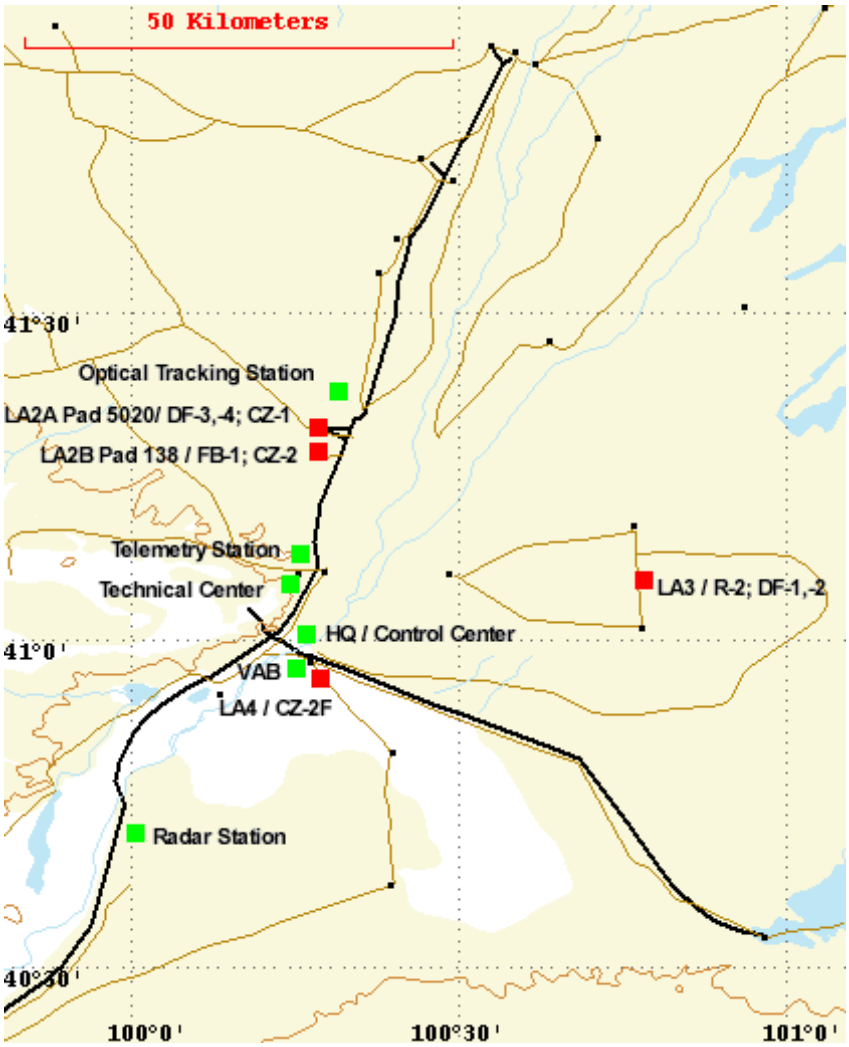
DRAGON IN SPACE



China, the third largest space nation, has plans to voyage to our nearest planet with its space project Shenzhou.

CNSA, China National Space Administration, founded on 22 April 1993

Shenzhou-5 to **Shenzhou-11,** 2003 - 2018



Launch area, launch pad at
Jiuquan Satelite Launching Center
LA-4/SLS-1

Xichang Satellite Launch Center,
Launch Pad 3
Launch area for lunar flights with
Chang'e lunar probes

Shenzhou-5 to **Shenzhou-11,**
2003 - 2016

Shenzhou-5, 15/10/2003
Yang Liwei
Launch from Jiuquan LA-4/SLS-1

Shenzhou-6, 12/10/2005
Fèi Jùnlóng, Niè Hǎishèng
Launch from Jiuquan LA-4/SLS-1

Shenzhou-7, 25/09/2008
Zhai Zhigang, Liu Buoming, Jing Haipen
Launch from Jiuquan LA-4/SLS-1
China's first walk in space

Shenzhou-8, 31/10/2011
Taikonaut/docka
Launch from Jiuquan LA-4/SLS-1
Docking with Tiangong-1

Shenzhou-9, 16/06/2012
Jing Haipen, Liu Wang, Liu Yang
Launch from Jiuquan LA-4/SLS-1
Docking with Tiangong-1

Shenzhou-10, 11/06/2013
Nie Haisheng, Zhang Xiaoguan,
Wang Yaping
Launch from Jiuquan LA-4/SLS-1
Docking with Tiangong-1

Shenzhou-11, 16/10/2016
Jing Haipeng, Chen Dong
Launch from Jiuquan LA-4/SLS-1
Docking with Tiangong-1I

Space stations Tiangong-1, Tiangong-2 and Tiangong-3

Tiangong-1
On 29 September 2011 space Tiangong 1 took off, then **Shenzhou-8** was launched from launch pad Jiuquan LA-4/SLS-1. Space station Tiangong-1 burned on its way back on 2 April 2018.

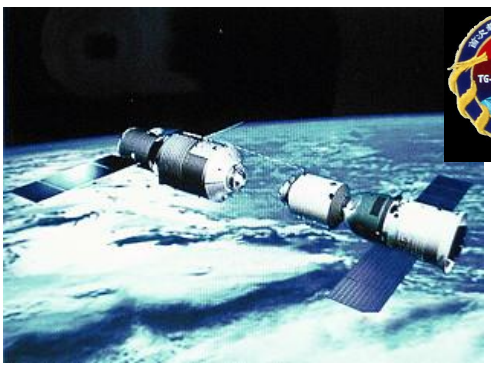
Tiangong-2
Launched from Jiuquan on 15 September 2016. Then **Shenzhou-9** took off from Jiuquan LA-4/SLS-1. It returned in June 2018 and burned.

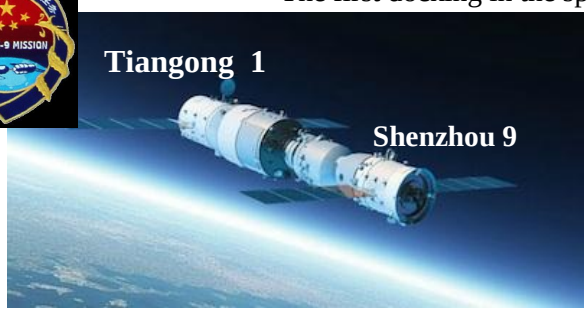
2020 - 22?

Tiangong-3

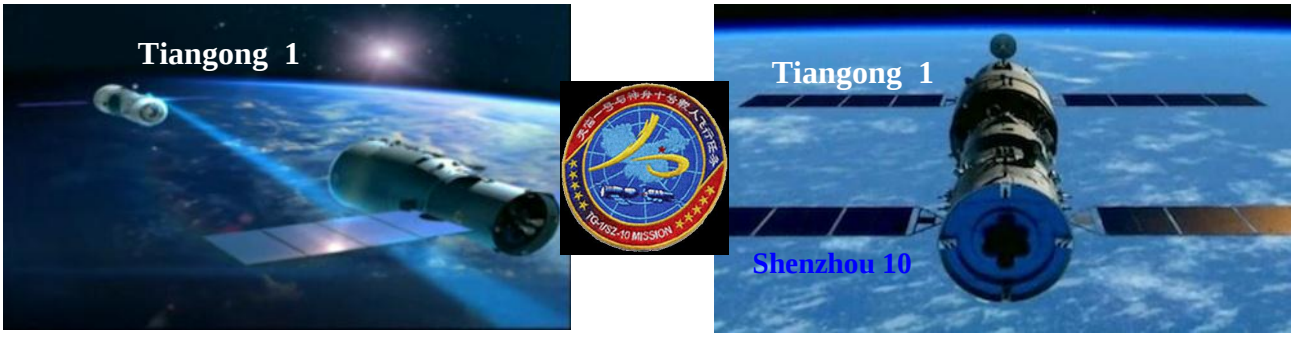
China's first spacewalk, taikonaut Zhai in September 2008.

Shenzhou 8 and Tiangong 1. The docking took place between November 3 and 4 in 2911.
The first docking in the space program



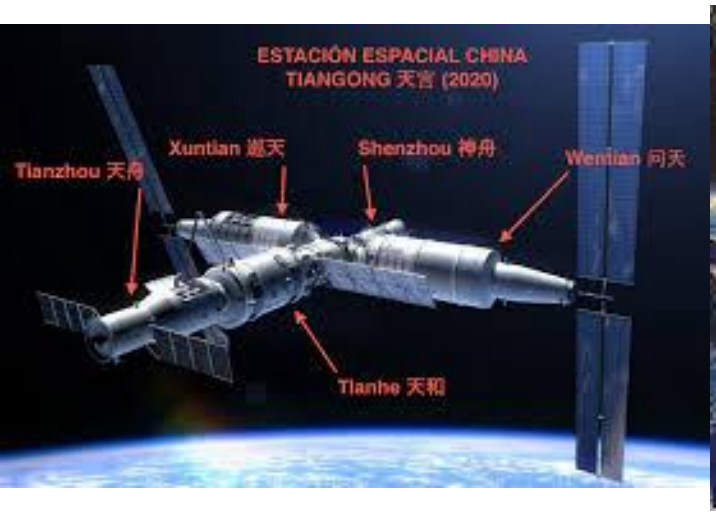


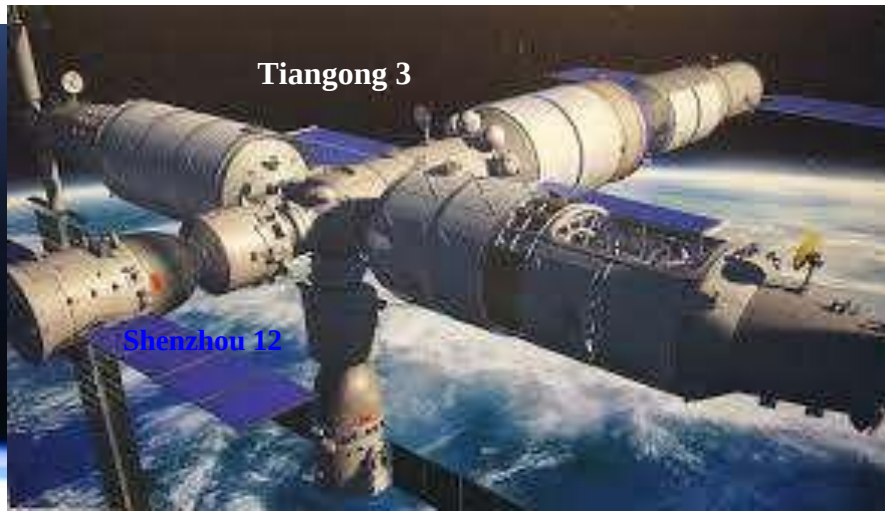
Docking between spacecrafts Shenzhou-9 and Tiangong-on 18 June 2012



Docking with space station Tiangong-1, 13 June 2013

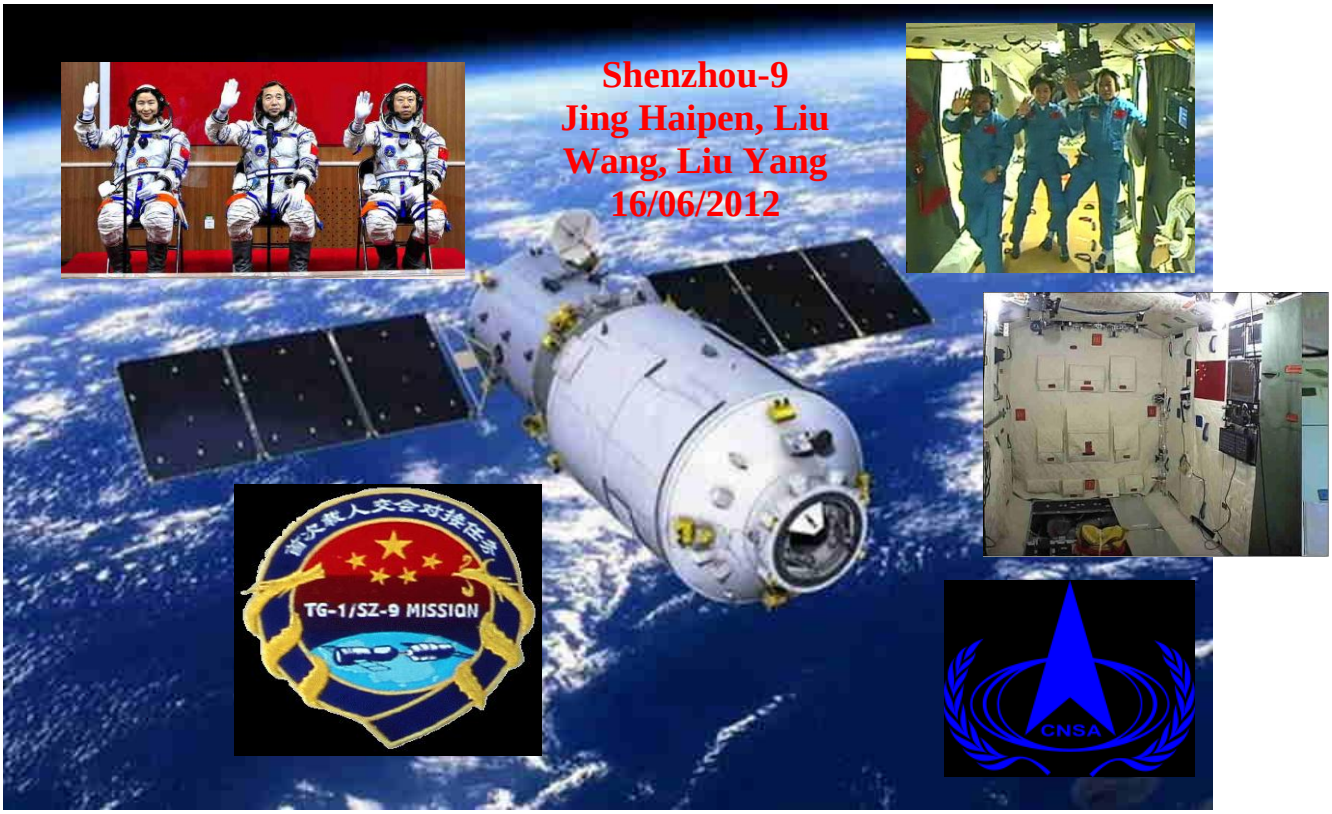
Docking between space stations Tiangong-2 and Shenzhou-11, 18 October 2016





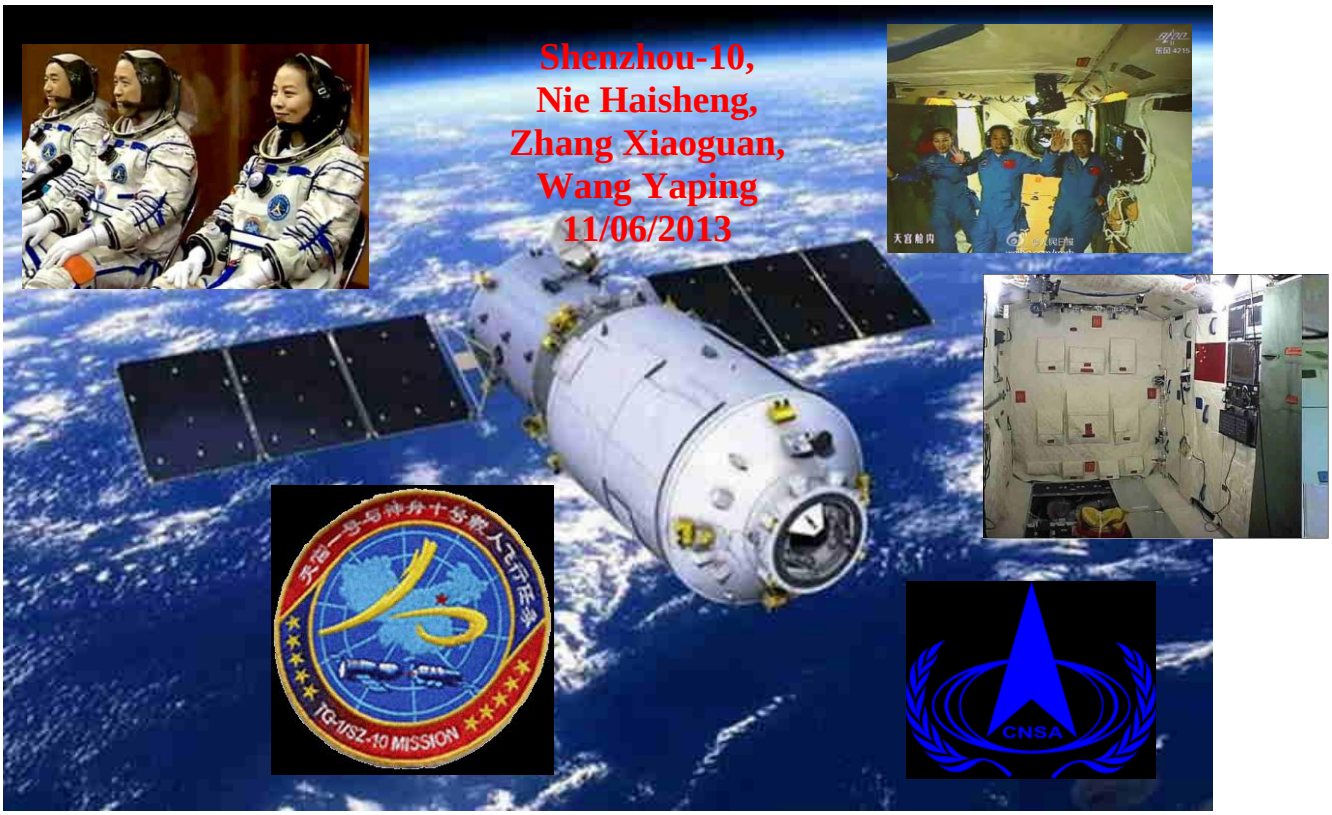
Tiangong-3 may become the world's most modern spacestation and laboratory.

Tiangong-1, spacestation



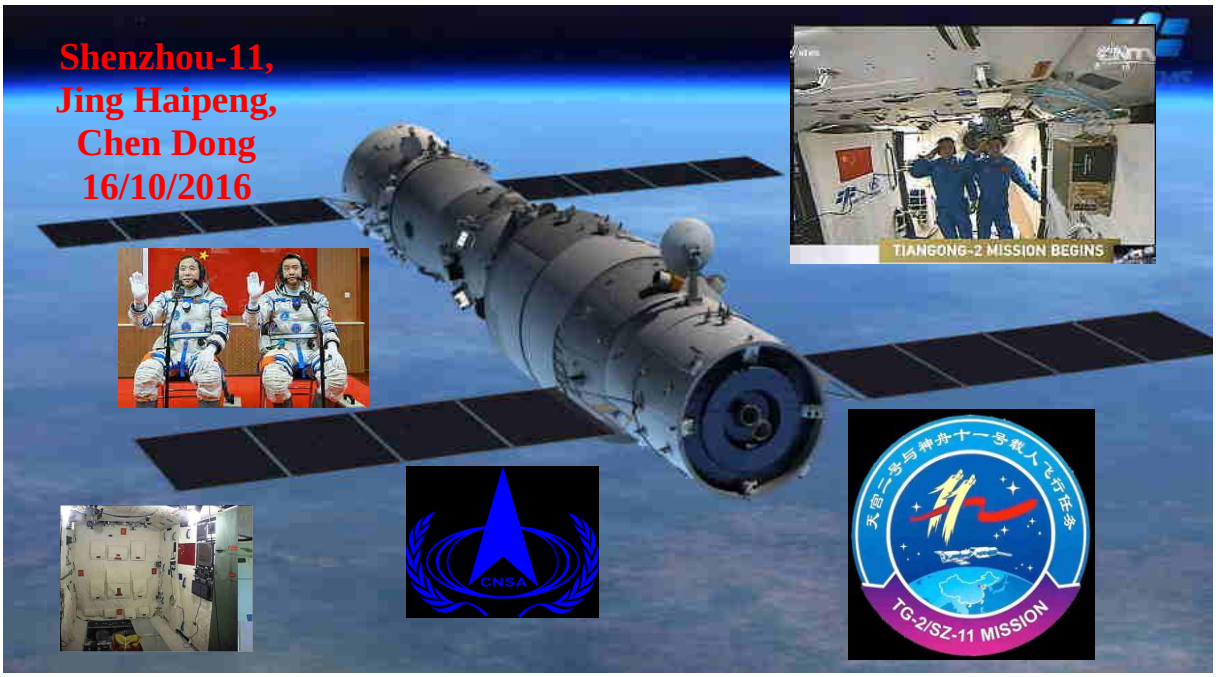
The **Shenzhou-9** crew**,** 13 weeks mission duration

Tiangong-1, spacestation



The **Shenzhou-10** crew, mission duration 11 days

Tiangong-2, spacestation



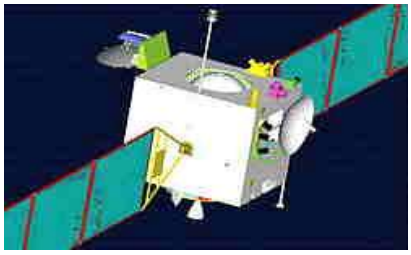
The **Shenzhou-11** crew, mission duration one month

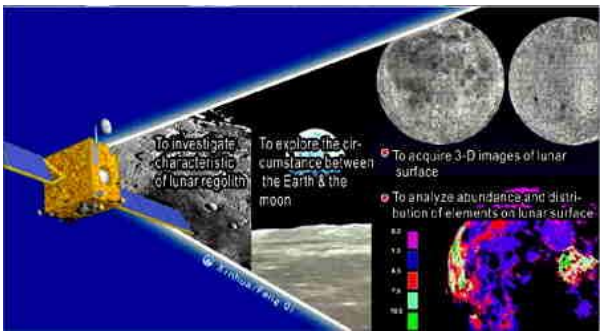
More info at **Industry, *Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 6-13

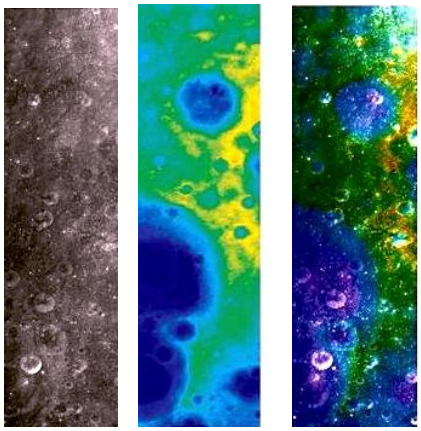
China and the Moon

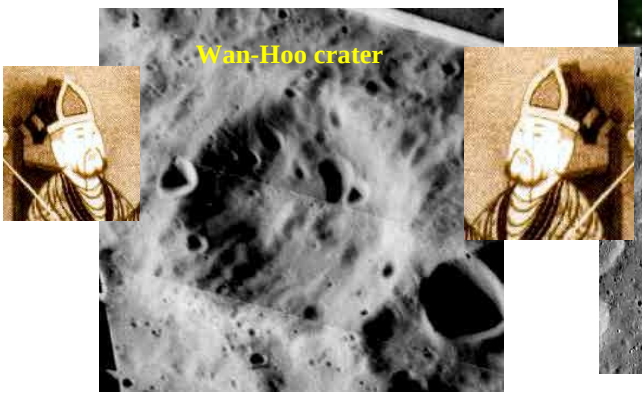
China has not yet accomplished manned lunar flights and landings, but they have a successful lunar probe, series Chang'e. It is well worth looking back and have a closer look at these lunar probes.

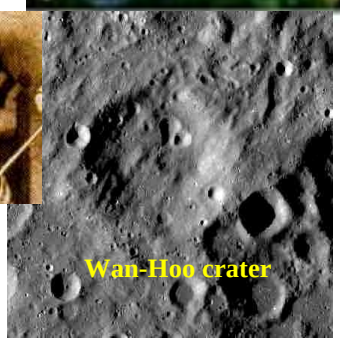
Chang'e-1, 24 October 2007









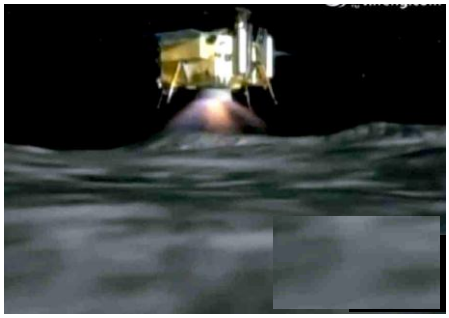


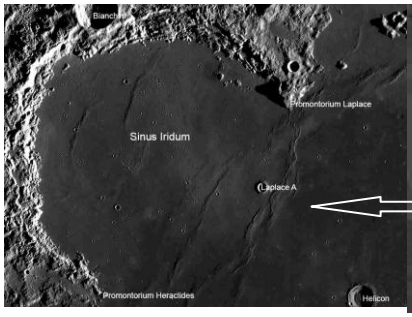
Chang'e 1 was launched from Xichang Satellite Launch Center, Launch Pad 3 on 24 October 2007, and reached its lunar orbit on 5 November 2007. The first pictures were sent back on 26 November 2007, see pictures from the Wan-Hoo crater above. It's diameter is 52 kilometres. The crater was named after Wan-Hu and is located on the far side of the Moon. The colour pictures depict green plants despitte the facts that we are on the far side of the Moon. The blue colour reminds us of water. The colours confirm that there is an atmosphere, which has been discussed earlier. More info at **Industry, *Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 13-19

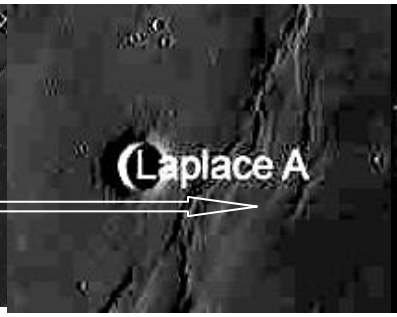
Chang'e-3, 14 December 2013

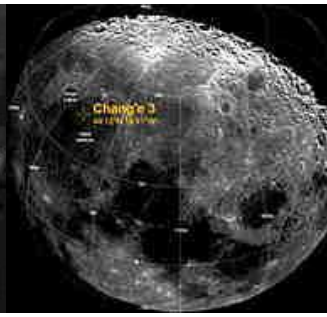
Landing at Sinus Iridum

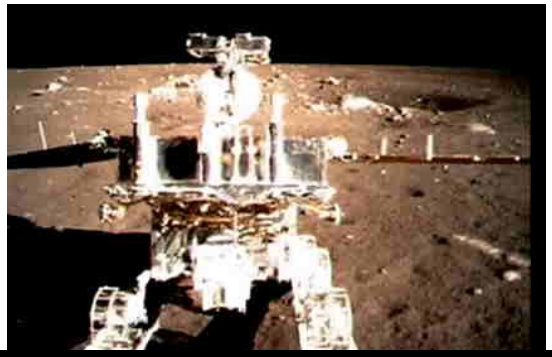
Front side of the Moon



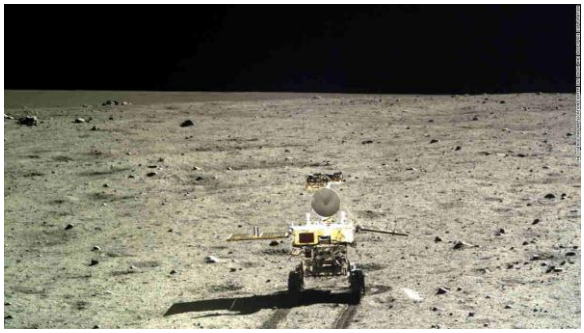




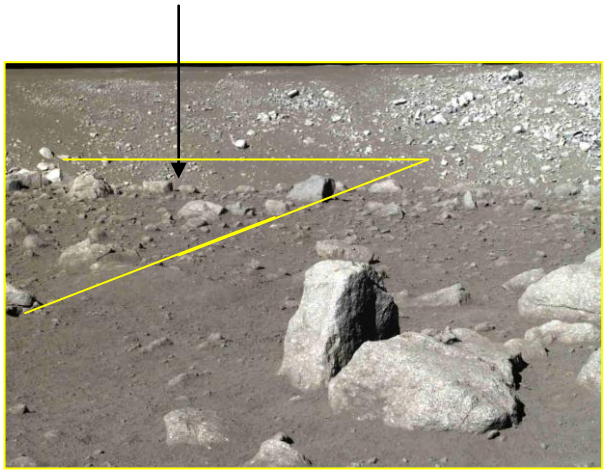




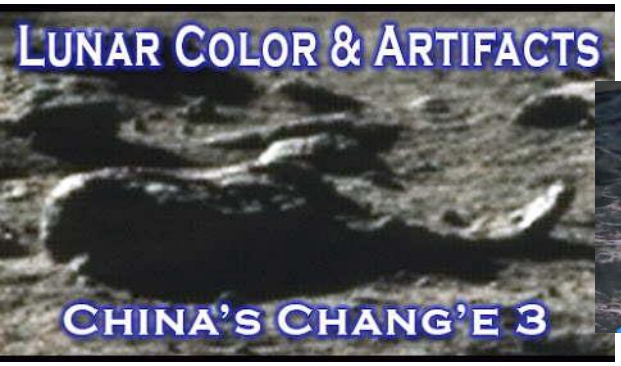
We see the Jade Rabbit (Moon Rabbit) which approaches a very interesting area, a completely new location appears in front of the LRV.



In front of the LRV, the Jade Rabbit, we can see structures in the shape of various building-like objects.

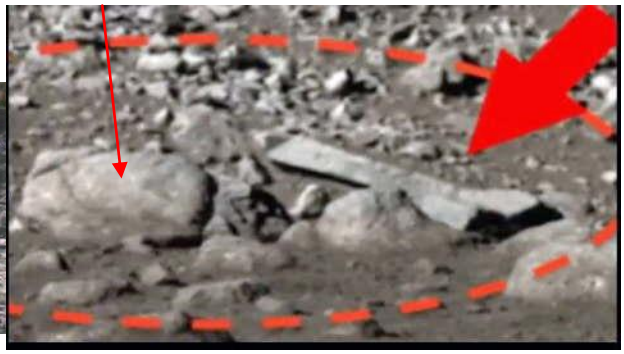


Large and small rocks. Who put the small rocks into straight lines?



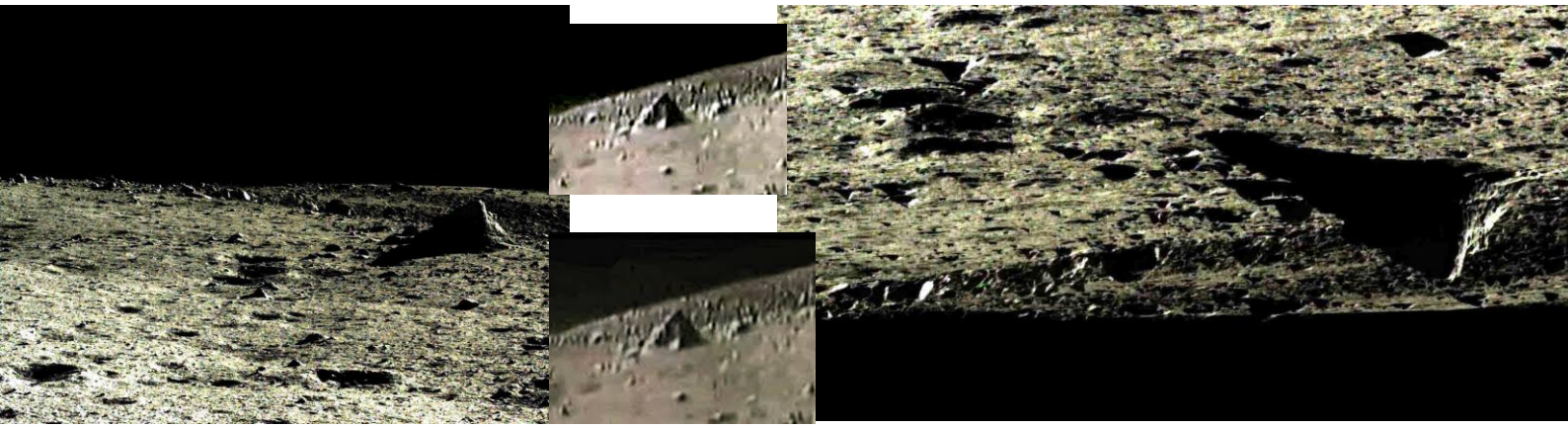
This object looks like a moose's head, an artefact filmed by Chang´e- 3.

What is inside this object which looks like a house?

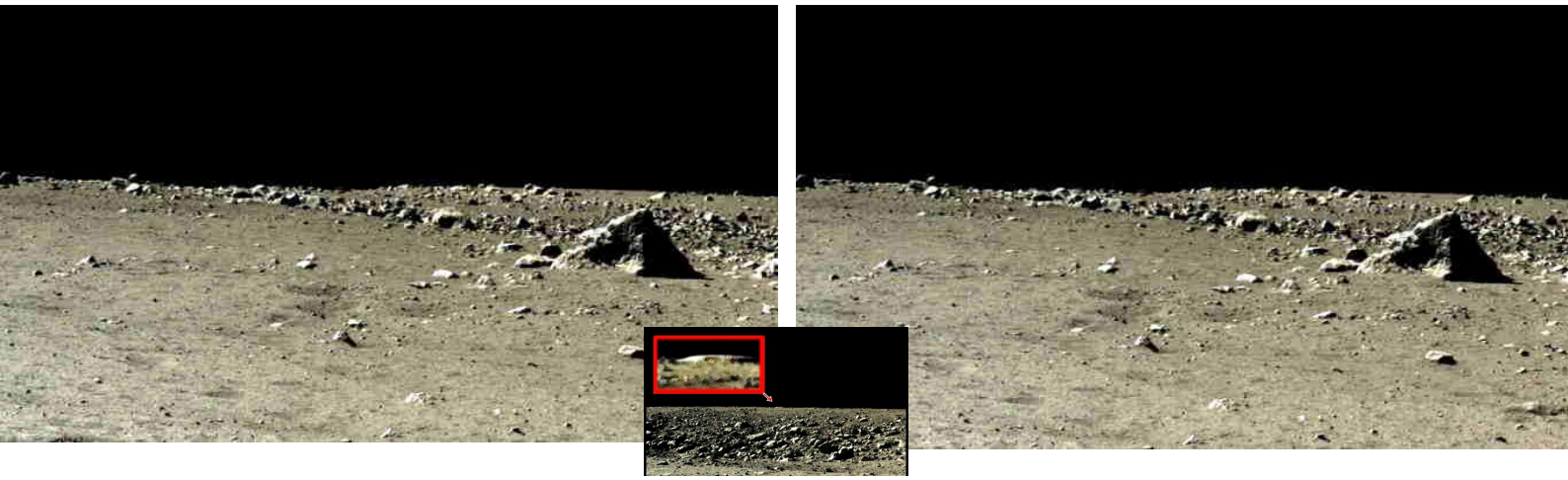


This is the body of an animal with a human head, in front of which is a plank.

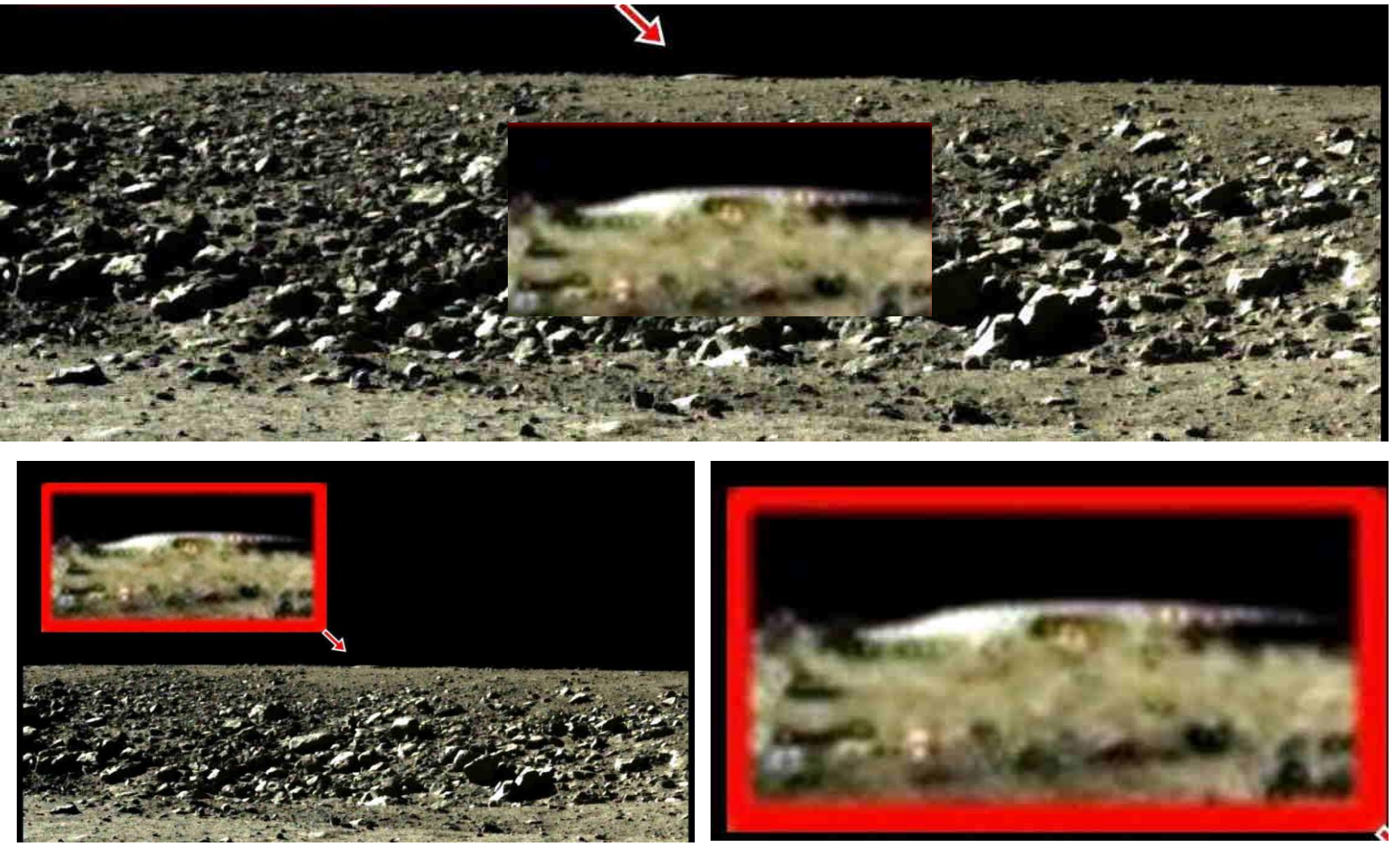
The Chinese lunar roving vehicle (LRV) continues its explorations in the Sinus Iridum area. We see buildings of various shapes and sizes. Is this a small community?



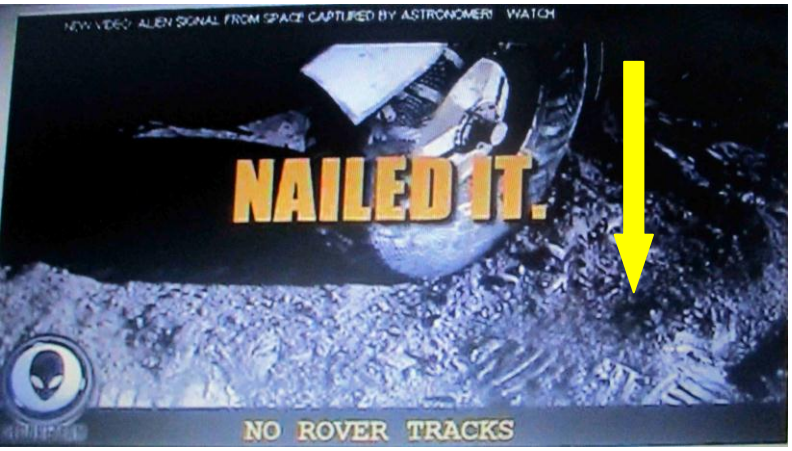
The LRV continues and drives towards a pyramid, a triangular spacecraft. Around the craft are various buidlings of various shapes and sizes.



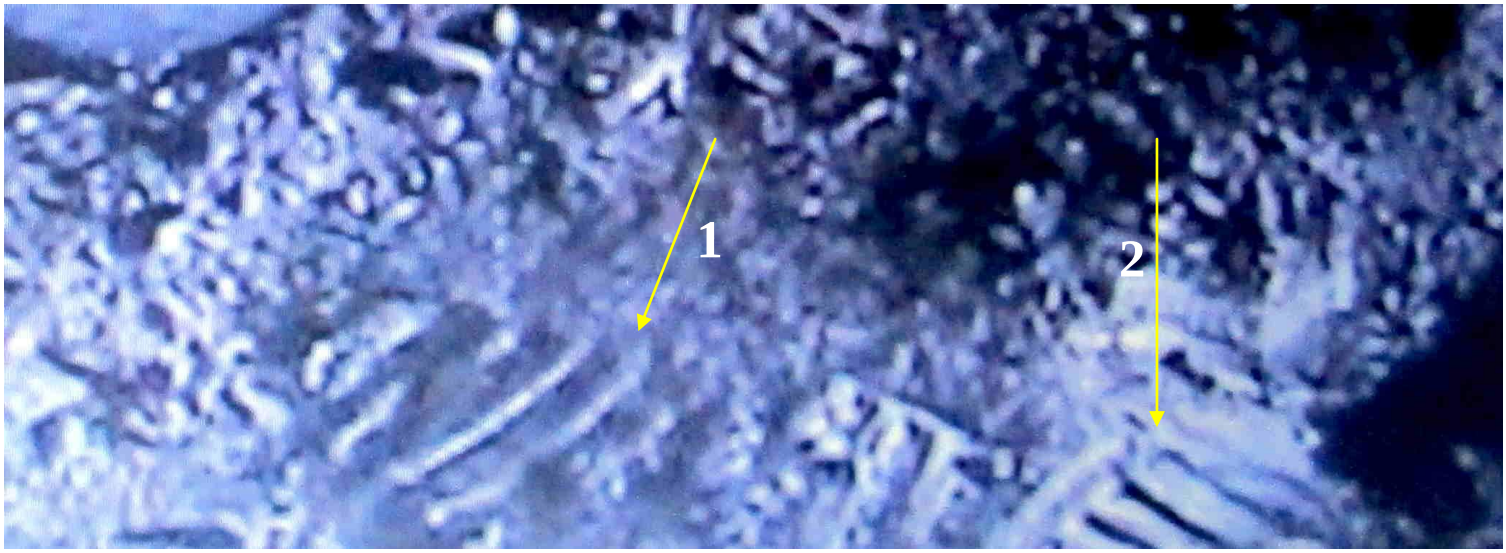
Here is the final moment of the Chinese lunar flight…..see below….



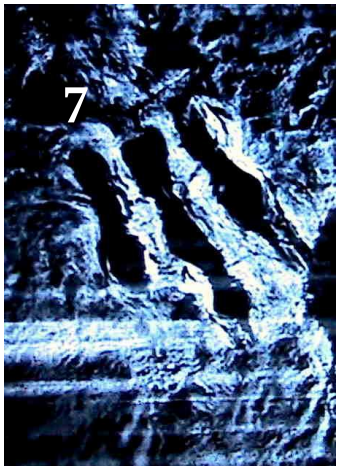
The LRV Månbilen drives on towards a giant cigar-shaped spacecraft, see red arrow. This spacecraft looks like the craft on the far side of the Moon, by the Izsak-D crater. This was filmed and visited by Apollo 20 and, later, Clementine 9. More info at **Industry,** ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 63, 70-71, ***The Arrival of the Neutron Star,*** page 8, and ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** page 19.

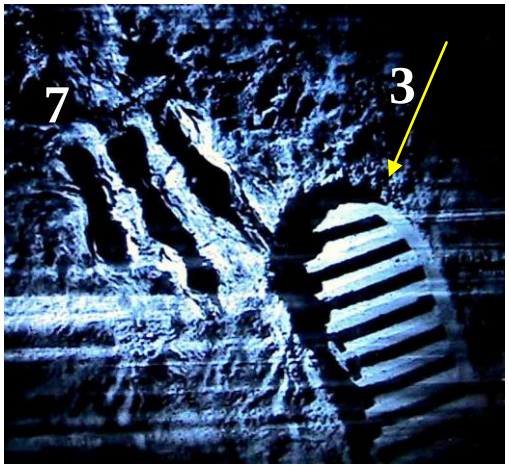


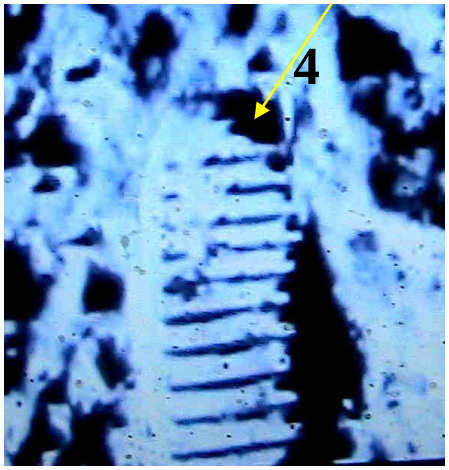
The LRV passes some footprints on the ground, they are very distinct.



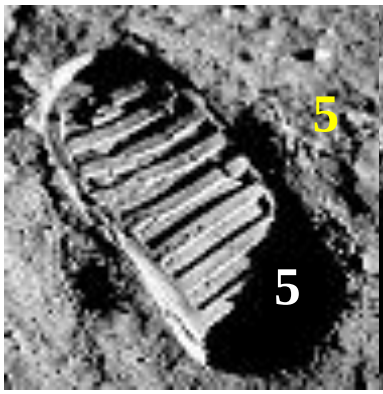
Footprints left behind by anonymous individuals. There are two different footprints: 1 and 2. The Chinese are here first, at Sinus Iridum, with their lunar probe **Chang'e-3.**

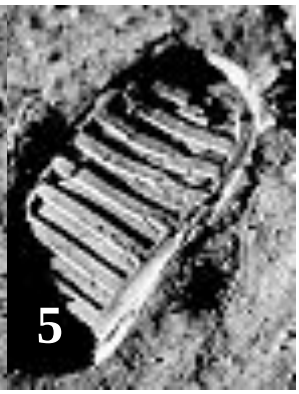






Apollo-18 in southern Mare Crisium, 1974. It is fairly clear that **footprint 2** above and **footprint 3** and **4** look like each other. (Footprint 7 comes from a UFO man or an animal)





The pictures show Aldrin's and Aldridge's footprints. The Eagle, lunar module in July 1969 in the Sea of Serenity. Here are Armstrong's **footprints 5** and Aldrin's f**ootprints 6** looking like **footprints 2, 3** and **4.**

The LRV, the Jade Rabbit, was equipped with a camera and sent the pictures of the area directly back to ground control. It rolled past footprints 1 and 2. What does this mean? Some astronomers cliam that there is a moon base with UFO in the area, too, in Sinus Iridum. The pictures of the pyramid and the long cigar-shaped spacecreft confirm that there is moon base here, too. We can also compare **footprint 2** with **footprint 4** and **footprint 3** with **footprints 5** and **6**. We can see footprints **2** and **4** look like each other, as do footprints **3**, **5** and **6**. What can this mean?

If we presuppose that the Apollo 18 film was recorded in 2011, made possible by leaked documents, pictures and films, we can conclude that **footprint 4** may come from a Soviet cosmonaut, while **footprint 3** may come from an American astronaut. More info at **Industry**, ***Visitors to the Moon, final,*** pp 37-39, 40-48. 49-53 and ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 61-70. – Footprints 3,4,5 and 6 may prove that the film recording of Apollo 18 really happened, the origin is reflected.

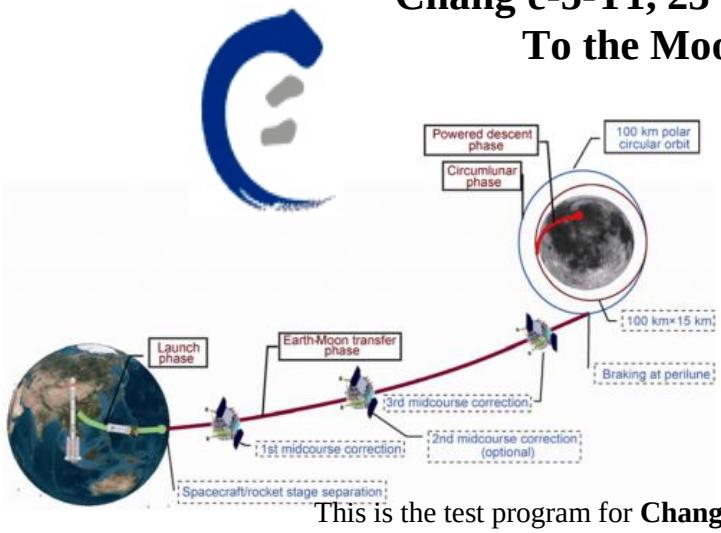
When it comes to footprints 3-6 the leads above are fairly strong, while footprints 1 and 2 unfortunately are not known. There are certain leads here, too. The area in which **Chang'e-3** landed looks like the area on the far side of the Moon in which Luna 15 crashed in July 1969 by crater Izsak-D. More info at **Industry,** ***The Sun at a Disadvantage,*** pp 13-17. Footprints 2 and **footprint 4** are fairly sinilar, **footprint 2** may belong to an astronaut. We can also notice that footprint 1 is not identical with footprint 2 but looks like it. This might indicate that two astronauts landed there. Why? Their mission was probably to visit the cigar-shaped spacecraft and the pyramid.

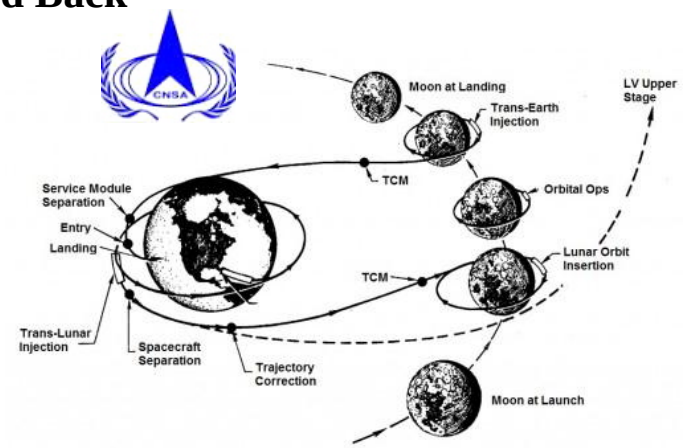
But how did the USA know that there were a cigarr-shaped and a pyramid at that location? When did the US send the spacecraft to the Moon? Was it coded with a different name? Yes, coded as Taurus Space Program, the Bull's space program. We understand from the footprints that the lunar module landed there and that the astronauts left the vehicle, we can see the footprints. What happened afterwards? It is obvious that they had landed close to and visited a moon base with a UFO group.

If we study the Taurus Space Program, Orange Mission between 1962 and 1966 which tells us about the first lunar landing in 1966, we can understand that the footprints left behind in the lunar area of Sinus Iridum belong to the USA. See above, pp 84-90.

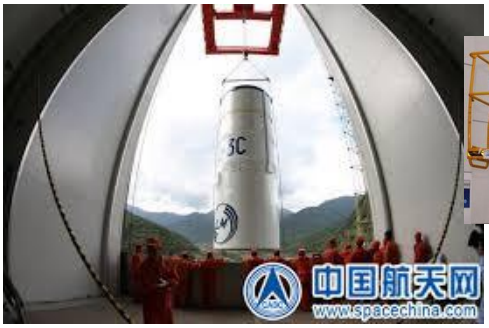
More info at **Industry**, ***The Arrival of the Neutron Star,*** pp 55-59. Let me just add about the **Chang'e-3** explorations on the Moon at Sinus Iridum that the moon base belongs to the same UFO group which has its base on the far side of the Moon, by crater Izsak-D.

Chang'e-5-T1, 23 October 2014
To the Moon and Back

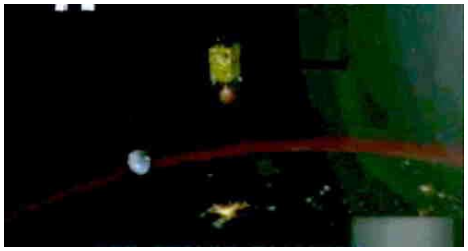


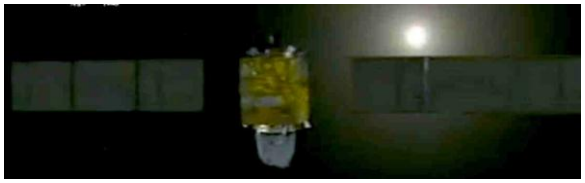


This is the test program for **Chang'e-5** before the launch on 23 October 2014.

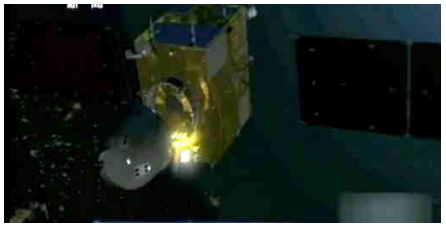


Chang'e-5-T1 on its way to the Moon

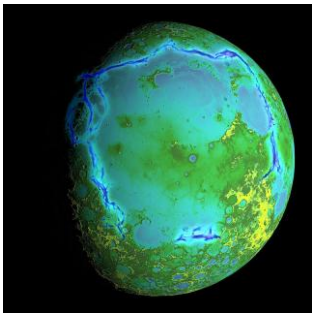




Chang'e-5-T1 orbiting the Moon

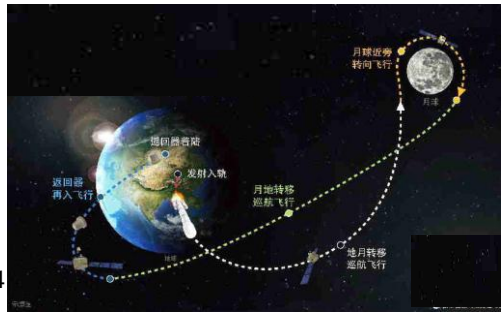


The Earth, photo by Chang'e-5-T1



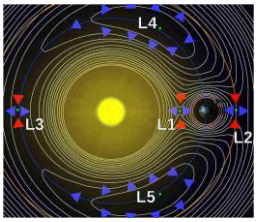
Ocean of Storms, landing site for Chang'e-5, and Apollo 12

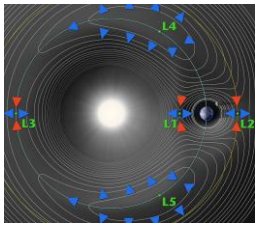
Crater Kármán, the Chang'e-4 landing site

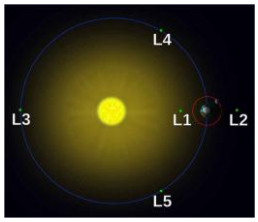


Chang'e-5-T1 orbiting the Moon on its way back to Earth

The lunar probe orbited the Moon four days after it was launched. On its was back it let go of a capsule which landed at Siziwang in Inner Mongolia on 31 October 2014.



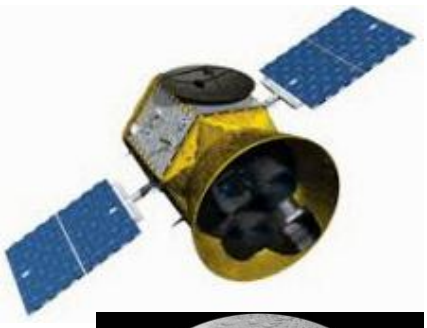


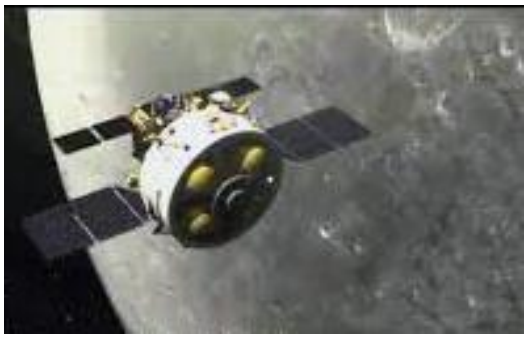


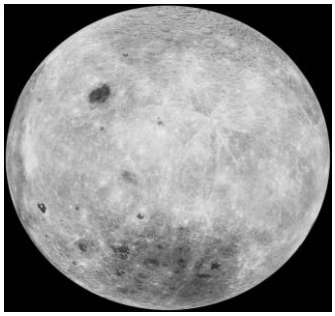
The probe then continued towards the Earth/Moon. It orbited around L2 until 4 January 2015. On January 11 2015 the probe entered its orbit around the Moon.

Chang'e-4, December 2018-19

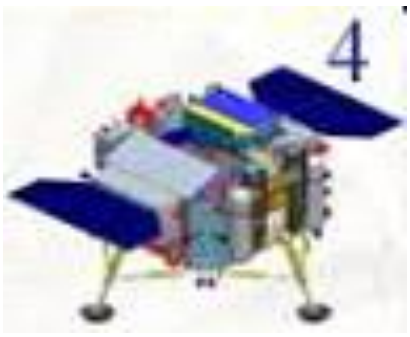
Landing at Aitken Basin
Crater Kármán
Far side of the Moon

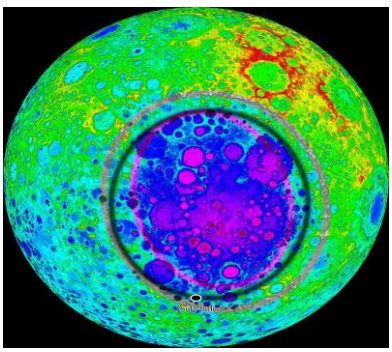






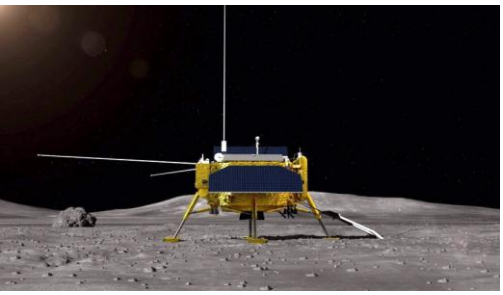
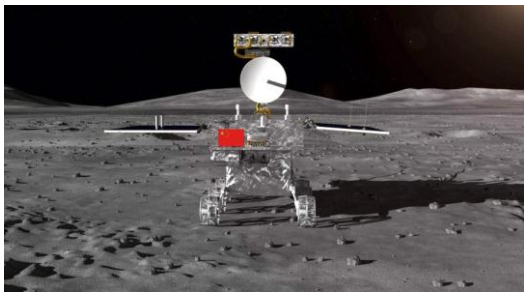
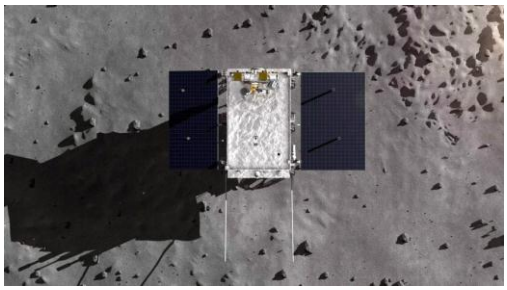
South Pole-Aitken Basin
Photo by lunar probe Clementine



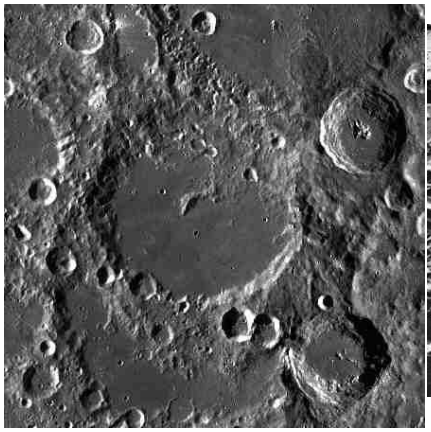
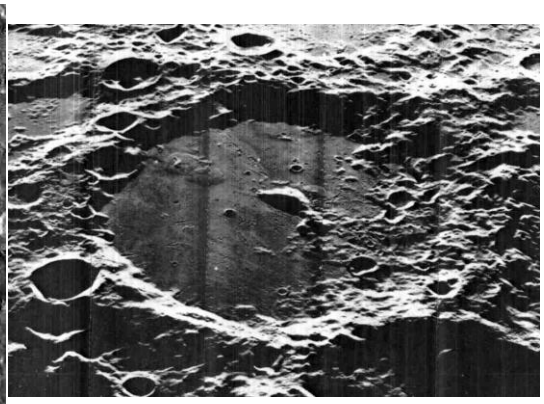


South Pole-Aitken Basin
Photo by lunar probe Clementine

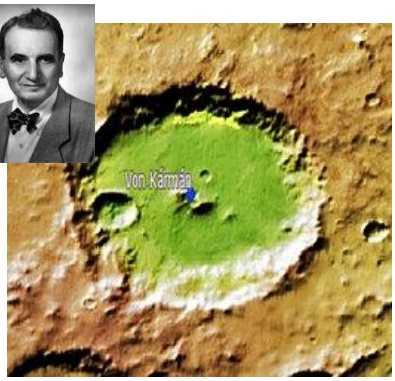
Chang'E-4's landing site at Von Kármán Crater, Northwestern South Pole-Aitken Basin

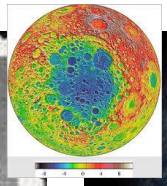
Landningsplats i von Kármán krater på månens baksida. Också en mystisk krater och där ska månbilen utföra sitt uppdrag, Frågan är om det finns någon månbas där också.

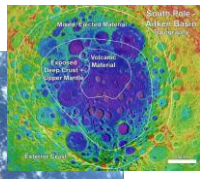





Crater von Kármán has a diameter of 180 kilometres, its depth is unknown, a dark crater. This crater was named after the Hungarian von Kármán. Theodore von Kármán, originally Kármán Tódor, born on 11 May 1881 in Budapest, died 7 May 1963 in Aachen, was a Hungarian-American scientist in aereodynamics and flight technology. He founded and built Jet Propulsion Laboratory i Pasadena, California and his name is connected to vortex streets. - von Kármán withdrew from the academic world in 1959 and was appointed professor emeritus at California Institute of Technology. When President Kennedy awarded him a medal, he was the first individual to receive the new medal United States National Medal of Science.

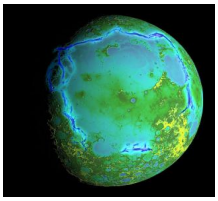
Von Kármán (Martian crater) has a diameter of 90 kilometres, he is there, too





The actual area of the Moon, the Aitken Basin is a favourite landing site on the far side of the Moon. (Have the Soviet Union and the USAF (via the Clentine lunar project) tried to land there, too. Unknown landings which have probably failed and have not been leaked to the general public. More info at **Industry, *The Arrival of the Neutron Star*,** pp 55-59.

Chang'e-5, and Chang'e-6, around 2020-2124

Charactristics of China's space activities are the meticulousness, security, and transparacy in relation to the general public.

, safety

Lunar probe **Chang'e-5's** mission is to go to the Moon, carry out a soft landing at the Ocean of Storms on the front side of the Moon and work with various assignments, like collecting various stones and return with the samples to our world for further research. They would land in Mongolia.

The mission for **Chang'e-6'**s is not yet announced, but it also be a return trip with a soft landing on the front or far side of the Moon. Preparations are ongoing.

This topic continues…

Conquering Space II

Conquering Space II

Find more on: Conquering Space II