



Apollo Program: Overview

On July 20th 1969 the USA reported about the successful first manned Moon landing with Apollo 11. In the night to July 21st there was a so called live broadcast of the astronauts stepping on the Moon. An involved scientist told me that at that time 30% of the Americans thought that this Moon landing was faked.

The following table gives an overview of the 6 reported Moon landings. All of them were accompanied by a live broadcast over radio and television, which I contemporarily witnessed. The landings are mainly documented with photos and film footage. Apollo 13 did not land on the Moon due to a defect, but the crew returned safely to the Earth after a reported turn around the Moon.

| Mission | Duration of the Mission | Date of the Landing | Commander Lunar Module Pilot | Command Module Pilot |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|
| Apollo 11 | 16.-24.7.1969 | 20.7.1969 | Neil Armstrong Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. | Michael Collins |
| Apollo 12 | 14.-24.11.1969 | 19.11.1969 | Charles Conrad Jr. Alan L. Bean | Richard F. Gordon Jr. |
| Apollo 13 | 11.-17.4.1970 | -- | James A. Lovell Jr. Fred W. Haise Jr. | John L. Swigert Jr. |
| Apollo 14 | 31.1.-9.2.1971 | 5.2.1971 | Alan B. Shepard Jr. Edgar D. Mitchell | Stuart A. Roosa |
| Apollo 15 | 26.7.-7.8.1971 | 30.7.1971 | David R. Scott James B. Irwin | Alfred M. Worden |
| Apollo 16 | 16.-27.4.1972 | 20.4.1972 | John W. Young Charles M. Duke Jr. | Thomas K. Mattingly II |
| Apollo 17 | 7.-19.12.1972 | 11.12.1972 | Eugene A. Cernan Harrison H. Schmitt | Ronald E. Evans |

Ref: http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/apollo/index.html

The so called 12 Moon Walkers are yellow marked.

As shown above not everybody accepts these Moon landings as real. One can distinguish the following 3 theories.

| Possible Theory | Personal Appraisal |
|--|--|
| 1) Transparent successes Official NASA version: 6 successful Moon landings. Everything happened as reported. The documentation is authentic. | Certainly not – as shown here. |
| 2) Embellished success The footage is staged (what is not declared), the documentation has contradictions. All the same Armstrong and Aldrin were on the Moon – or there was (at least) one secret successful Moon landing with a safe return to the Earth. Most probably such a mission would have taken place about in the same time as Apollo 11. | Rather not. Simply the rendezvous manoeuvre could not be managed well enough at that time. A one way mission, thus landing an astronaut safely on the Moon, would even today be a challenge. |
| 3) Staging Everything between the launches of the Saturn-V rockets and the splash-downs was staged. | I would make any bet that everything was only staged. |

The middle theory has the fewest exponents. There one could distinguish what all is accepted and what not.

All sources I know and which accept Apollo 12-17, accept also the landing of Apollo 11.

Apollo 12-17 seem to be more challenged than Apollo 11.

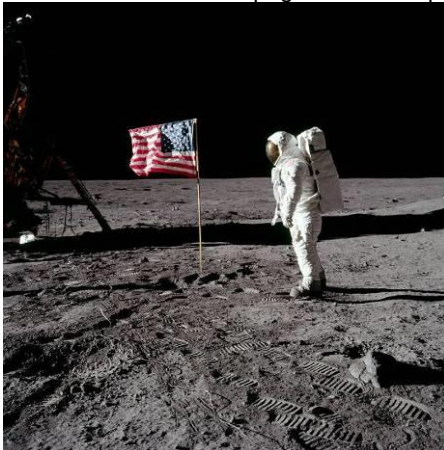
I focus on Apollo 11, the first and the most important one of this series.

NASA Pictures of the 1st Moon Landing of 1969: Moon or not Moon?



Picture 1 and 2 are from the NASA homepage, as most of today's published pictures:

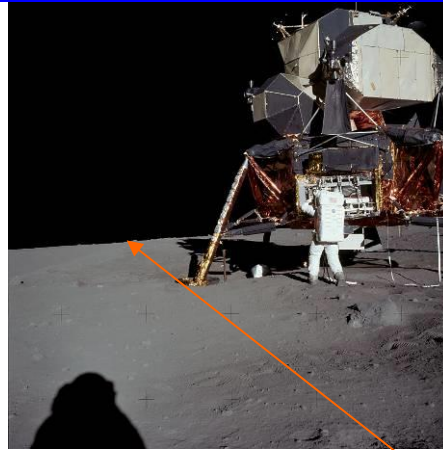
Link to the NASA homepage with these pictures: <http://www.history.nasa.gov/alsj/a11/images11.html> - Mag40



Pict. 1

Scenery in the flat Sea of Tranquility

<http://www.history.nasa.gov/alsj/a11/AS11-40-5875.jpg> (Link to the picture)



Pict. 2

The scene is only visible up to this border, nothing seems to be behind it.

<http://www.history.nasa.gov/alsj/a11/AS11-40-5928.jpg> (Link to the picture)



Picture from the video which was directly broadcasted in 1969. Also here the scene ends at a similar border as in picture 2.



Re-enactment of the picture on the left with a similar horizon – but only thanks to the covered background.

The unnatural low horizon without any background is an indication of studio pictures: one can only see the illuminated part of the studio.

First personal appraisal and benefit:

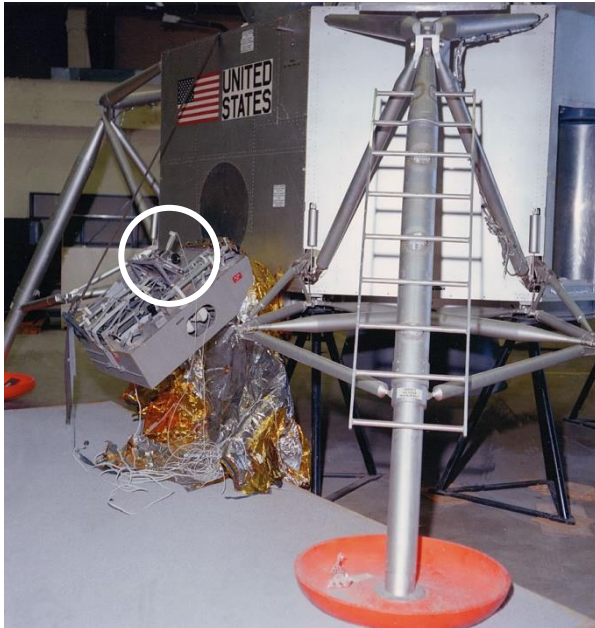
With these pictures and the “live” broadcast, which had been available already before the expedition, the Moon landing got a perfect media event. Everybody has it in best remembrance and due to the high quality of the pictures also in a colourful one.

The discussion can be more open now and there are for the time being other questions to ask, e.g.: would the astronauts have hardly made any pictures to be able to focus on the experiments – or wouldn't they have been in the position to make so many high quality pictures in the short time?

With the knowledge that all these are studio pictures, all detail discussions about unnatural illumination, the waving flag, missing traces from the rocket engine and other possible inconsistencies are now superfluous and clarified in all.

Result of Critical Reviews

My thesis has been challenged several times (see Technical Annex); thereby it has even more been confirmed. A nice resulting detail is the position and tilt of the TV camera. This can be seen in the following two training pictures, which correspond well with the NASA documentation about Apollo 11:



Lunar Module with the ladder in the front and the TV camera in the back.

<http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/pao/History/alsj/a11/ap11-S69-31585.jpg>



The TV camera is mounted on the MESA (Modular Equipment Storage Assembly) with a tilt, so that also the bottom of the ladder would be visible on the diagonal of the image.

<http://history.nasa.gov/alsj/a11/ap11-S69-31584.jpg>

As a consequence the live video should have appeared tilted as well in 1969, as the following pictures demonstrate:



View from the tilted TV camera



Same picture, as it should have appeared on a television set (just rotated)



Official still image from the live video.

(The left and the middle picture were established from the original one on the right.)

The so called live video has therefore not been shot from the official camera position. This contradiction is not a proof for studio pictures, because the documentation could just be wrong. But at another location of the documentation the tilt of the camera is taken to explain the tilted horizon ...



Addendum considering the Radiation Risk

A Radiation Analysis performed in 2010 showed the following results:

- Only with luck, i.e. if the Sun does not emit any noteworthy ionising proton radiation, one can endure a Moon flight without radiation damage.
- The officially reported total dose value of 1.8 mGray for a flight to the Moon and back could only have been achieved with an at least 7 mm thick aluminium (equivalent) radiation shielding and with an almost perfectly quiet Sun.

Conclusion:

Because of the various inconsistencies in the Apollo 11 documentation and because of the downplayed high radiation risk one can conclude that

- only a facade was shown to the public in 1969
- Armstrong & Co. must always have remained below 500 km altitude

Also the historical development of (manned) space flight supports this conclusion: as fast as the ability for manned space flights to orbital heights of 1000km and beyond up to the Moon should have been built up in the sixties, as fast it seemed to collapse in 1973, and no astronaut could ever fly up to an orbital height of 1000km until now.

Instead of orbital heights you could also take other abilities as rendezvous manoeuvres, landings with retro-rockets on a big celestial body and many other things.

Speculation:

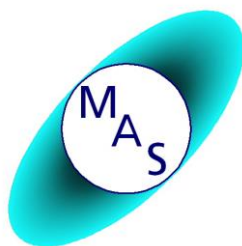
Parallel to the show and under exclusion of the public some landing attempts or successful Moon landings may have taken place (see www.aulis.com).

Outlook:

Thanks to the today's information potential it is now possible for everybody to see through these fakes.

But the willingness to look into this matter in an unbiased way is often not yet available. In this sense NASA & Co. did an extremely solid work and they still do it today.

I think that nowadays we can learn therefrom for other areas of life.



**Maerki
Analytics
for Space**