



The moon, no doubt



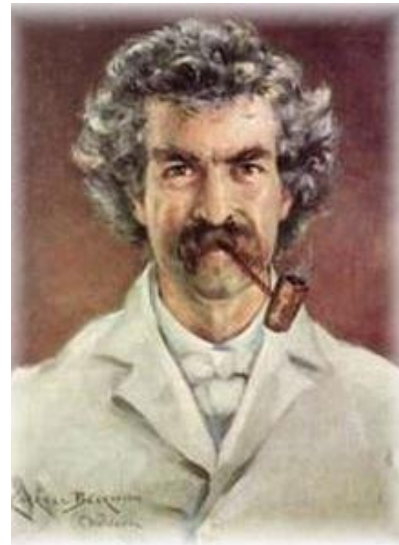
But here too?
 What makes us safe there?
"The Eagle has landed !"
 Did he, silently and without a trace?
 ...a few meters in front of the black wall?

The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

How about the moon landing in 1969? Are you one of those people who think this has long been resolved?

The lie is quickly told. The truth requires more attention.

What are the really relevant facts here ?



It's easier to fool people than to convince them that they have been fooled.

-Mark Twain

**The Apollo Story, by René Droz, dipl. electrical engineer
 ETH, V7.3**



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

summary

Nothing is more powerful than the (arrogant) power of majority opinion.

A historic event in human history happened 50 years ago. But whether everything really happened exactly as it is in the books was doubted again and again. The longer people deal with it, the fewer emotional moments and the skepticism increases that here, as with many other earth-shattering stories, the truth was not always in the foreground. It is worth looking back at the time from a sober perspective and making comparisons with other narratives in recent world history.

Lies have always accompanied world politics, because they are used by the powerful for their goals and are still relevant today. Sometimes they have been unmasked after months, sometimes it takes decades for better public knowledge to become established. No, the serious moon landing critics do not belong to the world conspiracy theorists, many are unbiased and independent scientists who understand physics, technology and mathematics and recognize possible connections with politics. The search for the truth is their motivation.

Here it is shown: For the staging of the main act of this spectacle, all that was needed was the strong political will of an injured superpower, a manageable team of clever specialists and an enthusiastic audience of millions. The media took care of the rest.

Even if one takes the position that there is no absolute evidence to fake the moon landing, there is also no evidence to confirm a real moon landing. It just depends on the level of knowledge and trust in the sources of information that lead one to one conclusion or the other.

The question is simple: do we really want to know or is it enough to believe?



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Shortlist points of contention (with wikipedia , not NASA!)

These questions could prove the moon landing fake:

WIKIPEDIA Hundreds of <u>ferry</u> attempts have been successful.		[T01]	[2] No, lunar modules <i>never</i> flown successfully! Only evidence with LLTV on the left! (crash)
WIKIPEDIA The <u>waving</u> flag was touched by an astronaut each time when it waves		[B12]	[6.1] No, the waving flag is <i>not</i> touched 3x astronauts! Better look! (Evidence)
WIKIPEDIA The <u>fuel</u> burned <u>invisibly</u>.		[B07]	[6.6] No, you can also see 'hypergolic fuel'! Compare with Soyuz or Space Shuttle! (Evidence)
WIKIPEDIA The <u>camera</u> (and film) never got hotter than 30°C		[B08]	[6.7] No, the camera <i>gets</i> hotter than 30°C on the moon! Also: exposure to X-rays!
Blick! The <u>Moon Sand</u> has a very special property.		[B13]	[6.12] No, the sand <i>doesn't</i> stick without moisture! (Video)
WIKIPEDIA (There is no statement on this)		[B15]	[6.14] Abandoned life support system (backpack) on the moon. Silence on that. Original NASA Picture.
WIKIPEDIA The total <u>radiation dose</u> was in the green		[F03]	[7.14] Miscalculation: The VanAllen belt <i>is</i> a problem for NASA! (Evidence / Video NASA)
WIKIPEDIA (There is no statement on this)		[T03]	[7.16] Real rover TV from the moon would have been impossible: there is silence. (Evidence)
WIKIPEDIA (There is no statement on this)		[B16]	[7.19] Too short response time in the moon radio: There is silence about this. (Video)

Is this beginning enough to pique your interest?
Every single piece of evidence leads to the moon landing being exposed!



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

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reference list

	credentials	Source	Video length	original	Uploaded updated
R1	Where are the moon rocks gone? (bluewin.ch)	bluewin			13.9.2018
R2	A supposed moon rock in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam turned out to be petrified wood during an examination world (hna.de)	World			8/30/2009
R3	Apollo 11 Press Conference - YouTube		V 83:23	1969	23.7.2010
R4	NASA ADMITS WE NEVER WENT TO THE MOON - YouTube		V 9:05		< 2018
R5	'The Eagle Has Landed' - YouTube		V 2:49	1969	
R6	Original footage of the first moon landing missing NZZ	NZZ		2006	16.8.2006
R7	Thomas Baron - The Flat Earth Wiki (tfes.org)				1/22/2015
R8	THE FAKE MOON LANDING & THE MURDER OF GUS GRISSOM - Fighting Monarch				22.8.2019
R9	Mond(f) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BmeDSOgmElgie https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BmeDSOgmElg- YouTube	Robert Stein	V 20:20		< 2015
R10	The Moon Swindle - Was the Moon Landing Faked? - YouTube	Norman Investigative	V 30:16		30.9.2017
R11	50 Years Apollo 11: The Moon (F)lie #moon landing Kla.TV	Andreas Marki	V 4:30 p.m		20.7.2019
R12	50 years moon (f) lie - Andreas Märki in conversation with Robert Stein - YouTube	Robert Stein & Andreas Marki	V 73:42		12/27/2019
R13	Gerhard Wisnewski - The Moon(f)lie - Bing https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=l%c3%bcgen+im+weltraum&docid=608026271048094355&mid=BE0946CAD3736A35CFD1BE0946CAD3736A35CFD1&view=detail&FORM=VIREvideohttps://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=l%c3%bcgen+im+weltraum&docid=608026271048094355&mid=BE0946CAD3736A35CFD1BE0946CAD3736A35CFD1&view=detail&FORM=VIRE	Gerhard Wisnewski	V 63:59		12.7.2019
R14	50 Years Apollo 11 Moon (F) Lie - Andreas Märki - Buy Book bookplate	Dipl. Ing ETH, A.Märki			2019
R15	https://Apollophotos.ch	Dipl. Ing ETH, A.Märki		2009	2021
R16	Neil Armstrong - NASA's Parrots & Truth's Protective Layers - YouTube	youtube	V 2:30 (short)	1994	10/01/2012
R17	How much does a trip to the moon cost? \$28 billion trade newspaper	trade newspaper			22.9.2020
R18	Apollo 11 Moon Landing Never Happened Moon Hoax Proof Full Documentary - YouTube	taranda	V 4:43:50		11/11/2018



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R19	NASA Scientists Admit Moon Landing Was https://empirenews.net/nasa-scientists-admit-moon-landing-was-a-hoax/Hoax Empire News	Empire News			01/02/2015
R20	Moon Landing Hoax- NASA Scientist Admits We CANNOT Go Through https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LOM-cSa93IMVan https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LOM-cSa93IMVan Allen Belts! - YouTube	youtube	V 5:07		9/30/2016
R21	The APOLLO website (gernot-geise.de)	Gernot L. Geise		2006	2004
R22	The fake of the American moon landings 1969 ff (dillum.ch)	Dillum.ch			2010
R23	Landing scene Apollo 11 (apollophotos.ch)	Dipl. Ing ETH, A.Märki			2010
R24	Conan: "I watched you guys on TV" Buzz Aldrin: "No you didn't!" (bitchute.com)	youtube			18.3.2022
R25	 (166) Apollo's Laser Lies - YouTube	Raphael Hausmann			26.9.2020
R26	Hadley: a study in fakery (apollophotos.ch)	Dipl. Ing ETH, A.Märki			2010
R27	Apollo Investigation, Photographed on the Sea of Tranquility https://www.aulis.com/tranquility.htm by Andreas Märki https://www.aulis.com/tranquility.htm https://www.aulis.com/tranquility.htm	Dipl. Ing ETH, A.Märki			2019
R28	NASA Invites US Industry to Build Additional Astronaut Moon Landers	NASA			2022
R30	SpaceX loses 40 satellites in solar storm				
R31	American Moon	Massimo Mazzicco			2017
R32	LOLA Simulator	NASA			1965
R33	Apollo https://www.wikispooks.com/w/index.php?title=Apollo_program&redirect=no - Public opinionprogram https://www.wikispooks.com/w/index.php?title=Apollo_program&redirect=no - Public opinion- https://www.wikispooks.com/w/index.php?title=Apollo_program&redirect=no - Public opinionWikispooks https://www.wikispooks.com/w/index.php?title=Apollo program&redirect=no - Public opinion	wikispooks			



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

R34	Triboelectric Charging Slide 1 (nasa.gov)	NASA			2016 (upd)
R35	Space Radiation: The Number One Risk to Astronaut Health beyond Low Earth Orbit - PMC (nih.gov)	NASA			2014 (upd)
R36	Crypto AG: A Cold War espionage thriller - SWI swissinfo.ch	swissinfo			2020
R37	AS17-141-21608HR.jpg (2340x2350) (nasa.gov) Evidence Photo [B15]	NASA			1972

Mainstream counter-theses					
ReferenceID	Source	Type	name and link	original	
[GT1]	ingenieur.de "experts"		Moon landing - all fake	EN 2020	
[GT2]	View		Why the moon landing should have been a fake	Switzerland 2019	
[GT3]	Watson		Was the moon landing a fake 13 fact check claims	Switzerland 2018	
[GT4]	right		Is the moon landing considered a fake, 10 myths about the moon landing	Switzerland 2018	
[GT5]	time		Nothing can be seen in the telescope	EN 2014	
[GT6]	SWR		Moon landing - The most successful conspiracy theory	EN 2019	
[GT7]	3 sat		How the https://www.3sat.de/wissen/nano/wie-kam-es-zur-mondluege-100.html moon lie came https://www.3sat.de/wissen/nano/wie-kam-es-zur-mondluege-100.html into the world	EN 2019	
[GT8]	Origins Excellence Cluster		THE MOON LIE - WERE THE AMERICANS ON THE MOON?	EN	
[GT9]	The standard		The photo "evidence" of the conspiracy theorists for the https://www.derstandard.de/story/2000105013644/die-foto-beweise-der-verschwoerungstheoretiker-fuer-die-mondluegemoon https://www.derstandard.de/story/2000105013644/die-foto-beweise-der-verschwoerungstheoretiker-fuer-die-mondluege	EN 2019	
[GT10]	Youtube - Pro7		moon landing a lie? A German mission wants to clarify things on the ground	EN 2020	
[GT11]	German Wikipedia		https://de-academic.com/dic.nsf/dewiki/970916 moon lie https://de-academic.com/dic.nsf/dewiki/970916	EN	
[GT12]	Thomas Breitenbücher		The moon landing: truth or lies	EN 2018	
[GT13]	DW		Did the moon landing really happen?	EN 2019	



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[GT14]	Rainer Kayser		The https://www.weltraum-aktuell.de/index.php/artikel/259-die-mondluegemoon lie https://www.weltraum-aktuell.de/index.php/artikel/259-die-mondluege	EN 2013
[GT15]	Luxembourg word		The "moon landing lie"	EN 2012
[GT16]	The world		Conspiracy theories - The moon landing lie	EN 2009
[GT17]	Frankfurter Rundschau		Moon Landing Conspiracy Theories: Is There Any Truth?	EN 2019
[GT18]	RTL		Good ground for a conspiracy theory	EN 2019
[GT19]	News.at		45 years of moon landing: conspiracy theories live on	AT 2014
Neutral				
[N1]	Roland Fischer uni.be		A Moon Landing? What Moon Landing?	Switzerland 2019



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

7 reasons to doubt

Why is a staging the most believable scenario?

Given this political starting point, points 1 & 2 in combination should have triggered basic skepticism in every journalist!

Then 3 & 4 were added.

Why wasn't anyone looking closely at all the pictures back then? And asking questions?

Correction:

Of course there were skeptics back then. Americans were themselves the most skeptical: 30% tended not to believe in authenticity. But none of us wanted to hear that.

1 . Everyone saw the takeoff and landing on Earth. Nobody except the astronauts was present at the moon landing. NASA is the sole source of all info.

2 . The lunar module of that time could not be demonstrated in working order. That goes against a professional approach.

(The first time a rocket engine was proven to land a heavy device was in 2015 with Space-X.)

3 . The "evidence" for the moon landing that NASA always cites is not watertight.

4 . The appearance of the astronauts after their mission was anything but believable. In 1994, Neil Armstrong made a classified confession.

5 . In 1969, the maneuvering technology was not able to dock 2 ballistic missiles to each other in the specified (given) time. Gemini proved that all of this would have taken much longer.

6 . Some of NASA's documents are so inconsistent that the credibility of the entire mission is compromised.

7. NASA scientists today admit that the solution to travel beyond the VanAllen-belt has not yet been found .



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

American motivation

Why did the Americans do this and had no other choice?



"We go to the Moon !"

Spirit of optimism under President Kennedy



"Can you really do it?"



Robert Seamans should have been his successor. He does not take office. I wonder why?

Nobody claims that the announcement of the moon flight and the first efforts to carry it out were not real and that the whole thing was designed as a hoax from the start.

Enthusiasm

phase

But as early as 1963, President Kennedy had doubts about the expense and yield of a manned moon flight and wanted to personally insure himself with NASA boss Webb whether this moon landing is possible and realistic at all and how it could be made more cost-effective. The race with the Soviet Union for the trip to the moon, if it were really to be started, would have to be won by then. Webb focused all of his attention, priorities and organization on this goal of President Kennedy and was filled with confidence that given the resources he could achieve the goal. Conversation Kennedy - Webb [R31]

Attempted cooperation with the Soviet Union

Kennedy tried to involve the Soviet Union in a joint lunar flight expedition. However, Khrushchev received negative feedback from his experts regarding the difficulties to be solved and certainly did not want to become the expedition's junior partner. After Kennedy's assassination, the moon flight project had already been launched and had to be continued by Lyndon B. Johnson. The Soviets initially pursued their own moon travel project for a while, but then their chief engineer Karaliow died in 1966 and nobody could have continued the program. Several accidents during the launch of the largest rocket subsequently overshadowed Russian space travel.

Sobering

phase

The Vietnam War meanwhile took over the political attention in the USA and many finances of the state budget. At the same time, many problems were still open and some were still unknown. One of the intentions during this time is to cut back on



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



1968: America in a dubious reputation for 'Western values



NASA: You should fix it



James Webb, **NASA Director** 1961-68 was a pioneer for a long time
(Apollo 1 to Apollo 8)



"No, it does not work out this way!"

Why did he retire in 1968 at the age of 62 and not let his career be crowned with the moon landing?

ould have been eliminated or prevented if NAA took the proper steps to do so. Almost every appen. This is why I say, that if the leadman, or assistant supervisor took the proper action

- Lack of coordination between people in responsible positions.
- Lack of communication between almost everyone.
- The fact that people in responsible positions did not take many of the problems seriously
- Engineers operating equipment instead of technical people.
- Many technicians do not know their job. This is partly due to the fact that they are const
- People are lax when it comes to safety.
- People are lax when it comes to maintaining cleanliness levels.
- We do not make a large enough effort to enforce the PQCP.
- People do not get an official tie-in time period.
- We do not maintain proper work and systems records.

Baron Report

extensive test programs. The NAA should have checked the safety aspects, but had too little time and money. Now James E. Webb was no longer confident and bemoaned President Johnson about the lack of funds and the lack of time.
Conversation Webb-Johnson [R31]

Hundreds of problems were found and by 1967 it seems to have become quite obvious that the schedule was too ambitious and the unresolved problems too great. In 1967, the NAA made a status report that revealed the systemic flaws that led to these problems. After the Apollo 1 accident, the Apollo project was threatened with complete collapse. James Webb gave dismal predictions for the (timely) success of the Apollo project, quit his job and retired 6 months later. The designated successor Robert Seamans did not take up this office, but resigned and with him also the astronaut Walter Schirra, who had been promising for the nomination at the first flight to the moon. Not only the (actually only supposed) competition with the Soviet Union in the cold war hindered a task of this project, also the home audience would not have understood that one simply gives up the moon flight now. Years of propaganda and billions in orders from industry had gained such momentum that a decreed end would probably have cost many a politician's career. What to do now? NASA meanwhile had all the instruments ready to simulate a moon landing. During this time, the concrete efforts to sell such a simulation as a moon flight were probably born.

Only after it was not possible to demonstrate the maneuverability of the lunar module on earth in the final phase did observers begin to have doubts as to whether this planned moon landing could really be completed on time. The decade **Kennedy** had envisaged was almost over, the moon flight was planned and it would have been politically **fatal to cast doubt on the power of American politics by announcing** a postponement . The Nixon administration would never have afforded such a defeat to the devastated nation. The year 1968 with the murder of Martin Luther King and that of the presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy, with the uprisings of the blacks and their bloody suppression, with the Tet offensive of the Vietcong and the Vietnam War, which got into trouble, with the national and international protests, all of this brought the nation to the brink of credibility as a leading Western power. A failure in the moon landing was not possible under these circumstances. " Failure was no option ", said the



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The Lunar Module came into play with Apollo-9.



George Low, Thomas Paine, James Fletcher: 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-77
They took turns as [NASA directors](#) in rapid succession. Why in such a successful time?

How often did the gentlemen upstairs talk to the gentleman downstairs?

astronauts themselves later. **We ourselves should have simply noticed that this is not meant analogously, but literally !** They were given no options that could have led to disaster.

First came the moon flights without landing (Apollo 8,9,10), which did not require a moon landing but still required penetration through the VanAllen Belt. Interesting is the fact that with Apollo-8 this problem never came up. Did you calculate that without getting out, the radiation dose would be in the green range, or did you come to the conclusion that we can also simulate the *moon flight* , not just the *moon landing* ?

The reason of state vs. the lunar module: " Failure was no optional "

The interpretations range from: "Nothing was allowed to go wrong and therefore nothing could go wrong." to «We had no choice, we had to participate»

Suddenly (around the time Thomas O. Paine took over as NASA director), the interim results of the wider Apollo project were not so freely shared with the public. NASA began to implement a strict regime of communications. A uniform press office informed the journalists and the depth of the technical information was specified. Inquiries about technical details were therefore useless. It was clear that the country's strategic leadership was increasingly taking control of the project and only published what was in the interests of reporting on its success. NASA lives exclusively from state funds and was dependent on the entire Apollo project being successfully completed and from this point of view this should not be jeopardized by questioning the technology developed so far. Such an organization fills all executive positions with suitable people who pull together. The others can join or go.

Further, especially unsuccessful tests of the lunar module, for example, were not in the interests of state *raison d'être* and so it was not surprising that there were no more pictures of them later. In their euphoria for the project, the world public was satisfied with NASA's explanation: "We built a new version and it works now".

The fact is: mankind saw a landing of a heavy capsule with a rocket engine (but) for the first time in 2015, when it succeeded after many years of trials by the Space-X company.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



R. Nixon , President USA 1968-72

One can rule out that President Nixon knew nothing about it.

At a time when leadership is primarily focused on media work, the resources for important technical decisions are absorbed. Extremely unlikely that the several hundred pending problems would be solved in such a time without having been communicated in detail.

He was probably the head of the action:



[Zbigniew Brzezinski](#), 1928-2017. Is that perhaps the strategic purpose of the exercise?

Complex measurement and control processes require fast computers and intelligent software.

Zbigniew Brzezinski: The only world power.

Not because of military strength. Because of the information monopoly. It is significant to choose this event as a symbol of leadership power. Brzezinski was an advisor to President Lyndon B. Johnson, 1964-1968, an advisor to President J. Carter, and a critic of Kissinger's and Nixon's detente policies.

Meanwhile, after more than 50 years, there is some resistance to this epoch-making lie. NASA Chief Scientist Alan Anderson has apparently admitted that NASA was forced to take this step. Other scientists who are working on the new moon flight mission have to justify their work and cannot avoid admitting that passing the <https://nomoonlanding.ch/public/downloadable/moon/VanAllanGuertel.pdf> **VanAllen** <https://nomoonlanding.ch/public/downloadable/moon/VanAllanGuertel.pdf> **belt** is not yet possible at all, so accordingly nobody can have succeeded.

But if America really wants to achieve this ambitious goal this time, then they need the best of all scientists. And they need plain text options to achieve an optimal effect. Free speech is still part of the socio-political doctrine in the USA.

If even scientists suffer from the doctrinal lies of those in power, then democracy is endangered. America, don't let it get to that point come!

Information monopoly and free speech are incompatible. You have to choose one of the two.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

With lies and maybe even murder to become a world power?

Where is the US moral leadership?



What then is the difference to Russia or the former Soviet Union?

**50 years after the last Apollo moon flight:
Isn't it time to clean up now?**



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

The gigantic swindle

How could he be heard in the world?



Apollo 11 on TV

We all wanted to believe it!

The moon landing story of Apollo is firmly anchored in all history books of the western world. Historical fact is what is commonly believed and no one has been able to prove otherwise. The power of images and the power of science shape the truths of today. In 1969, when it happened, everyone was excited to be able to take part in this historical world event and the writer also spent the night in front of the television with the incredibly bad but highly emotional images of the moon from NASA. Even then there were doubters who drew attention to any discrepancies. In addition, there have always been and still are people who generally do not believe anything that is publicly preached as truth. But all of these together had not the slightest chance of being heard, neither in the media, nor in science, nor at the regulars' table. All of them were thrown into the pot of conspiracy theorists who believe in abstruse world conspiracies that are so crude that you could dismiss these people one and all as cranks.

We all wanted to believe that, for the first time in world history, mankind had succeeded in flying to the moon and returning from there, just as President Kennedy had postulated in the early 1960s. With many small but spectacular and well-communicated steps of the Apollo program, the confidence in American space travel was so strengthened by the media that experts and laypeople hardly had any doubts that the last step was real and not somehow in a secret zone could have arisen. Mind you, there can be no doubt, most of it was real. No one can seriously doubt that tens of thousands of jobs were working on the technology that was then used in space travel. But was everything we saw real?



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Solid facts: NASA is sole source (Argument 1)

[2] The Disabled Lunar Module



plastic foil and tape. 1 of 3 crashes was filmed (05/06/1968).



Apollo 16 Lunar Module descending and landing: Torn plastic.

Even with today's fast computers, it is not possible to balance the overturning torque with a single rocket motor. The really working rocket engines, which are suitable for landing, therefore have at least 3 nozzles.

In the first picture a recording of the "landed" lunar module at Apollo-16. Note the unprofessional structure.

Image 2: The last vehicle seen in action on Earth. It crashed a few meters above the ground during the main rehearsal on May 6, 1968. It was obviously completely uncontrollable when landing and the pilot Armstrong saved himself with the ejection seat. Who at NASA would take responsibility for taking this vehicle to the moon or modifying it without major testing again?

Which supplier company or internal development department would make such a decision? If the top boss hadn't ordered it that way and took responsibility himself? And what top boss could and would do that in this situation?

Image 3 + 4: At which school do they make space vehicles like this?

Dennis Cimino (engineer), on Grumman's LM plans: "I looked at these drawings extensively. . . The designs are completely and wholly inadequate. Anybody with any physics and design background . . . would take one look at it and dismiss it offhand as being foolish and goofy."

Bill Woods (engineer), on the LM proposal from Grumman: A 110-page document for a \$6.9 billion program is an "outrageously small document. . . . There's no way that a reviewer could determine whether or not the contractor is going to accomplish anything worthwhile based on 110 pages of documentation for that size program." (Programs of similar size and cost are *tens of thousands* of pages long.) "You wouldn't need a very long proposal if you weren't really going to build a LM that really had to work. If you were going to be building LMs that ended up in museums or on displays, then you could probably do that for a few million dollars, and that might only require a 110-page proposal."

Statements by engineers.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

NASA Evidence: Disqualified (Argument 3)

[3] The useless NASA "evidence" for the moon landing

As proof of the reality of the moon landing, the following themes are repeatedly cited:

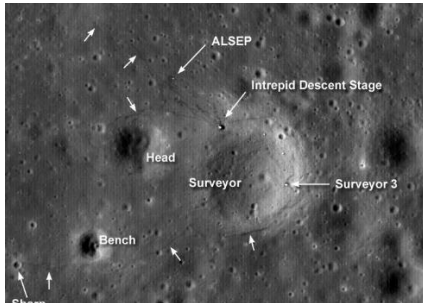
(3.1) The "brought moon rock"



(1) The Dutch laughed at this moon rock (2) From Antarctica

An expedition to the Antarctic was undertaken by NASA in 1967 under the direction of Wernher von Braun to find such stones: Terrestrial moon rock! See also below (Massimo Mazzucco)

(3.2) The new pictures of the LRO from the landing site



Great how you can see the Apollo remains here

3.1 First of all you have to know that there is natural moon rock that has practically fallen down (e.g. during an impact on the moon) and there are moon rocks brought back by earlier US and also SU probes, but not that much. What does not exist are scientifically recognized criteria that clearly indicate whether it is moon rock and certainly not what type it is.

The indications that the "brought" basalt ("moon rock") could not exist on earth have never been scientifically confirmed. According to Märki, he made an effort and met with zero interest. The scientific attitude of the ETH professors involved can be questioned! A good scientist would have the right answers ready in such a case! At least a reference to documentation or its lack would have been appropriate. The situation is of course also difficult and perhaps insoluble because the moon is descended from the earth and can therefore also have similar rock formations.

other hand, a counterexample is known: The Apollo 11 moon rock , which was handed over to the Dutch government via the American government, has been examined and apparently not from the moon. But those who believe in the moon landing would rather question the operative management of the museum than the moon landing. Otherwise, Apollo moon rock has apparently been given away to many places, including the 50 American state governments. In the 1990s they were considered lost until they were officially found again and many of them were found again . Small stones are cast in acrylic and no one will ever want to examine it.

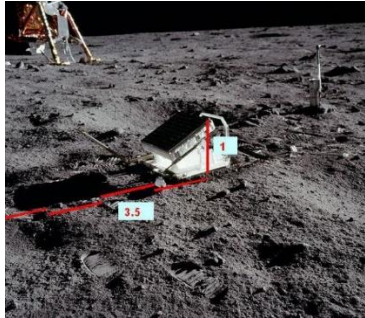
3.2 The Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter recently launched by NASA on the lunar orbit transmits sharp images with the landing sites of the Apollo missions, according to [GT1]. Compared to what is possible today, such as with Google Earth, these images make an antediluvian impression. They are not convincing and are provided with manipulated auxiliary graphics so that one knows what the client actually wants to say!

If we assume that a NASA agency is commissioned to create such a documentation using the available image material, it will in no case come to the conclusion: We can't find anything! You will search until you have something more or less suitable and then prepare it for public information until the order is fulfilled. This is what the pictures shown look like. They don't prove anything. The few recognizable shadow pixels would also be easily manipulated with today's image processing options.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

(3.3) The attached reflector that measures the earth distance



(3.4) The hammer and spring experiment at Apollo 15. Image with comparison see videos (below)



(3.5) The sun sail experiment brought by Prof. Geiss from Bern



They are all worthless!

3.3 The reflector "left behind" by an Apollo mission, which sends the laser beam back to the earth and so one can measure the exact distance of the moon, is also often used as "evidence" for the moon landing. However, it has long been clear that the laser beam is also reflected without this reflector, since after 300,000 km the laser beam has fanned out much wider (approx. 100 x 100 m) than this eighth of a square meter of the reflector (approx. 30 x 40 cm). The fact that more came back from the reflector (1/80000) than from the ground (79999/80000) can hardly be measured. Incidentally, a fraction of the back radiation is sufficient to be able to precisely measure the distance between the earth and the moon.

In this document ([Lunar Laser Ranging: A Review | AULIS Online - Different](https://www.aulis.com/laser.htm) <https://www.aulis.com/laser.htm> [Thinking https://www.aulis.com/laser.htm](https://www.aulis.com/laser.htm)) calculations and investigations are published, which suggest an even higher degree of diversification. In addition, it was scientifically determined - also through comparisons with measurements from 1966 - that the so-called reflector - if it existed - has neither effects on the accuracy nor on the reliability of the measurements.

3.4 The Hammer-Feather Experiment (Apollo 15). It's meant to prove the astronauts are on the moon, where there's no atmosphere to levitate the feather to the ground slower than the hammer. In fact, the objects referred to as the hammer and the feather fall on the ground at about the same time. Unfortunately, the objects are so poorly recognizable that it is impossible to say anything precise about either the shape of the "quill" or the material. "Galileo is right!" Is the statement of the astronaut. Yes, he did, but that's not proof of the moon landing.

3.5 The solar wind experiment is actually not that interesting from a scientific point of view and consists only of proving that traces of alpha and beta radiation can be detected. Can be understood in any physics laboratory. The simplicity of such an experiment leads to the conclusion that Switzerland was misused as a guarantor for the trustworthiness of the scientific work. Why were there no more experiments with foreign participation before and after?



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

The behavior of the astronauts (argument 4)

[4] The astronauts' unbelievable appearance to the press after the mission.



Were these really the heroes who were the first people to set foot on another celestial body? No trace of enthusiasm or personal impressions of the lunar landscape, the starry sky, the heat or cold, the calm, the excitement? They appeared like robots, repeating their well-considered and rehearsed sentences of their tasks and procedures over and over again, using exactly the same words as they were heard on TV and in the press at the "time of the crime". These 3 heroes could have improvised with their feelings and impressions if they were real!

But with their body language, they came across as caught rascals who had discussed their prank, like good actors who followed the script exactly, or like the military ("Mission accomplished: What else do you want?").

It's also possible that their bad mood stems from the fact that they've been made aware of what happens if they say the wrong thing...

The astronauts all responded " No " to questions from the press about seeing stars. Even astronaut Collins went so far as to say **that he had no memory of seeing stars** . After all, he flew around the moon in the shadow of the moon. Impossible that he didn't see stars. There's no way he wouldn't remember!

Buzz Aldrin, who had already hit out when a journalist asked him if he had really been on the moon, says in one of his most recent interviews: (2022) CONAN: "I WATCHED YOU GUYS ON TV" BUZZ ALDRIN: "NO YOU DIDN'T!". He only saw an animation, there was no television there. And in another interview [R31] he warned young astronauts colleagues against disappointment!



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

The computer technology of the time (argument 5)

[5] Doubts about the docking technology and maneuverability in space



Technology of the 1960s: resistor, transistor, capacitor. A computer needs several 100,000 of them.

It is claimed today [\[in 1\]](#) that the "fast" computers in the lunar landing center calculated the trajectory for the ferry live and then "transmitted" the results. At the same time, there is talk in the discussion forums of a local "radar system" that was used for measurements to control the propulsion nozzles for the docking maneuver of the lunar module with the Apollo capsule. Apparently, the enthusiastic proponent scene is not entirely clear how the whole thing worked, but they still believe that they can calm the skeptics with it.

The former is not credible: the delay between the measurement and the control command is at least 5-8 seconds and, moreover, transmission with a thin radio connection bandwidth, which does not bring precise control. It is also not sufficient for an explanation that maneuvers of this type (Gemini) on the observable earth orbit took a multiple of the time (3 days). This necessary period of time depends almost exclusively on the accuracy of the measurement results and the precision of the control units, as well as on the optimal starting point (place+time) and only slightly on the rotational speed and the vertical distance at the optimal point in time 0. While the really relevant optimal starting point is on the Earth's orbit can be defined exactly, that on the moon was also provided with inaccuracy. Many course corrections would have had to take place, each of which would have taken a great deal of time, even more than was the case with the observable maneuvers in Earth orbit. This requires either precise measurements and enormous computing capacity or a large number of iterations, because every control command causes a change in all measured variables! With enough time it might have been possible, but certainly not in 3 hours and 41 minutes!

The second variant, the "radar" in the ferry, only measures the distance fairly accurately and the direction very imprecisely. The height, direction, flight angle, speed and distance of the two objects must match fairly well (with the exception of a few m, a few cm/s) before the docking process can be completed at best with manual commands. This radar would probably not even have been usable for the last phase of the docking process.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



Gemini had the advantage of the possibility of beacons that can be generated on Earth. It has none of that on the moon. How could the maneuver have succeeded there 10% of the time?

Computer technology in the early 1970s

The fastest computers back then had a maximum clock rate of 5-10 MHz. This means that the shortest time for a measurement is 100-200 ns. During this time, a beam of light travels 30-60 m with a laser or radar device. This is the accuracy with which distances can be measured. With this level of accuracy, automatic docking is impossible. The only options left are manual skill or a lot of time and a little luck or a lot of luck.

Where are the computers in the Apollo capsule?



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

The inconsistencies (argument 6 + 7)

[6] The inconsistencies in the images

It may be said in advance: It is unthinkable that some of the photos may be staged and the rest of the photos are real. If the moon landing had been real, despite all the inconsistencies of the technology and the environmental conditions, one would have been careful not to mix all the "real evidence" with staged sequences and thereby compromise the credibility of the mission. Therefore - for the assessment of the authenticity of the entire mission - all those images whose authenticity has to be doubted are of interest .

[GT 1] "Professionals" want an explanation for everything here

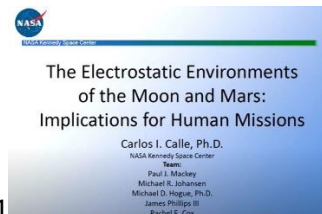
[GT 5] Here the time makes a "facts n check" and makes new claims that are simply wrong

These are the really open questions :

Why is the flag waving? (1)



P1



NASA: "Charging is no issue!"

Why aren't there any stars? (2)

[6.1] Waving flag (see video P1)

The waving flag at Apollo 11 is the most watched but also the least interesting scene. Of course, where the astronaut rams the flag, it will still be waving afterwards. Why is this example always used for discussion and not the one from Apollo -15, where the astronaut does not even touch the flag stand, but just walks past it? A voice from one forum - the only one trying to explain that event - suggested that it was an electrostatic force which caused the (massive) flag to be about 50-100 cm off (just very slightly so that it could also be missed) to the Swing brings, with a reasonable delay of about 1/2 second. For real? But the astronaut or this flag would have to be incredibly electrically charged. From the solar wind? Have you ever seen lightning at the discharge? She would have moved jerkily. The Bernoulli effect with the moving air mass in Area 51 is much more plausible!

In [GT5] it is claimed that the astronaut touched each flag that was waving. Then you should take a closer look: It's not like that! The flag deviates when approaching. There are at least 3 flag waving shots without direct human intervention.

[6.2] No stars visible

In all so-called "fact checks" it is claimed: "Yes, because of the contrast to the bright landscapes and the limited contrast range of the films". Yes of course! However, it would have been possible to record the wonderful moon-star sky (possibly with earth!) without bright landscapes, if one had wanted to. It doesn't make any sense at all that you might not have wanted this. That would have been an incredibly impressive picture! Even if you needed a tripod. Even if the exposure time would have taken a little longer. Consider: The moon also rotates



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



Black training plates for the astronauts ?

Why is stray light so excessive? (3)



P3: Excessive stray light/reflections

Why is the image detail so small? (4)

in the ecliptic, but 27 times slower around the earth's axis than the earth around itself. In addition, the stars shine much brighter and do not flicker because of the missing atmosphere. Hubble was still a long way off. Why shouldn't you want to show something like that back then? Does anyone want to claim that this was simply forgotten, or that it was not possible on such a well-prepared, scientifically accompanied mission?

I didn't find any good answers to this question in any of the " fact checkers " .

[6.3] Too much scattered light and reflections from headlights?

Reflections seem to document headlights [Video P3 at 10:04], which could explain the beautifully balanced illumination of the lunar module's shadowy sides .

The reflexes are explained by the " fact checkers " with the light-colored suit of the photographing astronaut. You can't completely deny that and can actually explain some scattered light. However, the question of the extent and uniformity of the illumination has not really been fully clarified, because such a space suit was a weak, inhomogeneous light source.

[6.4] Image sections are too small for real affected lunar landscape

Image sections can hardly correspond to lunar landscapes because the visible area is too small according to the shadows and sun angles. (Proof P15 see below Alternative explanations/Märki).

As an explanation, the " fact checkers " postulated (broad) sloping spots there, which are nowhere else to be seen or have been described or photographed anywhere (great view!). (Apollo 11: The Sea of Tranquility is flat.) Yes, and it can't be about the lunar night boundary either, because small bumps with their shadows would be visible there.

[6.5] No landing tracks under the lander



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



A. Märki Dipl. Ing. proof **P15**

Why doesn't it have any craters/scratches? (5)



Not even sand on your feet!

" *The eagle has landed* ". Yes really, but how? Not only does it have no landing craters, but also no dust drifts due to the powerful gas emission! If the lunar module landed "not vertically but also somewhat horizontally" [GT1], it would also have to have significant tornado stripes, scratches or grinding marks in sand or stone. Nothing of that can be seen either. Not even the sand of the lunar soil is open The danger of tipping over during the landing would have been life-threatening for the astronauts. It clearly speaks against planning such a sloping landing, especially if there is actually a slope in the background! In [GT5] it is claimed that the gas evaporates to the side when it escapes and that there are therefore no traces below. This is nonsensical, because the rocket engines work with power and thrust downwards, and that independently of an atmosphere.

Assessment by Gernot
<https://nomoonlanding.ch/public/downloadable/moon/KeineKrater.de.pdf>
<https://nomoonlanding.ch/public/downloadable/moon/KeineKrater.de.pdf>

[6.6] No jet of flame when ascending (see video P9)

There were 3-4 shots of the backstart. The first one, which was the most unbelievable (camera far away with a static view), is nowhere to be found today. The others were slightly more believable in terms of ascent rate and sand turbulence, but were still missing crucial elements.

The relaunch looks like a brief explosion bringing the shuttle up to a constant (quite high) speed for a fraction of a second, after which (a few seconds can be tracked) there is apparently no more thrust. That's not how rocket propulsion units work! Not only are there no flames that would have burned the lower part of the ferry when it was standing still, but also no gases whose recoil would have to compensate for the thrust of the at least approx. 2-ton upper part of the ferry are visible. On the



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Why no jet of flame at start? (6)



No landing craters, no sand etc. At Soyuz you can also see this fuel (in the vacuum) !

P9: A pollo launch Apollo17



And it should look something like this :

Real rocket launch

Even with today's fast computers, it is not possible to balance the overturning torque with a single rocket motor. The really working rocket engines, which are suitable for landing, therefore have at least 3 nozzles.

other hand, there is an unidentifiable small part of the lower part. Actually, a lot of hot gases would have to be expelled at the highest speed, whirling up the sand (physics!) and burning the lower part. Although there are no drifts with this atmosphere because of the missing atmosphere, these (burning, escaping) gases should have been seen (physics!). But there was nothing at all, except for the light in the unit! Proper rocket aggregates provide constant thrust for at least a few seconds and cause constant acceleration during this time, which should more or less continue until the desired final speed is reached. This was about 2000 m/s. (Speed of the Apollo capsule). Such an explosion at the start would have unnecessarily stressed people and material and would therefore be extremely risky. Who would do that?

Well, but what scientists would have wanted to cry out after a "successful landing" had already gone unchallenged across the world stage?

In so-called "fact checks" it is claimed that there is also gas that is invisible during combustion (hypergolic fuel). If that were true, why would it have been used for the moon landing and only there? And why is the fire output clearly visible in all NASA animations of rocket launches.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Why Kodak photographs flawless ? (7)



With this big lens there would have been beautiful star shots, maybe with 10-20 seconds exposure time and tripod !



Fine gears bend with such temperature differences.

[6.7] Kodak film should exhibit color casts in the lunar sun, become brittle in the lunar shadow, and be damaged by cosmic rays.

Every photographer from the past knows: films have to be protected from the heat of the sun. Films become unusable from 45° in the shade. The storage of the films and the great heat in the moon sun are not compatible. Today one finds this inconsistency: "The ground temperature at the moon shadow limit was 20-25 degrees." At that time it was never mentioned! It was always: shade -100 degrees, sun +150 degrees. Even if that were the case, that would not be an argument against the overheating of the films in the Hasselblad camera, which does not benefit from the inclined position of the sun's angle of incidence (relative to the ground), but is always shined on directly somewhere. Without an atmosphere, the temperature of all objects that are hit by the rays is heated up to energetic radiation equalization (physics!). That is at approx. 2 kW/m². There is no convection and there could hardly be any cooling through heat dissipation. Working in the sun for hours. You quickly reach oven temperature. It has never been seen that the astronauts quickly sought out a shadow again and again. While the astronauts might have been adequately protected from the sun in their metal suits and multiple layers of low-coefficient clothing, the cameras on the astronauts' chests were not shielded from thermal radiation. Only the lens and the shutter separated the lunar landscape from the film support surface. The camera housing looked like a normal Hasselblad camera and was therefore not specially protected against heat radiation.

Also: The cosmic rays [R31] , which according to NASA calculations (on the moon) brings 4 fast particles every second on every square centimeter , would also have severely affected the films, as tests with



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



However, all photos must be damaged!

How did the film change happen? (8th)



With those gloves?

little X-ray radiation have already shown. One also thinks of the corresponding warnings at the airports at that time.

In [GT5] it is claimed that the Hasselblad's housing reflected the radiation well because of its silvery color and was therefore never hotter than 30°. This is a protective claim to support a nonsensical thesis and has no basis whatsoever. A single heat shock would have rendered the film unusable. That should never have happened during the long hours of work in the glistening moon sun? In addition, the mechanics expand and contract with the changing temperature. The camera stops working after bending the fine gears.

The lunar vehicle, the LEM, would also be heated up so much in the lunar sun that you would hardly be able to sit on the seat. The rubber wheels would probably melt and the battery would no longer work in this heat.

[6.8] Where and how did the film change take place?

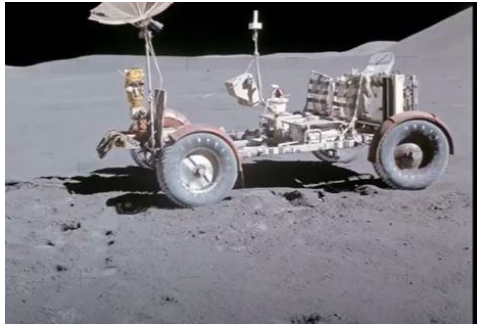
Film changes would have had to take place several hundred times. Why was this never caught on video? How were the astronauts supposed to do that in their bulky suits anyway?

In so-called "fact checks" it is claimed that the housing was a little bigger (that's right: "a little bigger"!) and therefore not a problem. But you never saw it.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Where are the traces of the LEM? (9)



Footprints but no lanes

Why isn't the jump higher than on Earth? (10)



The astronaut's jump height is no higher than on Earth (also in the video)

Is that the Hadley groove? (11)



Route plan of the LEM from Apollo-14, underlaid with LRO images

[6.9] No Lanes from Lunar Vehicle (LEM)

Footprints from the astronauts but no lanes from the vehicle. Did they carry the vehicle or did the wind come and blow away the tracks?

In so-called "fact checks" it is claimed that the lanes have been trampled on by the footprints. But you can see a lot of ground. No plausible explanation!

[6.10] At 40 cm, the jump height is the same as on Earth

When one of the astronauts jumped in the air, he probably wanted to show how slowly he floats back (if you halve the playback speed...). He forgot that he should be able to jump much higher with the same muscle strength as on Earth because of the 6 times reduced gravity.

n [GT5] Young is said to do a 2m air jump. How can you misjudge that? It is also claimed that the weight of the space suit is around 200 kg. But there is no verification of this.

[6.11] Real lunar landscapes look different .

The various lunar orbiter expeditions have resulted in good photos of actual lunar landscapes. The moon is covered with craters of all sizes. In 4 billion years, a meteorite had to have hit 3 times at each point. Scientists have calculated that. Real lunar landscapes are rugged, have many craters, ridges, boulders and canyons. The Apollo images show slightly hilly, washed-out, round shapes with lots of sand. And not only the Apollo-11 and 12 that landed in the "plain" but also the Apollo 14-16 that landed in the mountains.

here is shown based on the route taken by the LRO "proven plan" where the Apollo 14 astronauts should have passed and what pictures were taken. Apparently, they just tried to find a somewhat similar landscape using a few typical mountain peaks on the moon, but neither the recognized distances nor heights can have anything to do with the



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



Hadley Rille at Apollo-14 effective lunar landscape Hadley Rille

Why is the sand sticky? (12)



How are such movements possible? (13)



reality on the moon. You hardly see any craters. One that absolutely should have been visible on the route has been retouched in the new LRO image . This crater can only be seen in the old image of a previous Lunar orbiter. The contrasts with the shadows , which can be seen much more frequently on the real moon, are also completely missing in the Apollo images.

Here is a short documentation of the sequence of images that should show the Hadley groove, among other things .

[6.12] The sticky sand

There are dozens of times the Apollo astronauts encountered sand sticking to their paraphernalia. Video [R31] . But sand only sticks when it's wet. Then it becomes soggy and crumbly. You could see that, for example, with the footprints. But there is only soggy sand when it is wet. But where is this supposed to come from on the moon?

So -called fact checkers from Italy tried to reproduce such footprints in a vacuum. you can also press the sand in a vacuum. But there are never soggy footprints like on the moon. " Fact checkers " speak of a special quality of the lunar sand which, due to the lack of water, does not abrade the grains and therefore sticks together better.

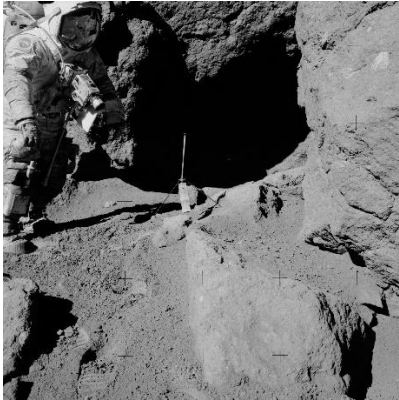
[6.13] Unnatural movements of the astronauts

Astronauts seem to be tied to a rope, which sometimes seems to free them from an uncomfortable situation. With such a rope one could simulate movements with reduced gravity. Some of these movements are unnatural and cannot be explained otherwise. You can also see a flash from time to time when such a rope gets caught in the (headlamp) sunlight.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Abandoned ventilator on Apollo- 17? (14)

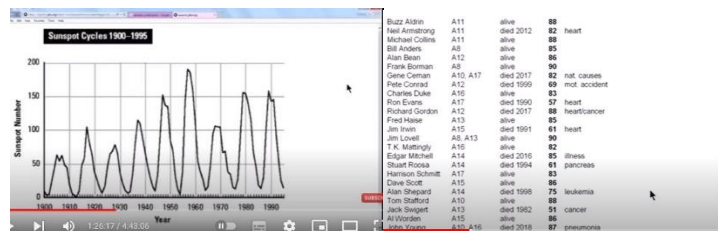


If that didn't come from the original NASA archive, it would be called a fake image by the conspiracy theorists!

<https://history.nasa.gov/alsj/a17/AS17-141-21608HR.jpg>

[7] Other significant inconsistencies?

How did the astronauts survive the strong radiation exposure? (14)



Sunspot Activities Lifetimes of Astronauts

According to "fact checkers" comments, these unnatural movements are merely a sign of reduced gravity. One generously overlooks the lightning bolts of the rope.

[6.14] Discarded backpack at Apollo-17

The 2nd astronaut can be seen in the mirror image of the first astronaut. Thanks to the good resolution, this can be determined without a doubt. Theoretically, you could fake a photo like this. But it can be found in the original NASA archives! This means nothing less than that the astronaut is traveling without a ventilator. And that in turn means the recording is not from the moon. There is no confidence left that all other shots are from the moon!

A "fact checker" said the backpack couldn't be seen because it was behind the astronaut. However, it is clearly evident that the astronaut is standing at an angle to the viewing direction and that the backpack should therefore be visible. The question of who took this photo in the first place is therefore superfluous.

[7.14] Radiation exposure (particularly outside the "Van-Allen-Belt") of the astronauts, which must have been particularly high due to the solar flares of the time, but which did not lead to any statistical relevance in their susceptibility to cancer.

The additional dangers that astronauts are or would be exposed to:

- X-rays from space
- Ion radiation from the solar wind and from space
- Meteor particles and sunspot activity



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



["We never went to the moon"](#)

Why can't you hear the decelerating motors? (15)



['The Eagle Has Landed' - YouTube](#)

Why was Rover TV possible (16)

There are also astronauts in NASA who do not believe that the problem of radiation exposure has been solved yet. "The previous technology has been destroyed and must be rebuilt" (NASA Astronaut quote) [R4] . Apparently, as a NASA scientist, this is the only way to continue working without destroying the myth of "Apollo". It's probably also the formula for: "We don't believe in Apollo, but we can do better if we're allowed to."

"Fact checkers" indicate radiation exposure values that are in the green range. It is not clear in each case how these values were calculated or by whom they were probably simply copied.

[7.15] No engine noise

In the conversation with the astronauts, one would at some point have heard the engines ignite, at least during landing ("The Eagle has landed»).

During the so-called "fact checks" it is usually said that there is no atmosphere, not even in the lunar module. That may be true, but not in the astronauts' space suits. It was physically connected to the space module by the astronauts themselves. The transmission of the acoustics may be abysmal in this way. But you should have heard a hum, because the low-frequency components of the cracking engine are not transmitted unnoticed to solid bodies. Even if there is always talk of some sort of hum filter from NASA that is said to have suppressed these noises. Frequency filters already existed, and as an electrical engineer I calculated and built them myself. But even they couldn't eliminate such a noise, you could only dampen a few dB.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



Why did the accident happen to Gus Grissom of all people ? (17)



The capsule had: (1) an extremely flammable atmosphere of pure oxygen under abnormally high pressure, (2) an inward-opening hatch (impossible to open quickly when under pressure) that had been changed that very morning from the normal outward-opening hatch and which was bolted from the outside and lacked explosive bolts, (3) a tangle of electrical wires, switches, and circuits prone to sparking; plus lots of flammable materials.

Ralph Renee: "Any competent engineer should have known the dangers of oxygen at 16.7 or 20.2 psi [normal atmospheric pressure = 14.7 psi]."

Kennan and Harvey: "Most U.S. scientists could not believe their ears when they learned [the facts]. Oxygen at such pressure comes in the category of an **'OXYGEN BOMB'**. A Calorimeter Bomb is an instrument that utilizes a combustible material, pressurized oxygen, and a spark."

New York Times editorial: "Even a high school chemistry student knows better than to play with 100% oxygen."

Remains of the Apollo 1 capsule, statement of those involved

Why did Thomas Baron have an accident just before he was about to speak in the Senate? (18)



Thomas Baron was a safety inspector employed by North American aviation, Apollo's prime contractor.

Before the Apollo 1 fire, Baron had written a 55-page report on sloppiness at the pad, demanding that North American Aviation implement checks at the highest level. "Someone had to make known to the public and the government what infractions are taking place," he said.

After the fire, Baron testified before a Congressional committee on the disarray of the Apollo program, asserting that the US would never make it to the moon. And he then submitted an additional, 500-page report. Julian Scheer, a former NASA spokesperson, recalled that "There was a real fear that the program could be stopped dead in its tracks."

One week after testifying, Baron along with his wife and daughter were struck and killed by a train as his car was inexplicably stuck on a railroad track crossing a Florida road. His report on the inadequacies of the program disappeared.

[7.16] Live TV broadcast from the LEM: "Rover-TV"

The original NASA operating manual for TV transmission directly from the LEM requires the astronauts to point the parabolic mirror (umbrella) to the earth with an accuracy of 1/2 degree, otherwise the radio contact will be lost. Such a precise adjustment is actually not possible in a vehicle on the moon. Nevertheless, one could see that the radio connection was never broken, even during the shaky ride of the LEM. That would never have worked! If at all possible, a TV transmission should have taken place via the stationary lunar vehicle.

There are no "fact checker" comments here .

[7.17] The Gus Grissom case

Mixing up gas lines leads to the death of a critical astronaut ("We'll never fly to the moon like this"). 1/27/1967. See Below (Alternative Explanations)

[7.18] The case of Thomas Baron

Accident with train leads to the death of an NAA inspector who was due to testify 6 days later with a report in the Senate about machinations at NASA. 4/27/1967. His report remains missing and no one looked for it. See Below (Alternative Explanations)



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Statement on the Th. Baron case

Why did various original documents of the Apollo 11 landing disappear in 2005? (19)

Der Spiegel Report 2004:

"The case of Gus Grissom in Apollo-1 on January 27, 1967"

"The case of Thomas Baron 3 months later" "The resemblance of the lunar landscapes to terrain in Nevada"

Change in the NASA board of directors in 2005



O'Keefe 2001-2005 , Gregory 2005, Griffin 2005-2009

Missing Apollo Documents 2006

In addition to the images and texts, the disappeared tapes also contained telemetric data that recorded the exact time intervals between the events. On the basis of this data, discrepancies such as, for example, too small time intervals between questions and answers in communication with the moon could have been identified. Original DVD copies were apparently available from Spacecraft [R31] (verifiably unedited copies of original tapes): It could never have been less than 2.6 seconds because of the distance to the moon and the speed of light. Mazzucco has determined that at least one of the conversations (Apollo-15, Expedition Dune Crater) was corrected (ie manipulated) by NASA when restoring the data for processing on the Internet.

(7.19) Disappeared documents and film/photo material in 2006

On June 8 , 2006 , the NZZ reported that NASA had been searching for the Apollo images for a year and had not found them. A year earlier, a new NASA director had been appointed, Michael Griffin, and of course he wanted to know where these century-moving images were in his organization. Apparently no one could tell him that for a long time. It is clear that these documents were certainly well secured and could only be accessed with authorization from the highest authorities.

It is not credible that a lower authority could have come up with the idea that these nationally most important documents of the century were no longer compatible with today's recording methods and should therefore be cleared away , and that without informing the director at the time!

The history

In 2004, a Spiegel report raised doubts about the seriousness of the moon landing in the general public for the first time. It also dealt with 2 accidents from 1967, in which things may not have been right. In any case, the following year acting director Sean O'Keefe resigned at the age of only 49 - perhaps in order not to jeopardize his reputation because of these stories - and was quickly replaced by Frederick D. Gregory on an acting basis until the new director Michael D. Griffin used. Apparently he didn't know anything about the disappearance of the Apollo images and probably didn't believe in the earlier doubts about the Apollo mission, if he heard about them at all.

Could it be that one of the predecessors of these had recognized the explosiveness of the pictures or that someone who, at the behest of the secret service, wanted to finally eliminate this risk and would rather have them disappear than someone suddenly picking up on these inconsistencies and denouncing them in public ?

Could it be that another high official or politician later found that this precautionary measure was completely unnecessary and perhaps even counterproductive, since for decades all doubts about the moon landing had been in the sand? And especially since wikipedia suppresses all doubts about the moon landing!

Because suddenly the pictures and videos (apparently with some corrections and omissions) were made available on the Internet.



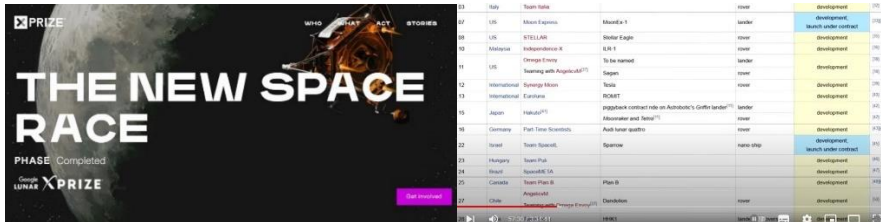
The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



Why is this a proof?

It is also piquant in this context that in the film "Operation Capricorn" it was precisely such mistakes by NASA that were fatal.

Why was the X Prize Space Race prevented by NASA?
(20)



Some companies wanted to participate in this search! For \$4 million in prize money for documenting one of the Apollo landing sites.

What answers can you find to the questions?

A scientific debate never took place.

(20) Google announces competition for verification of moon landing

In 2007, Google put out a bid and offered a \$30 million prize for the company that would build a probe capable of landing a probe on the moon that would send live images back to Earth over 500m. The 2nd prize of \$4 million was awarded to the first person to photograph any Apollo landing site and send it back to Earth. With that, the moon landing lie would be out of the world once and for all . Over 20 teams from all over the world have registered. Astrorobotocs reported that they wanted to visit the Apollo 11 landing site. But NASA wasn't happy with that and told participants in 2011 that they weren't allowed to get closer than 2km from the Apollo landing sites: no -fly zone. " To preserve the landing sites from contamination " .

Answers to all the inconsistencies

You won't find any conclusive ones throughout the Apollo documentation, even if you search the forums where you'll find thousands of comments for and against the authenticity of the moon landing. The level of discussion is mostly low to medium. The few aerospace scientists who dealt with the matter depended directly on



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Nobody was interested in a critical investigation.
Officially it would have been suicide.

**You will only find answers from people who
have dealt intensively with the question!**

(not on wikipedia)

[Comparison of theses](#) with moon landing believers

the goodwill of NASA. They basically lived from these pictures and made their reputation dependent on them. They never commented specifically on the questions. You can't even expect doubts from them. Otherwise there are many doubters, but very few can offer a real contribution to a counter-thesis, which in turn raises questions that need to be answered.

The confirmation of a single inconsistency should collapse the whole hoax!

Because nobody with the necessary reputation dared to question the whole enterprise, the next best explanations were easily accepted, not because they were convincing, but because there was simply no alternative. The alternative explanation that would have explained everything perfectly seemed too outrageous: the staging! There was also the "evidence" (see above) and the famous solar wind sail by Professor Geiss from Bern, which was impossible to distrust. If Switzerland even participates here, then everything must be trustworthy. It would be interesting to answer the question of whether this experiment – which is actually not that interesting for space travel – was planned from the start or was only approved when problems with the lunar module arose. Incidentally, nothing has ever been heard of other foreign experiments on the moon.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Detections of fraud

Anyone have alternative explanations?



4 interesting books



Bill Kaysing , 1976 Andreas Märki, 2019 Gerhard Wisnewski Gernot Geise , 2004

The first doubter was, of all people, a NASA insider who could very well know: **Kaysing**. He was able to reconcile the discrepancies with the inner workings of NASA and summed it up in his later book: " We never went to the Moon". He was responsible for the documentation of the Apollo activities and therefore knew which information came from where and whether it was authentic or just dubious. He was then dismissed as a crackpot and assumed that he was insane. Presumably that was the more humane and therefore more acceptable solution for him than what blossomed for others who opposed the reason of state. The writer has listened to Kaysing's statements (Spiegel Report 2004) and by no means considers him a crank, even if hardly all of his statements would stand up to scrutiny.

That Spiegel report was the first wide-ranging critical contribution that caused considerable media discussion. After the first good satellite images (Google Earth?), conspicuous correspondences in landscape with the lunar landscapes from the Apollo images were found in Area 51 , which was not yet pixelated at the time. This also made the writer prick up his ears for the first time.

There were also other stories being published, one about the dubious death of a critical NASA insider who was doing an investigative report into the rumors that NASA was not seriously working on the moon landing. His name was [Thomas Baron](#) , he was a safety inspector and died in an accident with his entire family 6 days before he was due to testify before the Senate committee. His 55-page report has since disappeared. As a witness, a woman confirmed that the accident was a normal accident. The investigation was thus terminated. Nobody was interested in his report anymore. Is it any wonder that nobody dared to feed these rumors anymore? The story itself is not disputed by anyone, but Thomas Baron was classified by NASA as a good but overzealous employee, his death tragic.

If the suspicion of murder had been investigated professionally, the brake hoses of the vehicle that Baron drove into the train would have been examined, for example. Apparently there is no such report.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

A total of 13 interesting pieces of evidence

Video Norman Investigative

[P 1]04:42 Waving flag at Apollo 15

[P2]08:46 well-illuminated scattered light in the shadow of the moon, photo see above

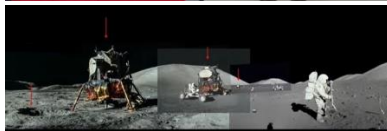
[P3]10:04 reflection in the shadow , photo see above

[P4]13:27 Hammer/ Feder Experiment[P5]18:59 Area 51 as a lunar landscape with various "landing sites"[P6]22:19 Real landing with rocket motor , photo /film see above

[P7]25:30 Solar flares outside the VanAllen belt



P4



P5

Video Robert Stone

[P 8]07:45 crash during the main rehearsal, photo /film see above

[P9]09:12 return launch from the moon , photo /film see above

Gerhard Wisnewski Video

[P 10]30:06 Photographs on the landing pad

[P11]37:49 Flak searchlights on the moon and real sun[P12]46:41 Reflection of sunlight in vacuum[P13] 57:26 LOLA (Lunar Orbit and Letdown Approach Simulator) in the film studio

Among these stories is the critical Gus Grissom 's accident in Apollo-1. This capsule exploded before launch due to a failure to connect gas lines. Due to the difficult evidence and a lack of interest from the prosecuting authorities, the discussion quickly died down. Just a stupid coincidence that such a capital, deadly mistake happened only to him, but never before and after?

There is some further research by motivated journalists, such as that by Robert Stein , or (video) Norman Investigative , who can prove these discrepancies with experiments and alternative explanations, or by (video) Andreas Märki , here in an interview with Robert Stein .

What is astonishing is that the (Western) public usually does not take note of the interesting content of this thesis, but above all doubts about the sincerity of this research dominate and then at best they look for errors in a specific statement. For fear of having to question the usual worldview and mainstream opinion, the average citizen prefers to doubt the integrity of the doubters, although they hardly ever get any benefit from their products that would outweigh the effort made and the trouble involved. With such idealistic lone wolves, it seems always more likely that they act for some narcissistic reason than that official statements by governments and the media are distrusted.

Then there are also authors who not only doubt the moon landing Apollo like the German **Gerhard Wisnewski** (2005, "Lügen im Raum"). video here . He had researched long and wide and found many more discrepancies - especially among the Russians - which also generally question many other space results. With these statements, not all of his innumerable conclusions are obviously scientifically comprehensive enough and that is why he was so discredited in "professional circles" that his many other statements, which are by no means refutable, were also drawn into the maelstrom of disbelief.

However, Wisnewski shows with impressive images that NASA's "training infrastructures" were mainly designed to produce images that looked as real as possible, which could also be sold as real moon



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



P10



P11



P12



P13

As NASA itself admits, nothing important could be simulated with it. But big fun! Yes, the pictures were the important thing.

landing images and some of which were actually found there in the archive.

He found the following inconsistencies:

1. Instead of sand (from the landing) one could see photos made of paper on one of the feet of the lander, which in turn could only be explained by the confusion with the training backdrop. But why the training scenery had to look exactly like the supposedly "real pictures on the moon" actually show, nobody can credibly explain. (Picture P10).
2. The "moon sun" in the pictures sold as "real" is similar in size and structure to an anti-aircraft searchlight from NASA's training halls (picture P11), which does not illuminate evenly like the real sun would, but with a central light cone. This cone of light had also been seen in the moon pictures, and also in the unspeakably bad television recordings. These would probably have no place on a pure training facility. In addition to the light cone, a "reflection of the vacuum" was also observed (Fig. P12).
3. Black backgrounds were also used as a backdrop in the training sessions, which would have been completely unnecessary for this purpose.
4. With the complex LOLA system (Lunar Orbit and Letdown Approach Simulator, picture P13), a moon landing was simulated in the laboratory ready for film. Its suspension systems can also be seen "in space" in certain pictures. Otherwise, these recordings look like the "real" ones. Also makes no sense as a "training environment"!

Because of these attempts at manipulation, there is no reason to maintain confidence that, other than the staged training setting, there was a real Apollo reality on the moon that would have looked virtually the same, simply without the proven errors, and entailing huge risks.

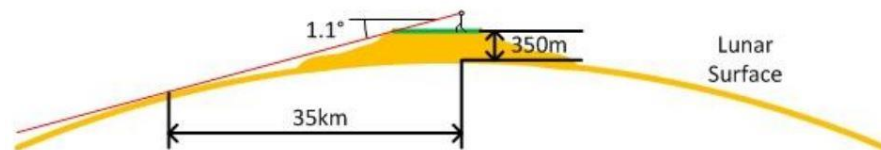
An unintentional mixing of "training photos" and "real photos" is therefore implausible because without an intention to deceive there would be no such pictorially exaggerated scenery equality. You wouldn't need



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



[P14] Black plates for the hangar background. So that the astronauts get used to the absence of the stars?



P15: Distance calculations for foresight by Andreas Märki for the Apollo-11 landing site image (no background).

any of that for training in a space suit. It wasn't possible to simulate the other gravity and the temperatures anyway.

Since 2019 there is a new book by a Swiss space engineer: Andreas Märki " 50 Years Apollo 11 Moon(f)lie ". Many calculations can be understood there and original sources of images and texts are also shown here. Since the topic already seems to be worn out, the interest in this book is also rather moderate today. But what is striking (particularly during the book review on June 19, 2019 in the Volkshaus Zurich) is that engineers in particular deal with this question the most and are critical. These are people who have to be able to take a close look, people who have to be able to recognize connections, who have to be able to question things critically, because in the end they have to take responsibility for complex systems that they didn't all build themselves. Märki shows that these discrepancies can actually be explained much more likely and properly with a staging - at least the moon landing itself - than with the officially given explanations. A possible thesis "embellishment", according to which, for example, only pictures were embellished, ie manipulated, because the real ones didn't work out, but otherwise the moon landing would have taken place as described, had to recede into the background again, as too many questions would have remained unanswered.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Saving the best for last:

[American Moon by Massimo Mazzucco \[R31\]](#)



Debunk the "Debunkers" !



Werner v. Braun and his expedition in search of moon rocks. Bill Wood explains.

Massimo Mazzucco has probably provided the most comprehensive basis for proving the moon landing lie. His specialists recognized the filming process that was needed to stage the moon landing. You apply them yourself.

In particular, the question of the waving flag has finally been clarified: yes, it flies! And it's not an astronaut who touched her. The group "Attivissimo" (Italian "fact checkers") had to admit that. But then they put forward the theory that it must have been electrostatics. According to NASA, however, this is by no means the case. This video by Mazzucco clarifies that on. Such an incident is observed in at least 3 cases: Apollo 15, Apollo-16, Apollo-14.

He found out that around 1967 a meteorite was found on Antarctica which was assumed to have come from the moon. In the same year, a NASA expedition headed by Werner v. Braun set out to track down such meteorites. Officially, they wanted reference material so that they could later be compared with the moon rocks they had brought with them. But no one checked whether this reference material was also used as real moon rock. Such material could also have been processed, with radiation or vacuuming or any other chemical processes in order to achieve the desired effect. At least that's what an American aerospace engineer named Bill Wood suspects. "Most of what we have was made here on Earth." The fact that there is real moon rock is also thanks to unmanned probes Russians with Luna-16, -20, and -24 provided such material.

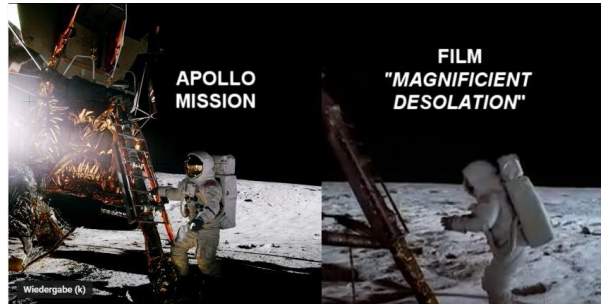
It is just incomprehensible that NASA apparently nevertheless attaches importance to the fact that precisely these stones should prove the manned moon flight.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



Foreground in the hangar, background projected on the black wall .



Just like in the cinema.

Of course, the filmmaker Mazzucco knows exactly how to integrate landscapes into a local film studio using the Cinemascope method . With the red line drawn in, you can see where the foreground (details recognizable) ends and the background begins (details no longer recognizable). There are some pictures like that. But there are others for which a suitable site has been found in the landscape.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

The stubborn belief in it

Why do most people here do this?

Here in [R33] there is an overview of surveys on this topic.

[1] The basic human trust in the truthfulness of our western world

[2] Clear positioning in the East-West conflict

[3] NASA is classified as a scientific institution

[4] Unconditional trust in government reporting

In Russia (or the former Soviet Union) this Western view of the authenticity of the moon landing is considered a myth. At school you learn that the Apollo mission was a fake. Regardless of how far they saw through the tricks of the Americans, they would certainly have reacted in this way. Of course, in the West, that's just seen as an expression of envy, because the Russians fell behind on the moon landing and lost the competition. The Russians knew that and so they wisely refrained from public verbal objections that could never have been made credible in the West anyway. In addition, they themselves had "skeletons in the closet", especially when it came to space travel .

In the US , however, 20-30% of people apparently do not believe in the authenticity of the moon landing. That's an astounding figure considering the nation's honor is at stake. Of course, all those who are disenchanted with the state and conspiracy theorists also belong to this number, but not to be forgotten are countless highly educated people who know very well how the state apparatus, the media and the state raison d'être work.

We in Western Europe seem to be best suited to believing undeterred, uncritically and somewhat naively in "historical and scientific truths" that apparently have "no alternative", possibly in this case not least because of the undoubted trustworthiness of Prof .Geiss from Bern. **The crypto affair showed that Switzerland's good reputation is preferably used as a fig leaf for the machinations of American secret services.**

Trust in the authorities and the media is held in particularly high esteem here, and NASA, as the flagship organization of the western protecting power, benefits from this in an undue way. The victory of the Americans in the race for the first moon landing is at the same time the victory of the western values of democracy, trustworthiness and transparent reporting. One would never want to doubt these values and would rather shut oneself off against arguments that do so with quick, simple explanations. **You don't notice that**



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

[5] The ease of reasoning The sheer volume of information provided by NASA is overwhelming in itself. The constant copying of publicists all over the world makes the situation so much worse that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find the essentials. [6] Lack of physics knowledge [7] Lack of technical knowledge [8] Lack of psychology knowledge [9] Lack of insight into the American mentality [10] Lack of knowledge of intelligence operations	the arrogance that arises when you accuse the critics of being stupid or arrogant is betraying precisely these values. What is often lacking, even in scientifically educated people, is the inner logic of the argument. The unequivocal confirmation of a single discrepancy proved the fact of at least a partial staging of the Apollo mission. In order to be able to believe in the authenticity, all discrepancies must be explained. Conversely, in the mainstream world, a single misstatement discredits a critic entirely, even if it doesn't affect his main thesis at all. When dealing with complex issues, many people make a mix of credible and unbelievable elements and are satisfied with an established thesis (mainstream) if they think they recognize a majority of credible elements. It's also much more convenient: I don't have to feed what others already believe with new arguments. One of the most common arguments for the non-skeptics is the fact that the official version of the moon landing has lasted so long. "One of those who should have known would have spoken." One forgets that those who knew are indeed heroes, heroes both in their own understanding and heroes in the national perspective. You saved America. Why would these people accuse themselves of lying and incriminate themselves and their nation? Besides, you wouldn't believe them anymore. Surely the fact that there shouldn't have been too many of them is an important prerequisite for the fact that several of these people don't suddenly start practicing a different kind of honor at the same time and put the absolute truth above everything. (See Ed Snowden: He was the only one of 10,000 secret service employees to uncover the machinations of the US secret service. He had to flee to Hong Kong and now lives in Russia. He is threatened with a treason trial in the USA.). It is unlikely that the approximately 240,000 employees and suppliers, who all had a narrowly defined task, knew anything about the secret operation, nor that they were interested in anything other than the
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The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



Ed Snowden

[11] Wrong assessment of the question of confidants

It's only about those people who knew about the use of the pictures in public. In addition to the astronauts, there are some executives (including the President) and consultants (technology, geography, operations). Of course, not all of them are known to the public.

[12] Lack of interest in the facts

In an emergency, facts are also bent into the "right thesis" with **handbook arguments**, so that they come across as credible. All you need is a source that presents itself as scientific and a vehicle (wikipedia) that enjoys credibility with the public. Publicists don't have to understand anything about the matter themselves, they simply copy it from this container



Buzz Aldrin in the latest interview

overall success, which at the same time confirmed their respective contribution .

One can assume that the approx. 30-80 necessary accomplices were all very well selected for their national sentiment and therefore the danger of breaking away was not too great there either. Surely they had had to swear to remain silent in the national interest. It is also possible that not everyone who knew about the operation had the same information and reasons for the operation and its duty of confidentiality. If the Apollo 1 explosion wasn't an accident, surely fewer than a handful of people knew about the action. Success can be optimized by adapting the narrative to personal motivations. That is why disclosures of secret service operations are the exception and not the rule. "Know only when necessary" is an old military tenet for such operations.

And don't forget: Someone spoke. He was declared insane. His name was Bill Kaysing. One can say nothing more. His name was Gus Grissom. And another, NAA Safety Inspector Thomas Baron has spoken. clear words. 6 days before he was due to answer questions from the parliamentary committee, he and his entire family died in an accident. This story is documented at wikipedia. The only difference is the opinions about the nature of the accident. Officially, a woman is called as a witness who confirms the accident as an accident.

If the suspicion of murder had been investigated professionally, the brake hoses of the vehicle that Baron drove into the train would have been examined, for example. Apparently there is no such report.

And another one spoke: His name was Neil Armstrong. But you didn't really listen to him. And now his colleague has spoken too: Buzz Aldrin. But you don't understand him either?

And some have tried everything to bring the truth to light. You have collected all the documents that are so freely available. They found the connections and exposed the tricks. But you have a big sack ready for them, in which you can conveniently dispose of them: in the sack of the so-called "conspiracy theorists".



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Comparisons in history

Other lies in history



Constantine donation



Assassination of John F Kennedy



Saddam's weapons of mass destruction

Incorrect assessments and purposeful lies have accompanied world history not just since the stab in the back legend in World War II and the lies of the GDR government leadership about the construction of the Wall. The oldest documented lie - and at the same time the longest-lasting one - is probably the **Donation of Constantine** from the 8th century. One finds lies again and again, especially in times of crisis. That still applies today: The Corona crisis and the lies of the powerful: China, USA, Brazil. And the well-being of the country, people or religious community is always the focus. This is called reason of state.

And how long can false assumptions about earth-shattering events persist if they are protected or managed for reasons of state by government circles? 1000 years for the Donation of Constantine! Remember the Kennedy assassination (JFK, 1963), the Tonkin affair (1971), the affair with the "Russian" submarines (1980s) off the Swedish coast, the Iraq war and the weapons of mass destruction in Iraq (2003), the MH17 case (2014), which is seen very differently in Russia even after international investigations and extremely detailed documents, as well as the recently discovered crypto affair, even in Switzerland (2020). In all of these cases, important information had been withheld by governments, and parts of the world uncritically adopted their own official thesis and held it to be the truth for decades. And it was always for the good of the respective nation. The mass media almost always plays along. You need information as quickly as possible. The quality can perhaps be improved a little later. Much later, however, no one is interested in it anymore. One can therefore confidently assume that such unexplained myths still exist.

In all of the cases listed, neither journalists around the world nor the professionals involved had the ability and the will to bring the truth to the contemporary public.

Those who could have, for good reason, didn't want to, those who might have wanted to didn't have enough convincing arguments, ie inside information, to swim against the tide. Without insider information - actually confessions - no journalist wants to expose himself to the risk of wanting to support the conspiracy



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



The downing of the MH17



The Crypto Affair



Ukraine

theorists. These confessions would also have to be backed up accordingly by high-ranking people. These cases were usually only clarified decades later, after secret documents could be published without compromising officials. The “culprits” who could be “blamed” were then already deceased or at least out of office and dignified. But can you always count on that happening? As a historian you take the principle of *raison d'état* - but only then! - shrugging his shoulders as an explanation, the general public is no longer interested in that at all.

- The Kennedy assassination was orchestrated by the Cubans. The American government knew this, but only admitted it 50 years later (recorded testimony of former Secretary of State Haig). A war with Cuba would no longer have been an option in the 1960s, but would have become unavoidable once it became known.
- During the Tonkin Affair, the Americans claimed that their warships had been fired upon and took this as a reason for the Vietnam War.
- The Russian submarines seen operating off the coast of Sweden were actually part of a US intelligence operation.
- Crypto affair: Encryption devices from Switzerland were manipulated by the US secret service in order to intercept confidential information internationally. Officially, the Swiss government knew nothing about it, but shared the potential for eavesdropping.
- Putin's war: From his personal point of view, Putin recognizes a danger from NATO and for this reason invades the Ukraine with over 100,000 men. He needs a narrative that a genocide against Russians is taking place in Ukraine and one that Ukraine was never a state of its own. He must punish this lying information situation in Russia with severe threats of punishment against media workers secure .



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Hypothetical thinking for believers

What would have been if...?

Yes, just assuming...

It can certainly be ruled out that a staging of this earth-shattering undertaking was planned from the start. Implementing the claim to present one's own nation in the greatest light with a mission that is actually supposed to bring people "to the moon and back alive" was credible in public and certainly dominated all efforts for a long time.

Because politicians all over the world like to set high goals for prestige and their own profile, even if they cannot necessarily assess the feasibility.

The question that is often suppressed by those who firmly believe in the moon landing is this:

How would the US government have reacted if this lunar module had actually been classified as unfit for the moon landing by NASA engineers in the spring of 1969 (or even earlier), i.e. the way the impression at the unsuccessful dress rehearsal was?

What if this point in time was so late that a fundamental revision was out of the question because the funds were not available in such a short time? Would the NASA boss have gone to President Nixon and told him, "We need more time!"? Would Nixon then have said: " Well , if you need more time, you need more time, no problem!"? Would the public have read in the media: "Moon landing postponed, but not all that bad. We can do it again!"?

Or would Nixon ("Tricky Dickie") or his official representative say, "Look, we've got to work this out anyway. This is a top national goal. I am expecting a TV broadcast of a successful moon landing on July 197, 1969 . You can have all the necessary resources and we use the best director who can achieve our goal and overcome the challenges. But: Failure is no option ! And by the way: The President doesn't know any details!"? The latter is called : Plausible presidential denial .

The facts.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

What was the role of NASA Director James E. Webb ?

Why couldn't he do it with Richard Nixon? Why did he resign 1 year before his biggest success?

Why did the designated successor turn down the office?

What was the role of his successor?

The NASA Director at the time, James E. Webb (1906-1992) lived at a time when top scientists still had a career. Could it be that he said to himself: "Well, if you want to do it 'somehow', then not with me!"? In 1968 he was in office for 7 years and managed it successfully. He had then just reached the minimum retirement age of 62 and was therefore able to retire without incurring any damage to his reputation. It was also the year Richard Nixon became President. As the top "space adviser" he could not represent any other policy than that which was dictated by the President and the reason of state. Nor could he afford to snub NASA and the government. He was too realistic to imagine that this could end well for him. Any sane scientist would have done so. On the other hand, if the moon landing project had been on the right track, he would probably have been able to claim success as his greatest lifetime achievement. It would have been the crowning glory of his career. The fact that he didn't speaks volumes.

Thomas O. Paine (1921-1992) was appointed in March 1968 - immediately after Webb announced his resignation - first as his deputy and in October as acting director. It is not clear whether he initially took up this office innocently with the ideas that we all had, or whether he was previously inaugurated as the executor of Plan B. In any case, he survived the acid test. Apparently he had not tried to investigate the rumors that had been going on since 1967 and to question the implementation of the mission. Then in March 1969 he was confirmed by the Senate as full-time director. 1 year after the Apollo 11 mission, he resigned from his post, officially because he had too ambitious further development plans with space travel ("Mars flight 1981"), which were rejected by President Nixon. Could it be that he just really wanted to make moon travel possible and saw that it wasn't possible? The fact that such official announcements (wikipedia) are also based more on reasons of state than on the truth is not only given in this case. Of course, it is also conceivable that he lived in a utopian world, had no sense at all for the implementation problems and that the leadership took place elsewhere. After his departure, George M. Low, who in turn had become deputy, took over. There is no official documentation about him. He was not confirmed and only led provisionally to the next director. However, he remained as a deputy in the NASA directorate until 1976. Perhaps he was the eminence grise pulling the strings under the public's radar?



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Such a project as the moon landing fake is also complex, not without risk, but definitely feasible. The American secret service has already carried out some very complex actions, as one knows or can guess from the little that has sometimes leaked out. (See also: Snowden revelations). The Americans are also masters in show business. Consider that \$28 billion was available for the whole project. You can finance a lot there.

He should have gotten enough "moon rock" together with NASA (1), maybe NASA already did that in 1967 with the expedition to Antarctica. A group would have had to (2) with the appropriate experts bombard the solar sail with alpha and beta particles in order to simulate the solar wind for Prof. Geiss, the management would have had to (3) recruit and install a small team at NASA, which would have been based at the space center in Houston makes the corresponding circuits for the staged film parts that would have had to be produced, for example (4) in the Area 51 exclusion zone, including the dummy that was used as a lunar module with an explosion (and an air rotor drive, such as with today's drones) in a black night is catapulted up, as well as maybe some film parts of the previously sent unmanned moon probes (e.g. landing scene). The country scene simulations would have been possible with LOLA. Many of the filming techniques could have been used with live foreground and cinemascope background . There was a lot of experience in the country for this. NASA should have (5) carefully selected and psychologically trained this technical team and also the astronauts so that the right answers came at all times internally and externally and no wrong questions were asked. A director would have been needed there, and one who has a clue, so that everything is thought of and checked before production begins. You could also have told many of the employees that they were just going through a simulation.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Wouldn't it have looked just like it did?

Hollywood has known this for a long time!



Peter Hyams , Stanley Kubrick, William Karel

Where did Peter Hyams get the idea of the evidentiary value of short response times in space conversations for his film Operation Capricorn (1978)?

Who was the director here?

Cinematically perfect, but perhaps the top technical consultant was missing. He would have thought of the rumble of landing and takeoff and the sand drifts that should at least have been seen. But external, technically experienced confidants might have been a risk for the manageable film team.

Couldn't you have admitted that?

One director who certainly knew was Peter Hyams ("Operation Capricorn (1978)". (A fake trip to Mars.)), another was Stanley Kubrick ("A Space Odyssey (2001)"). William Karel had a 2003 documentary ("**The Dark Side Moon**") showing how the moon landing was faked, directed by Stanley Kubrick. Using manipulated quotes from interviews, the impression was given that Nixon was admitting that the moon landing was actually staged. His message, however, was at the end: "Don't believe everything you see. We can stage anything!" revealing that his moon landing fake was itself a fake. At the same time he revealed: You shouldn't just believe what you see on TV. So maybe the authenticity of the moon landing isn't either! Kubrick's daughter later swore it wasn't her father.

Alternatives to the staging scenario?

And if the lunar module really wasn't ready for Apollo-11 in 1969, why couldn't it have been made available at least for the following missions? The answer is clear: If it had only been a matter of small detail corrections, they would have done it. But that was probably not enough: the time was not yet ripe to develop better control units and computers. Other industrial circles should have been involved in order to develop new concepts. But then who would have wanted to answer the question from the industry involved: "What problem do you actually want to solve now?". The media and publicity success of Apollo 11 was so great that subsequent improvements would have brought more skepticism than success. An unnecessary risk!



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Plausible counter-thesis(s)

How could it really have been?

Apollo Missions	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C
Benefits			
Risks			
Costs			
TimeTable			
Total Points			

Or do you actually believe that there are no strategists in the American government?

Or do you think the government would leave the success of Apollo to some scientists?

Experience as an engineer shows that there are always people who can recognize a foreseeable disaster of an ongoing project very early on, while other responsible persons without sufficient technical knowledge cling to their illusionary claims until proven otherwise. One must therefore assume that some forces in the NASA leadership prepared themselves early on for the alternative scenarios, while others believed in a possible success of the Apollo moon flight until 1969. The most likely theory is that after the lunar module crashed at the dress rehearsal, the die was cast for plan B or C.

It is difficult to estimate when work began on alternative solutions (Plan B, C, D, etc.). One thing is certain: the LOLA simulator was commissioned as early as 1963.

Strategists develop multiple scenarios from the start and have them prepared in parallel.

Should Apollo-1 not have been an accident, one would come to the conclusion that even back then in January 1967 it was already foreseeable for the management that plan A could not be implemented and that alternative plans with critical people like Grissom were endangered, and they were therefore given one had to give a clear warning. It is known that President Nixon had prepared a eulogy in case the lunar astronauts died. It was not clear from this speech how exactly the accident happened. This in turn reveals that one would not have been willing to uncover truths in detail. As a result, one could possibly also deduce from this that one would rather have killed the astronauts than admitting the failure and the attempts at manipulation, failure alone would have been accepted in the worst case, i.e. just like in the film "Operation Capricorn" (1978) .

Which variant of the moon swindle is most likely? Due to the efforts of the strategic management to keep the complexity, the number of confidants and the risk of discovery of this staging as low as possible, all feasible or visible parts of the moon flight were probably also carried out in real life: Start Saturn-5, orbit, catapult towards the moon, Orbit around the moon, maneuvers with the lander. But simply without landing, so exactly as documented for the Apollo 10 mission.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



Gus Grissom , critical astronaut, crashed on Apollo-1 due to swapped gas lines



Thomas Baron, NASA NAA safety inspector, crashes at railroad crossing 6 days before he could speak before Senate committee



Blue background in Apollo-13 window

A very small maneuver of an omission and its "earthly supplement", repeated 5 times in variants, saves the whole huge moon mission. As an American patriot, isn't that something to be proud of? This version is based on a single undisclosed problem: the lunar module. Probable and plausible ("Plan B").

Could it be that the Apollo capsules, although manned, were not shot to lunar orbit but [remained in Earth orbit](#), even at the risk that they might have been visible from Earth ("Plan C")? That would explain all the questions except the missing discovery. Perhaps the discovery of a blue background in an Apollo 13 image fits this thesis.

However, only the Saturn V launches and the landings of the capsules with the parachute are certain. In fact, if Apollo 11-17 might not even have had the astronauts on board, there are a few more unanswered questions regarding the whereabouts of the astronauts at the time in question. Plan C or D would have been necessary if either the radiation problem or the re-entry problem (deceleration phase) had also been viewed by NASA as an insurmountable obstacle, with the former in particular appearing more and more likely. Possible and conceivable.

There are also theses which assume that only the (or some) images from Apollo 11 are fake, but otherwise moon landings would have taken place. The problem with the films from the Hasselblad cameras was certainly also known to NASA beforehand. And many questions would not be solved with this thesis. Rather unlikely.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Official truths, conspiracies and lateral thinkers

Whats that?

Who doesn't follow the mainstream:
weirdos, narcissists and conspiracy theorists?

Truth and Lateral Thinker

Unfortunately, the term "lateral thinker" is experiencing a disastrous inflation. It used to refer to geniuses (like Einstein or Hawking) who were not satisfied with the results of school wisdom and were looking for better answers. Today, insecure people call themselves that when they have found a crude worldview that seems to explain the world to them. Publicists adopt this term and help to devalue it.

Well, even the insight that such a staging should have taken place for reasons of state if the real mission had been threatened does not lead to the compelling conclusion that it actually took place. But if it had taken place, would it have been exposed? In view of the fact that the aforementioned, apparently inexplicable discrepancies with physics and technology have apparently not changed anything essential in the universal credibility of the moon mission, one unfortunately has to come to the conclusion: No, it would probably not have been exposed, because the people who (small) discrepancies would not have been taken seriously. After all, Apollo was something we all wanted to believe. One would have simply discredited the critics: as weirdos, narcissists and conspiracy theorists! The latter is a killer argument because it implies that when people say such things, they are completely devoid of any sense of reality and should therefore not be listened to. But there are conspiracies! Not in the global sense that some would have us believe. But all the lies enumerated in history were.

Every intelligence operation is fundamentally a conspiracy. Who would deny that these exist?

Critical people ("lateral thinkers") are particularly important for social progress. People who search for the truth with reasonable arguments, taking into account historical, social experiences and/or human needs, and this without the given thought patterns. It also takes intelligence and courage to use good arguments to counter well-established ideas. It was always lateral thinkers who advanced society. But that doesn't mean that all lateral thinkers are always right.

At the same time, you have to stand out from real conspiracy theorists through openness, truthfulness to the facts and a sense of reality. These already exist and they use the complexity of things and the lack of understanding of many people to spread ideologies. You can't necessarily wear them of their ideology, but only because their theses are dependent on hardly plausible patterns of human behavior, ie on conspiracies between people who have nothing to do with each other. In addition, they are usually stubborn, not receptive to doubts or opposing arguments and do not look closely at the arguments. It's the



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?



Neil Armstrong is a hero. But not who he should be.

same with unteachable mainstream representatives. That the two groups can't stand each other and demonize each other is not surprising! What can we learn from this?

When it is not logic and knowledge, but bias or convenience that makes us content with quick explanations, then the truth is endangered. This applies to mainstream representatives as well as to conspiracy theorists. The lies of history are proof of that.

Well, what is the truth about the moon landing? Can we still find answers to the unresolved questions? Or are we wishful thinking that this lunar module was made functional at the last moment and no one simply found it necessary to demonstrate this to the world public in advance - contrary to the professional approach used up to that point? Then we wouldn't have to deal with the discrepancies! Or do we simply lack the relevance to the question and it doesn't matter whether there was a lie here or not? Because you have to admit: Mission Apollo has achieved its goal. So she succeeded. Only: Is there perhaps still a heavy mortgage?

And Neil Armstrong himself, who - like his colleagues - refused to give interviews for years and would never swear on the Bible that he had been on the moon, which he said at the White House on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Apollo 11 1994: Nothing about the moon landing itself! But: "Much has not yet been done and there is still a lot that needs to be done" and: "Many goals remain open for the layers that hide the truth to be removed". **Hear, hear ! (Confession by Armstrong)** What could he have meant by that? Why, for God's sake, wouldn't the sacred moment of ejecting the lunar module be glorified right now?

Or when, if not on this occasion, would it be time to take a stand in favor of the truth?

Again, body language says more than words. He says it like a penitent - eyes helplessly searching for understanding - in front of the public and the President. It seems obvious: it would be important to him that the slate should finally be wiped



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Who takes the position of science?

No reputable scientist who is in the public eye can be forced to take a generally binding position on such a topic, especially not if it is critical. The original source of all documents and information comes from a single place and that is politically embedded in the power scheme of the polluter. He would have to oppose US policy and thus jeopardize his future ambitions to contribute to space travel. In addition, scientists are always specialists and could only make binding statements on a specific question anyway.

In particular, space engineers, physicists, geologists, filmmakers and photographers, astronomers, physicians, psychologists and political scientists would be in demand. In addition, it would need generalists with common sense who could bring the findings together.

Wait a minute: Haven't they all already had their say here? Apparently it also needs an audience that is willing to absorb these messages!

And we? Are we waiting for another government confession or a court case?

clean. He can't say it any clearer than that! But he doesn't want to be the traitor, he's a man of honor. He swore to keep quiet. He never swears perjury. NASA has to do its own cleaning up of the truth, and so its language is flowery. Nobody dares to ask. He knows that. A monument is threatened with disfigurement. The President (Clinton) certainly won't ask. Who would want to turn such a celebration into a disaster?

But people have ears. Anyone who wants to understand it can understand it, the others are simply " Parrots (parrots) of NASA" (quote Armstrong).

And how do we now deal with the plausibility assessment?

We will probably never be able to prove it in a court of law. The sole reason is that there is no judicial authority in the world that would take on such a case. There is also no global public interest in the issue that would lead to the UN looking into it.

How many more clues do we need? The mosaic shows a clear picture. Where are competent independent scientific opinion makers in the public?



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

The importance of science

Where else do we look for the truth?

Government Information and Truth
Legality and TruthMedia Information and Truth

Science is committed to truth.

Publicists usually look for their scientific findings on wikipedia . However, Wikipedia is not "the science", but only an approximation of the same. Science is a process with defined rules. It must be possible to control these rules of the game and the findings must be comprehensible .

But scientists are human.

What would it mean if we had to admit: Yes, it is possible that (almost) all of us can also be lied to by government agencies in relation to world events via the media and (almost) nobody notices it? Would that open the floodgates for any conspiracy theories? I mean: no, but we would have to take a close look at each case, ask appropriate and critical questions and have them answered by those who might be trying to fool us. It is science that is solely committed to the truth and it has the damned duty to protect us from machinations in public with suitable questions, or at least to point out discrepancies and to warn against the risks of misjudgments. Who else?

The government does not do that, it is committed to the welfare of the country and this is not always congruent with the truth. And the judiciary cannot be left to do this either: it is only committed to legality, the truth too often falls by the wayside. And the media cannot be burdened with this task either.

These can only spread and accompany corresponding disputes if they take place. Good investigative journalists are very rare strokes of luck, they can at best initiate discussions.

I think that science is doing its duty for the most part, but in an increasingly complex world this requirement is becoming increasingly difficult to fulfill. Unfortunately, the trend there is not very promising either: with the growing demand for specialization, there is less and less demand for generalists. However, it is becoming increasingly important to recognize connections between the various disciplines. Secondly, larger research projects depend on the drip of strictly controlled funding and this is based on the benevolence of the political supervisory authorities. This may not be solvable in any other way.

But if reasons of state or political ideologies play a significant role in the content of a project, every single scientist - who deserves this title - should ring special alarm bells and be extremely cautious or skeptical.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Politics and science

Does the truth make us happier?
What if not?

This knowledge should find its way into the scientist's mind, even if it doesn't bring any direct benefit. Commitment instead of job security! Science must be critical and question. Within science, it must be possible to argue about the right findings. Under no circumstances should the scientist allow himself to be tied into a political ideology or want to make a name for himself as a leading figure in public. This is hardly compatible with the strict search for the truth.

The optimal, ie majority-capable, implementation of scientific knowledge into appropriate consequences is then the responsibility of the politicians. It must also be possible to argue about this, and then in the general public. But the knowledge gained from science itself must be adhered to to the extent that it can be precisely defined. Because there are no alternative facts, there are only different levels of knowledge, different perceptions and different weightings for relevance.

And what would be the consequences of realizing that the moon landing was a gigantic, great spectacle, but it didn't quite take place as we thought? It would have no concrete consequences. But the self-perception of the moral superiority of core Western values is at risk. We can therefore still believe in it if we feel better about it. Perhaps we no longer know exactly who we want to believe and who we don't. Then it's time to focus more on actual knowledge and the way we come to knowledge. Perhaps one day historians will call the 1960s and 1970s "The Age of Uncritical Faith in Progress", and not just because of this Apollo moon landing story, which will probably have to be rewritten at some point.



The story of Apollo, moon flights or moon lies ?

Epilogue

artemis



The big question remains:

Will the Americans make the Artemis flight even if the price is the task of the Apollo myth?

Here's how to do it professionally:

The industry is asked to make additional offers for landers: NASA cannot do this itself!



From a technological point of view, moon flights would undoubtedly be feasible today. **However, this only applies if the radiation exposure in flight through the VanAllen belt was actually in the tolerable range** , "if you do it right, ie choose the right route", as described by some moon flight advocates .

According to the latest information, this is said to be NASA's biggest concern at the moment, and it could even be that the whole Apollo lie has to be admitted because of it.

The Challenger and Columbia cases have clearly shown that space flight still poses a considerable risk. Even simple material defects can quickly lead to catastrophes. What is it worth to American politicians to take such risks (again)?

Even today - after Trump - America is again in a crisis of meaning. A concrete schedule and budget for an ARTEMIS moon flight have just been generated. However, a broadly comprehensible motivation is missing. There are ideas of how the earth's satellite could be "used". But these are so vague and so poorly thought out that there is no political pressure on such a project. So far it is only the head of Space-X who has seen a business model here. Why is that? One thing is missing, an argument that would have dominated and eliminated all concerns: the incentive to have put the first humans on the moon can no longer play a role. And that would be the main role in the political decision-making process, wouldn't it?

Bet that if one happens, there's no way we're going to visit the ancient Apollo landing sites, as does the recently resigned NASA administrator Brydenstein had pointed out ([Project Artemis](#))?

[NASA \(11/10/21\): Postponement to "at least" 2025!](#)