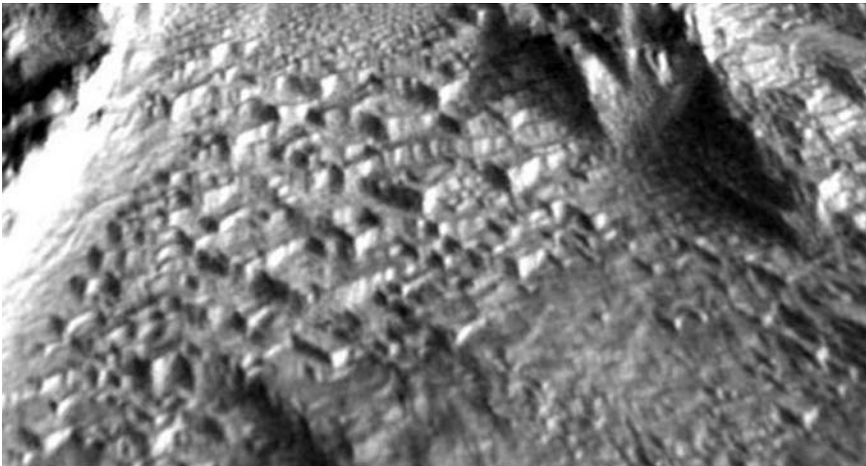


[Update 2009]

The End Game

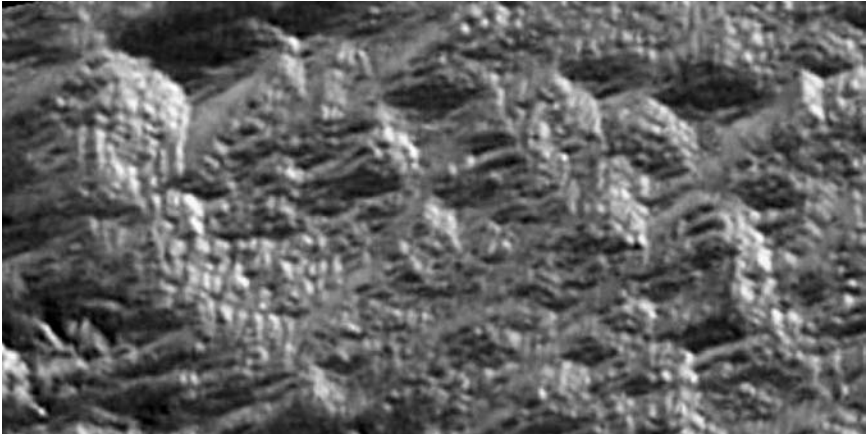
Richard C. Hoagland



Behold one of the ancient and forgotten “Crystal Cities of Barsoom.”

For decades, ever since the Independent Mars Investigation in 1983, when we began looking at those first enigmatic *Viking* images of Cydonia and wondered... we’ve been searching for the proverbial “smoking gun.” That *one* NASA image which would allow even a totally non-scientific, totally non-technical person to exclaim: “Yikes, those are *buildings* down there!”

Well, after almost 30 years, this is it. This official MRO image—archived on a publicly-accessible NASA website—is indeed the “smoking gun” we have been seeking for decades.



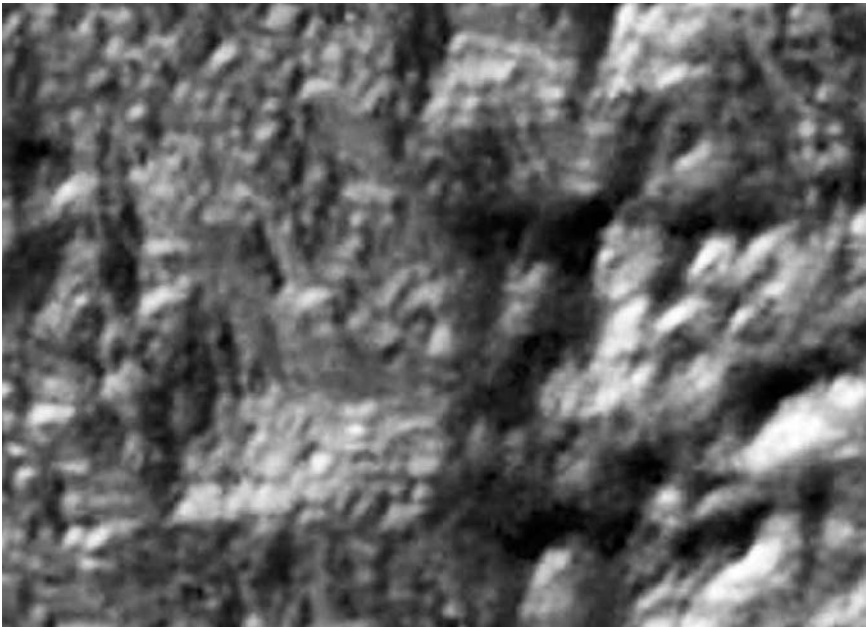
This close-up, taken from a much larger official NASA image shows what for all the world looks exactly like the crumbling remains of a set of modern apartment buildings. It was taken by NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO) spacecraft in May, 2008 and is but one of multitudes of MRO photo strips acquired during the spacecraft's almost 2-year mission. This particular image is of the floor of the immense Hellas Basin – the largest and deepest of the massive impact scars left over from Mars' ancient planetary history.

A composite version combines this amazing NASA image (remember, of the surface of *Mars*) with an aerial photograph taken here on Earth, of a location that's now all-too-familiar, if not also all-too tragic—New York's Ground Zero.



Eerily, each set of independent architecture – the one in Lower Manhattan and the one on an entirely different planet- impossibly share almost identical geometric characteristics, not the least being that they both exhibit virtually identical patterns of total structural collapse. “Impossible” because both collapsed areas have “structure,” which the image on Mars obviously shouldn’t possess. Detailed, specific structures looking identical to I-beams and girders seen in any terrestrial construction site or demolition aftermath here on Earth.

There are almost seven square kilometers in the full color “parent” MRO image to the close-ups just presented. That translates to a little over four square miles. Within that area, arranged in multiple and morphologically different geometric *layers* are literally millions of highly-complex, highly-organized, “multiple-scale” geometric rectangles, squares and cubes.



Such overwhelmingly regular geometry can only be created, as we’ve been arguing for decades (at least since *The Monuments of Mars* was published in 1987) by *intelligence*.

This MRO image, out of any I’d seen in almost two years, contained precisely the redundant, eerily familiar structural geometry I had predicted

(years before its launch) that MRO ultimately *had* to image, if our theses were correct. If, indeed, there were the remains of ancient, shattered Martian cities lying somewhere in the deserts, partially uncovered by “the drifting sands of Mars.”

* * *

At this point, a little background might be in order. For instance, how had I come to examine the MRO images taken of the floor of Hellas in the first place?

It was within a few days of the publishing deadline for this updated version of *Dark Mission* that *Enterprise* received an urgent e-mail (among the literally thousands of e-mails we normally receive each month). The reason for the “urgency” quickly became apparent: this e-mail came with a lengthy attachment containing (or so it claimed):

“... the evidence (satellites images from official and public source) undeniable of an Extraterrestrial Civilization, their huge buildings (dozens km. square) and more” [emphasis added] ...”

About a dozen satellite images were packaged as graphics inside a multi-page document file included in the e-mail attachment, each image containing thousands of individual and suspicious-looking geometric objects arranged in equally-obvious (if larger) redundant geometric patterns. The overall effect was unquestionably that of looking at close-up aerial photographs of some kind of metropolis.

Here’s the e-mail, unabridged—except for the sender’s name.

Dear Mr. Hoagland

This is not a Joke. Please watch the images in attachment. Thanks.

I’m an italian Lawyer, and I have evidences (proof) of Extraterrestrial Civilization hidden at the world and now exposed. I don’t speak english very well, so I hope that in your office there is someone that could better translate this message about the evidence (satellites images from official and public source) undeniable of an Extraterrestrial civilization, their huge buildings (dozens Km. square) and more, as you can see.

I consider this the sum of the evidence as incontrovertible. Thanks for your attention.

I pray not to take to this mail like a hoax or a joke. In those days I'm try to contact international media to disclose this story and show a little part of what I claim. I know is not easy, and I can understand your skepticism, but the proofs are huge and publics, easy to find for all the people that could looks by themselves, even if well hidden and smuggled.

I'm not a liar in looks for of crazy publicity or visionary, but a Lawyer of Bari (Italy). There are not Video footages or simple Ufo's pics, but images satellites from Official source that reproduce huge buildings...and other... I know that is too big story to believe, and you have my comprehension, but it is all true.

I'm a rational person, even if I have the passion for this kind of arguments, but this to which are found forehead very goes beyond any fantasy or subjective interpretation. This that I have learned and seen has literally astounded me, and not I hide that I have found it hard to believe in this that I was observing. At the moment, however, the task that is entrusted me is only that to try to show to the average, within a short of time, this incredible discovery and to protect professionally, under all the points of view, (personal and economic) the person who has entrusted to returned me and partecipe of this secret.

This person has entrusted me in order to disclose this that he has found and he has bound to most absolute professional reserve and the total anonymity to me. I realize of vagueness of these affirmations, but, at the moment, I cannot say other in order not to compromise or to make useless my acts. The only indication that I can give you is that the information that I will be able to offer to you are officials, comes from public Agencies and Institutions and "are not of this world": an irrefutable tests of an extraterrestrial civilization.

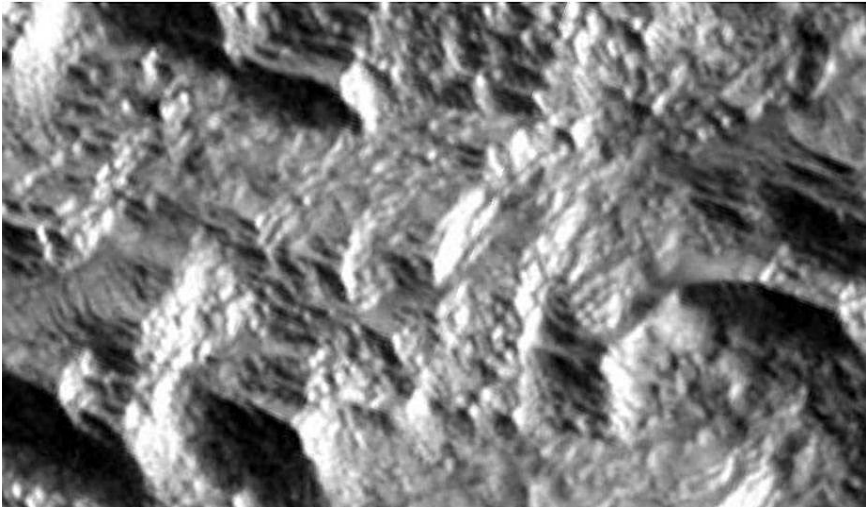
I hope to be contacted via email [link] to clarify better all the aspects about this incredible news. I could send you some images in attachment, as "little proof" of what I claim. For the moment, Verify only the genuineness of those images whit [sic] digital images technicians or geologists. (I do this yet!).

Thanks for your attention.

Sure of your professional reserve and the entire staff,

Sincerely yours, A D _____.

I looked at “AD’s” images again. Unmistakably: *buildings* on Mars.



For decades, we have received successive generations of increasingly better and better technical images of Mars, from better and better spacecraft, but of increasingly fuzzier and fuzzier patterns. In other words, the NASA photographs – beyond a certain point – haven’t been getting continually better, they’ve been getting worse. Especially, curiously, those taken of Cydonia.

Despite this blatant (and pretty unsophisticated) imaging cover-up, for specialists in archaeology, city planning or even basic architecture, these repeating *geometries*—seen now on thousands of Mars images, can ultimately have only one scientific explanation—

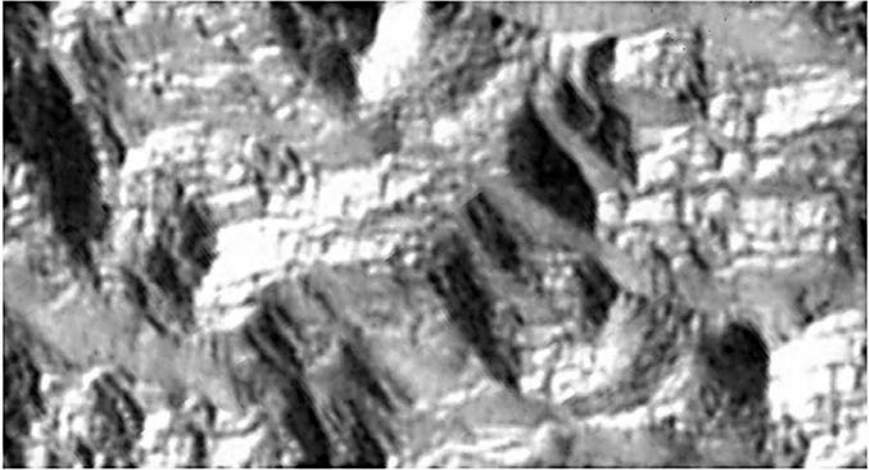
They must be artificial.

But, for non-specialists, like the rest of the population, the obvious geometry on these NASA images, obviously indicative of intelligence, is anything but “obvious.”

According to a Boeing Study (that Mike reminds me about constantly), only about one-third of the population can rotate 2-D images in their brains, and then see the 3-D geometric structures present in those images; the other two thirds either can’t do such mental 2-D/3-D conversions; or, if they can, only achieve a limited ability to do so. Only some of us, apparently, are hard-wired to see geometry in 3D. That means only about a third of us are even capable of recognizing what’s really on these images.

When I showed them to Robin Falkov, both my significant other and severest critic, she had an immediate and memorable reaction:

“Those are *buildings!*”



That was all the reinforcement I needed. If Robin could see (finally) what was so plainly obvious to me, then I had a high degree of confidence that anybody could.

I wrote back to “AD,” explaining why he presented insufficient material to instigate any true scientific inquiry. For starters, he hadn’t even told us which planet these “buildings” were on, much less what mission or camera had taken them..

His response was telling:

Dear Mr. Hoagland.

Thanks for your attention.

I can't give THOSE informations. Not yet.

But you could verify the genuineness of those images with skilled people as images technicians or geologists. Those images are only a little part of an [sic] huge archive database.

My client need some “Insurances” before the complete discosure of this ephocal news.

He could loose his job, money ... or worse. He fear for his job, his economic future, for his family and ... his life.

*He (and I) could give ALL the rights informations on **who, what and where** find those “Publics” images, but he need that this news before the public delivery need to have an hard and solid verify.*

You, as an international well known and stimate specialist on this stuff, could give the right spin to the International Media news. I know that is an hard work.

This is THE NEWS of the millennium and, of course, he need that this is valuated as it merit.

Do you want make steps with me in this direction?

A D _____

We were not particularly happy with this reply. Without basic data about these supposedly “smoking gun” ET photographs, no one—either in the scientific community or in the press—was going to entertain for an instant the legitimacy of these images. I immediately emailed “AD” with this fundamental request.

In his reply AD remained implacable:

Dear Mr. Hoagland,

I know is not easy. I know very well.

Thanks however for your attention.

But is Strange: this time is easy, very easy find TRUTH because the proof is public and the exact information on where find IT is the real problem.

If I (he) give this information, all the people could see by themselves the hidden truth with a PC and internet connection.

I try to contact someone that believe that those images are not fake or hoax but real and then share the information on Who, how, when and where Find it.

I can give all those informations but only under a formal agreement that valuate this NEWS for its real epochal importance.

Thanks again for whatever you could do.

A D _____

I explained in my final communication with AD that *Enterprise* could not compromise the scientific process simply to satisfy the claim of ownership of public information by an individual.

Was *Enterprise* being set up? Was someone betting on my going public

with the spectacular images even if I hadn't been able to verify where they'd actually come from? It wouldn't be the first time that my detractors had exhibited such poor character-assessment (see Chapter Ten). But, coming as it did after the publishing success of *Dark Mission* and its increasing political influence, the coincidence could not look more non-coincidental.

I *had* to track down the source of these astonishing images. If AD's emails were honest, then his data was:

“... *only a little part of an* [sic] huge archive database ... *those 'Publics'* [sic] *images* ...[emphasis added].”

After examining the images for hours on end I realized that they looked familiar. They looked in fact just like Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO) images. This was the only current NASA mission that could produce such startling, high-resolution planetary photography, and of surface features I had never seen from any previous space mission.

If these were, in fact, MRO images, then they had to be close-ups of Mars, naturally. For years, we had publicly been expecting MRO to take breathtaking close-ups of “the buried Crystal Cities of Barsoom (Mars).” We also expected that if the official NASA image releases didn't include any smoking gun MRO images, then eventually someone inside the Agency would try to leak such spectacular proof of the intelligence hypothesis to the outside world. So ... was this the deliberate leak we'd been expecting?

There was only one way to avoid a nasty surprise: independently identify the source of this purported “satellite data” before we went public. The official HiRISE archive of MRO ultra-high-resolution imaging, jointly stored and published by the University of Arizona and NASA, consists of tens of thousands of digital Mars images, taken over almost two years, each consisting of millions of individual pixels. Finding one particular set of geometric ruins in all those images was going to be an improbable task. This was exactly what our new friend “AD” had been counting on. What he hadn't counted on was our unique, talented and very loyal *Enterprise* “crew.”

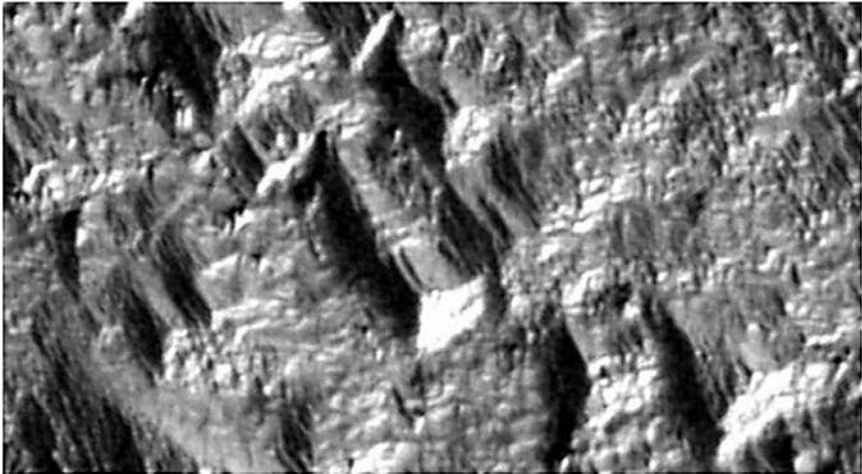
Since we publicly announced it at the National Press Club in 1996, the *Enterprise* Mission has attracted thousands of associates, from all around the world—folks linked by the Internet, who passionately want to know what's out there regardless of what NASA (or any other space agency) tries to sell them.

So I quietly turned the problem over to a select group of these able “*Enterprise* associates” chosen from a list of those with a proven history of productive imaging enhancement and analysis.

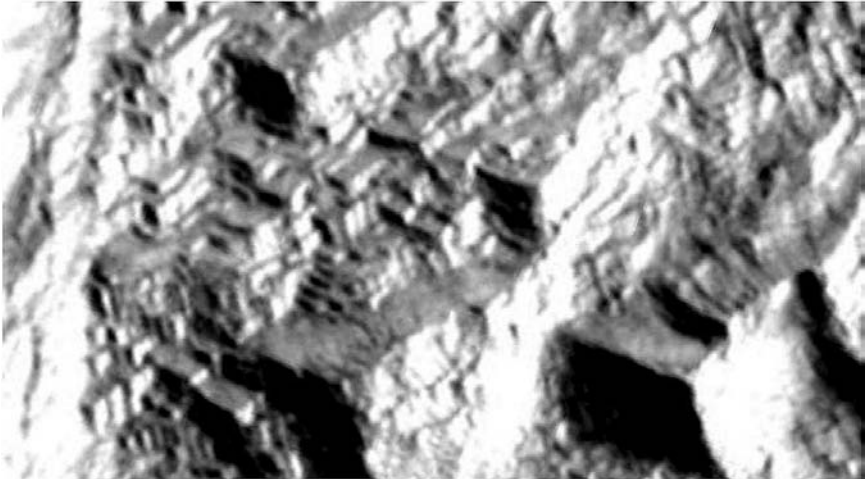
A long-time colleague in this quest—Ron Gerbron—emailed me from LA, sending me the link to the official MRO HiRise camera site. Bingo!

Ron remembered also saving the same image in his own computer after downloading it months earlier while having the nagging feeling that “something important could be on this” Ron’s instinct had been right.

This confirmatory “official” image to AD’s “anomalous e-mailed images” turned out to be MRO image PSP_008427_1380.^{5, 6} AD’s close-up structures were in fact on Mars.^{1,2}

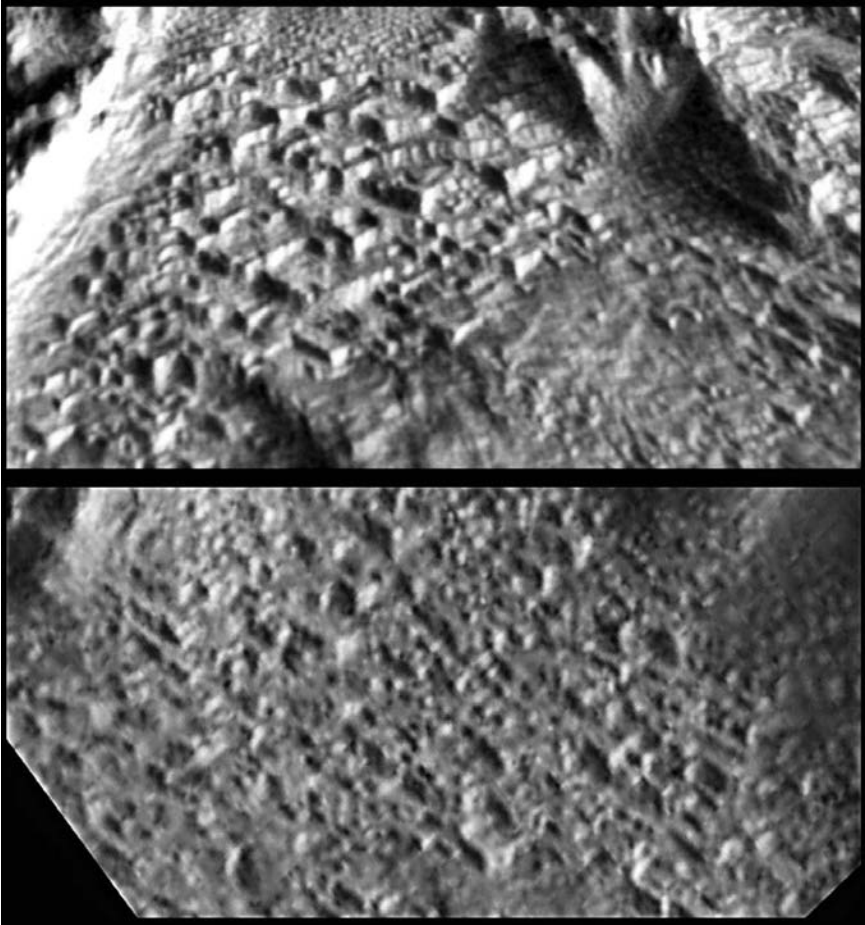


Properly analyzing this single MRO source image will take months, if not years. The number of individually recognizable “buildings” on PSP_008427_1380 is in the millions. In those approximately 4 square miles even a cursory inspection reveals that these blatantly geometric structures also appear to be arranged in layers at varying angles, immediately above or below each other, like condos. It appears that MRO has successively “reconned” nothing less than the open and eroding remains of a highly geometric, multi-layered, multi-leveled, ancient Martian arcology.



And proving that would indeed be, in AD's words "... THE NEWS of the millennium."

Having potentially identified the confirming NASA master, I soon was able to come up with an exact match for the architecture seen on AD's e-mailed close-ups. On just one tiny section of the overall HiRISE image (PSP_008427_1380) I found the same startlingly geometric objects.



There could be no doubt now: this was the original NASA image from which AD had copied some of his close-ups. However, the official version of the image from the NASA-HiRISE website also came with an “official” explanation for these extraordinary Martian surface features³:

... It is now fall in the southern hemisphere and in the giant impact crater known as Hellas basin small boulders cast long shadows. The long shadows emphasize small scale topographic features. Wind erosion is responsible for much of the morphology in this region. Frost is condensing, and shows up as bright blue patches in this false color image. This is seasonal carbon dioxide frost. Closer to the pole, carbon dioxide condenses

from the atmosphere and forms a seasonal polar cap. At this latitude we do not expect a thick layer to form but rather the frost collects in cold protected areas on poleward-facing slopes

Hogwash.

It is interesting that in the whole of the caption that comes with PSP_008427_1380, not one mention is made of the completely anomalous architecture that literally covers it from one end to the other. Nor does it really offer even a cursory theory as to what natural process could have created the repeating geometric pattern. It simply calls them “small scale topographic features.” This deliberate dismissal of the extraordinary contents of this image, similar to the blacked out photographs in the NASA Apollo catalogs (see Chapter Four), led me to suspect that our friendly neighborhood space agency was quite aware of what was on this image, and was simply waiting for someone outside the agency to bring it up.

This led me to conclude that the mere existence of this extraordinary NASA image had to be part of a carefully-calculated strategy by “someone” waiting for official proof of architectural constructions on the planet Mars. As FDR once said, “In politics, nothing occurs ‘by accident.’” Taking that quite literally, I was strongly beginning to suspect that our “managed” discovery of amazing images like these was, quite likely, no accident.

The more I looked at the remarkable timing of AD’s “urgent” email—which contained just enough information to allow us to track down the official NASA source of these extraordinary Martian city images—the more I began to believe that the whole thing might have been a set-up all along. A set-up to encourage us to go find the high-resolution MRO proof of the Intelligence Hypothesis carefully pre-positioned by someone in the official MRO archive.

Thanks, “AD,” whoever you *really* are.

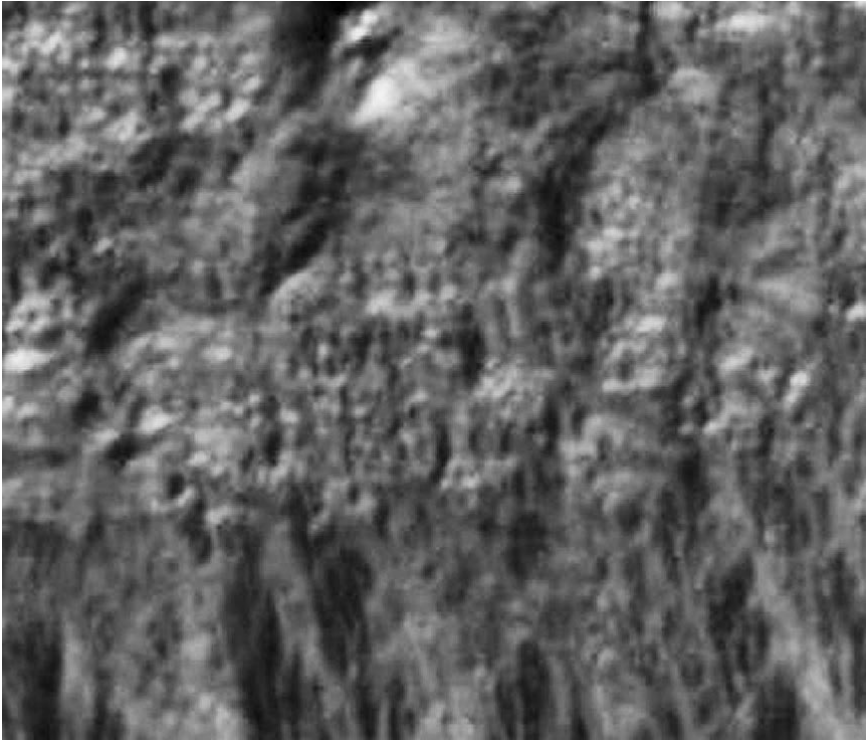
Now convinced that this image (and the extraordinary ruins on them) represented some kind of unofficial leak from within NASA itself, we were faced with another question: why had it been leaked at all? What was this image trying to tell us?

The first clue was in the location of the ruins themselves—deep on the floor of the massive Hellas impact basin in Mars’ southern hemisphere. Hellas might seem at first to be an unlikely place to find such well preserved ruins, but it is intriguing for several reasons. Firstly, Hellas is under serious consideration as a landing spot for the next generation Mars rover⁴, called the Mars Science

Laboratory program, indicating NASA has a serious interest in the region. Secondly, in 2003 an Australian geologist, Dr. Nick Hoffman of University of Melbourne, discovered and mapped some very anomalous “hotspots” in the infrared images taken by the Mars Odyssey THEMIS instrument.⁵ This could be a result of thermal venting activity (which would provide heat and low levels of energy to any potential settlement) and possibly implied something more – did these hotspots mean that perhaps the lights were still on down on the floor of Hellas?

When viewed against *Enterprise* reconstructions of ancient Martian geophysical history, described in great detail in our “Mars Tidal Model”⁶: the discovery of such well-preserved artificiality on the floor of the Hellas basin certainly makes sense, at least in an environmental context. In our model, after the earlier planetary catastrophes had overtaken Mars and totally devastated the planet, the few survivors of Mars’ once vast civilization would only have been able to stay alive in the post-catastrophe era by seeking a location where the ambient air pressure was significantly above the (now radically lowering) Martian global average. The bottom of the widest, deepest hole on the entire planet, Hellas, would be the perfect location for such a desperate last stand against the inevitable demise of Mars’ once vibrant eco-system.

Thus, the fascinatingly well-preserved nature of the layered Martian ruins on the floor of Hellas, seen in these MRO close-ups, argued compellingly for their literally representing the indigenous Martians’ last stand against the final disappearance of Mars’ dwindling atmosphere. These “last Martians,” despite the unearthly scale of their sophisticated constructional technologies, obviously didn’t make it. Much like our own Anasazi and Mayan civilizations, all that is left of them are the empty shells of their ill-fated last stand against the ravages of time... and space.



* * *

There was a time when I was truly optimistic about the possibility of democratizing space. I, like many Americans, bought into the vision that was sold to us in the 1950s right up through Apollo: the movement of entire industries and people into low Earth orbit, and the commensurate migration of hundreds of thousands of employees, suppliers and consumers into a new space economy. I expected, as we all did, that Kubrick's 2001 vision of Pan-Am Space Clippers and Hilton hotels in orbit would be easily surpassed by the time that fast approaching new millennium arrived. Instead, fully two generations later, we look back and realize that after conquering the Moon and turning toward Mars, we simply gave up and stayed home. The reason for this exploratory stasis could not be more obvious: For over 50 years space has been the sole monopoly of governments.

Commercial access has been severely restricted during this period, even if you count low Earth orbit communications satellites—which do not represent true private access. I look back forlornly at all those endless meetings I attended on behalf of private enterprise in space in the 1970s, and remember the bitter taste of visionary initiatives suddenly being shot down by the NASA brass for no apparent reason. There has never been a level playing field.

The continuing inability of the private sector to gain its own low-cost access to space, even to “look around,” has, in hindsight, not been so much a casualty of the marketplace, it’s obviously been carefully planned. A variety of obstacles—both regulatory and economic—has been repeatedly placed in the way of a truly civilian space program.

If a truly open space policy had actually been pursued since the dawn of the Space Age, imagine where we would be now; with private citizens holding their respective governments totally accountable, and revealing what’s really “out there” in the solar system. Instead, we trudge around in low Earth orbit, using an overdesigned and obsolescent Space Shuttle system that has taken 14 lives in the cause of doing pretty much nothing.

It was not until recently that I regained any hope that the Kubrick vision might actually be attainable. As part of the new Vision for Space Exploration that President Bush first offered in 2004, NASA unveiled its first new unmanned mission to the Moon in over a decade, the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter, or LRO.

Billed as “NASA’s First Step Back to the Moon,” this mission, which was based on the highly successful (see above!) Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, it at least held the potential to be the spearhead of a new era in space exploration: the era of openness.

LRO carried the proper instruments to make that happen. Part of the mission design featured an unprecedented, high-resolution lunar camera (called the LROC) capable of resolving objects on the Moon’s surface less than half a meter across — about one and a half feet. Perfect for mapping ancient shattered lunar domes, and the cities that used to lie beneath them...

What on the Moon required that kind of ultra high-resolution capability?

As I raced to meet the publishing deadline for this Revised Edition, NASA finally – in mid-Summer of 2009 – successfully launched this potential breakthrough lunar mission, but only after repeated technical delays that ensured that President Bush’s term of office would expire before it could be

launched. I use the term “breakthrough” now because, due to those delays, the LRO Mission would take place totally on Barack Obama’s watch.

Would his space policies actually differ from all the other presidents who’d come and gone before him, going back to the last president who apparently did intend to tell us the truth about what’s waiting on the Moon: John Kennedy himself? Was there now, again, a realistic possibility that the American people might get another chance to see what was really waiting on the lunar surface?

In the interim—between its initial announcement in 2004, and the actual beginning of the mission in 2009—LRO (as with many other NASA projects) has grown more complicated. In addition to a long-term Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter spacecraft designed to image (and chemically survey, with highly sensitive spectrometers) the entire lunar surface from its 31-mile-high orbit, a second component has been added to the mission profile: A much smaller, much less complicated spacecraft, named LCROSS (for “Lunar Crater Observation and Sensing Satellite”).

The primary objective of LCROSS is to observe at close-range the impact of the second stage of the LRO launch vehicle into one of the permanently shadowed lunar craters near the south pole of the Moon—a dramatic (and cost-effective) means to “search for water on the Moon.” The theory is that in those deep, dark, permanently sunless craters, ice has slowly been accumulating in the frozen darkness over billions of years. Ice which, if confirmed by the LCROSS mission, could provide a vital, irreplaceable in-situ water resource for future lunar colonists.

Later in the mission, before physically separating from its second stage rocket, LCROSS will project its spent upper Centaur stage on a kamikaze-like mission directly into one of those permanently dark craters. This spectacular event is planned to take place four months after LRO has settled into lunar orbit and conducted its unprecedented high-resolution survey. The explosive impact of the 5000-lb. Centaur upper stage should be bright enough to be seen from Earth!

The now-separated LCROSS satellite, following safely about 50 miles behind in order to observe and transmit the initial effects of the spectacular crash, will literally fly through and physically sample the surface debris blasted aloft by the massive Centaur impact. After that, LCROSS itself will crash into the Moon, transmitting data back all the way down.

Not only will close-up data on this experiment be sent back to Earth live

from both LCROSS and LRO, but the Hubble Space Telescope (in Earth orbit) will be observing the impact with a variety of sensors as well. In addition, a string of major earthbound observatories on the side of Earth facing the Moon on that highly-anticipated October night will be trained on the point of impact. Even ordinary citizens are being encouraged by NASA (as I'm writing this, a few days after launch) to actively participate in this coming event. Anyone with a decent-sized amateur telescope (10 inches or larger), located anywhere in North or South America (if the skies are clear), are being told they should be able to visually see the impact.

A lot of eyes are going to be intently observing this singular event and recording everything.

As we've now demonstrated from analysis and presentation of MRO image PSP_008427_1380, Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter has fully lived up to its own designation – by “reconnoitering” the remains of an entire ancient Martian habitat crumbling into ruin on the floor of Hellas. In the same mold, so LRO may have been conceived with exactly the same clandestine ET mission in mind: To photograph- with unprecedented resolution- the shining crystalline cities of the Moon. The question is, if they do so, will be allowed to see it? Or will the 50-year stranglehold of government suppression linger on, even into the new Obama administration?

My worst case scenario was that, as with all of NASA's previous missions to the Moon (if not the entire solar system), the LRO agenda was simply a continuation of the existing cover-up. Sadly, as I dug deeper into the LRO mission, my suspicion was confirmed.

As I write this, a few days after the launch of LRO, a major aerospace community watchdog website, “NASAWATCH,” read by almost every policy wonk in NASA Headquarters (as well as across the industry itself), has posted a short article written by editor Keith Cowing:

June 21, 2009

“... I have sent repeated emails to NASA ESMD PAO trying to find out when LRO images will be released. Based on the email replies they have sent me, it would seem that no images will be released to the public for several months. Moreover, NASA is apparently only going to highlight selected images when they are eventually released. And yes, I understand that the LROC needs to be

tested and calibrated, but many other missions regularly issue preliminary images – even if they are not the best quality ... [emphasis added].”

It gets worse. The “PI” (Principal Investigator) of the LRO camera system (LROC) is Dr. Mark Robinson, of Arizona State University. On his team of Co-Investigators is Dr. Michael Malin, the same Michael Malin who had taken that execrable “Catbox image” of the Face on Mars in 1998 (Chapter Six). It turned out that Malin Space Science Systems had also built the LRO’s camera system.⁸

Talk about “the fix” being in. Judging from the return NASA email to Cowen, this LROC camera team has no intention of allowing anyone to see what is really on the lunar surface. In the digital age, does anyone not really comprehend the mischief that a bank of supercomputers could cause to sequestered LRO images in six entire months? Would sufficient public pressure on Obama – who ran a “transparency in government” platform, along with “making science serve the people once again” – make him do the right thing about this latest NASA cover-up?

I’m hopeful, but not holding my breath.

Another question looms even larger: How could one break out of this carefully-controlled, 50-year-old, government-run “planetary prison?” Obviously by going around the status quo and somehow, despite the government impediments, mounting a private expedition to the Moon.

Before this latest confirmation of the continuing cover-up, I’d been seeking to discern something of the real agenda (if that was possible) behind NASA’s stated “LRO Mission.” I had begun to sift through the *Enterprise’s* considerable lunar archive, looking for some selected imagery of these newly important Polar Regions. By looking at the imagery again, I hoped to better understand the high priority targets that NASA had publicly designated for LCROSS, the permanently shadowed craters at both poles. What did NASA see in them beyond the stated possibilities of finding water?

For some time, *Enterprise* had observed that the best-preserved ET ruins on the Moon seemed to be located near both lunar poles. The physical reason for this was not immediately apparent, although I suspect that differential micrometeorite erosion rates, due to the Moon’s orbital velocity, could play a role. Because of their orbital latitude restrictions, no Apollo missions went

near the lunar poles. None of the exquisite mapping cameras they carried had any high-resolution coverage of these intriguing regions.

In looking for signs of possible lunar ruins at those high latitudes, we were dependent upon some medium resolution polar mosaics put together from NASA's Galileo swing-by of the Earth (on its way to Jupiter) in the early 1990s. More recently-discovered primitive Vidicon TV images from an even earlier NASA mission, Mariner 10 to Mercury, were snapped as it was leaving the Earth-Moon system and passing right over the Moon's north pole, in late 1973.

And there was one other source – *Clementine*.

The mosaics from that still mysterious DOD-run unmanned sprint mission to the Moon in the early 1990s, held some possibilities. I looked for better official photographs than those, which might reveal which polar crater had the best-preserved indications of ruins to compare with the eventual selected targets for LCROSS. I soon realized that none of the official published imagery – not even from *Clementine* – had sufficient resolution to show anything more than we already knew. At least from those versions posted on the Web.

But then I remembered NASA's plan for "thousands of amateurs" to point their own telescopes at the Moon, on "impact night," to watch LCROSS' show. Could some high-end amateur astronomers, who had posted breathtaking CCD and webcam images of Mars during its closest approach to Earth in 2003, have taken *better* close-ups than the published NASA images of these tantalizing polar regions of the Moon?

After a quick search of the Net, I located one of those web-savvy, amateur astronomers who had posted truly stunning images of Mars in 2003. Paolo Lazzarotti in Massa, Italy.⁹ Clicking through his on-line image gallery, I saw amazingly detailed lunar close-up images, all taken with a relatively modest telescope and an off-the-shelf CCD digital camera and imaging software. I was stunned by a spectacular polar lunar panorama, which, to my surprise, also presented a suspiciously geometric pattern in the middle of this lunar landscape.



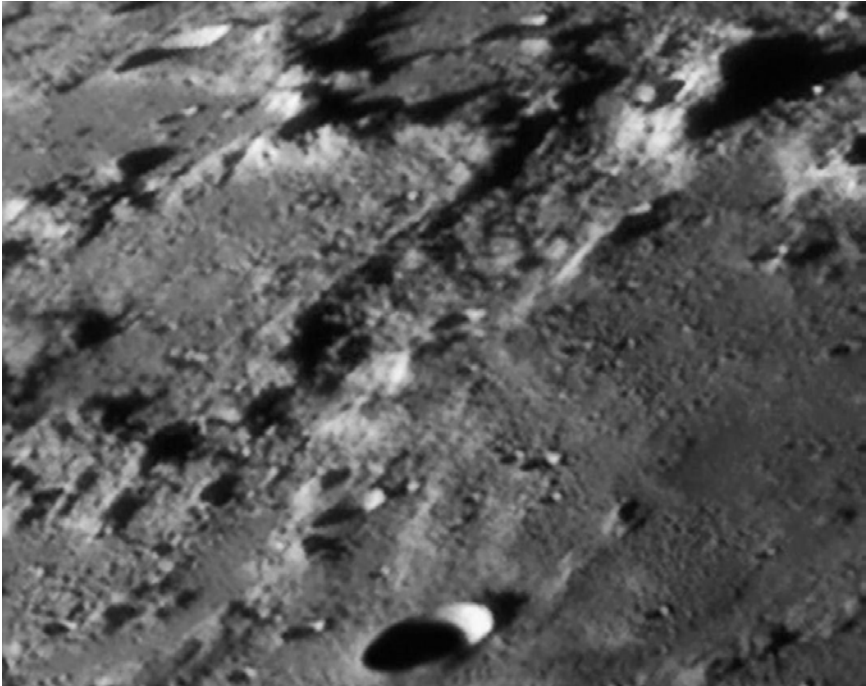
Philolaus, Anaxagoras and Epigenes craters, photographed by Paolo Lazzarotti, 12-12-2006

“Naw” (I said to myself). “It can’t be. Not *from Earth!*”

The image (so the caption stated) had been taken of the “Philolaus, Anaxagoras and Epigenes region,” which (I found out later) is located at about 73 degrees North, above the well-known crater Plato, on the northern side of Mare Frigoris. Reading further, Lazzarotti’s image had been created “by the registration of 140 out of 2000 images” captured with a souped-up webcam. Each pixel in the image represented a mere “0.12 seconds of arc” – a vanishingly small angular dimension—at the Moon’s distance, giving a spatial resolution of a little over 500 feet per pixel.

From an amateur astronomer’s “backyard telescope!”

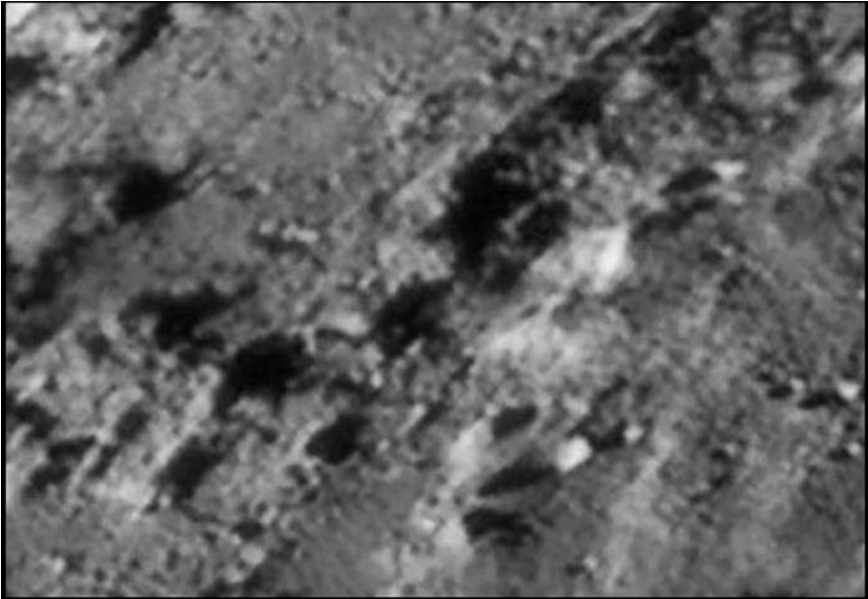
Enlarging the image in our own *Enterprise* computers and zooming in on the geometric objects revealed the true power of this extraordinary, Earth-based resolution.



Forget LRO... Here was our ultimate private lunar expedition!

An astonishing, uncensored, terrestrial telescopic image recorded with an off-the-shelf technology identical to NASA's far more expensive high-tech spacecraft cameras, but in the hands of a private citizen and gifted "amateur" astronomer. One could almost feel the feeding frenzy that was going to erupt within this relatively close-knit astronomical community connected by the web, when they learned (because *Enterprise* was going to show them) that, based on this astonishing amateur lunar photograph, it is now technically feasible for *anyone* to digitally see lunar ruins, simply by stacking a set of digital webcam images of the Moon taken from the comfort of the Earth.

Zooming in on the most geometric part of the Lazzarotti image, the obvious rectilinear pattern of the repeating "box-like" structures readily became apparent (with sunlight coming from the lower left). The more one carefully examined this remarkable enlargement, the more one could see of the individual "sub-units" making up this extraordinary ancient lunar ruin. And the more I realized its awesome scale.



This was nothing less than a webcam revolution, a technology that suddenly was making it possible to see the *real* solar system. Beginning with the Moon.

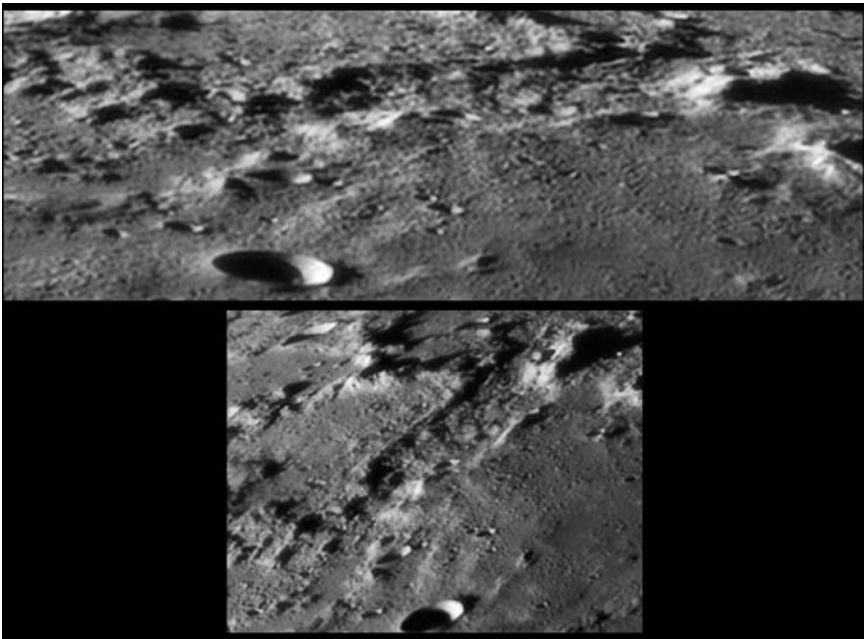
Being cautious, I wanted another view of this same region; the geometry that I was seeing could just as easily be “pixels,” and some kind of processing anomaly in Lazzarotti’s home computer. The situation demanded another view, hopefully taken from a slightly different angle (because of lunar “libration”¹⁰) which would allow both detail comparisons, image to image, and a better appreciation of the three-dimensional shape of the individual structures visible on the Lazzarotti image.

I began searching for another high-end amateur astronomer who had also photographed this same northern section of the Moon. I soon found Alan Friedman of Buffalo, New York¹¹, by day a successful greeting card designer running his own company and by night a world-class astronomer, whose imagery was also nothing less than breathtaking. On Friedman’s website I located a different (but complementary) panorama to the Lazzarotti pan and immediately confirmed that it, indeed, contained the same set of geometric features seen in the previous image I’d examined.

Again, “zooming in” afforded an even more remarkable perspective, which took full advantage of the extraordinary pixel resolution of this image. The astonishing technological advance represented by this amateur lunar digital photography could not be overstated; because, again, they had been taken from a quarter of a million miles away, on *Earth*, and, through a simple state-of-the-art telescope and webcam.

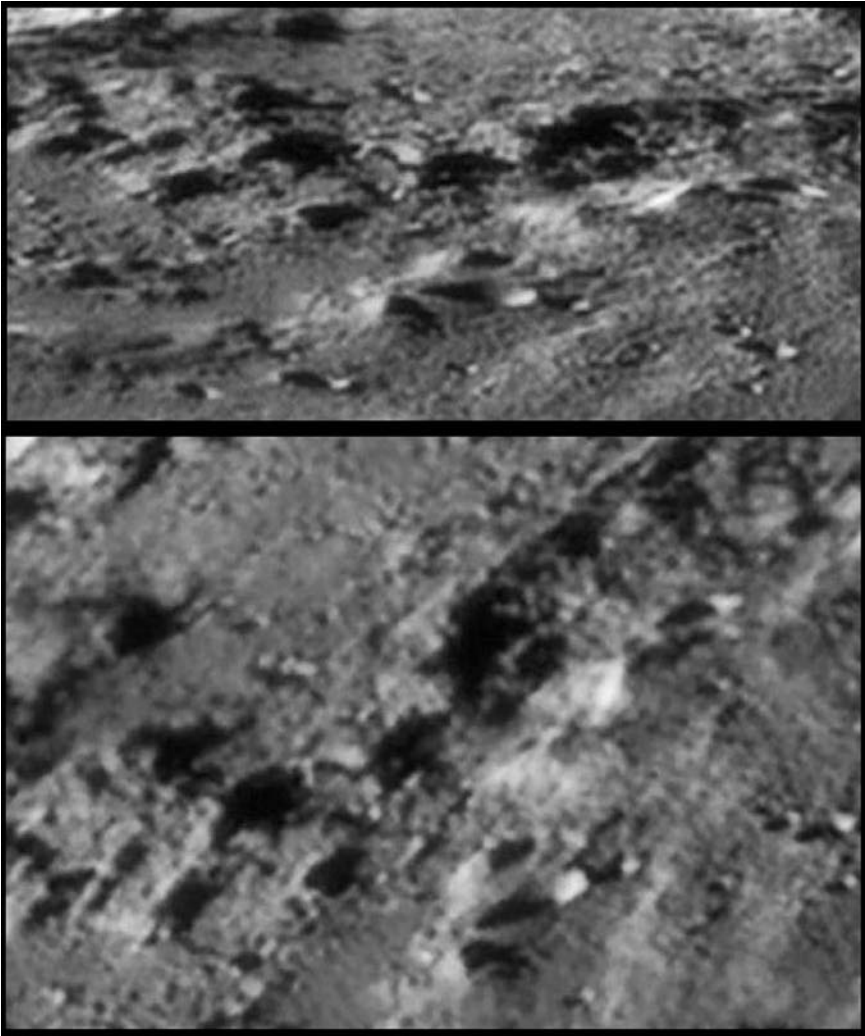
And they were revealing lunar ruins.

When I looked at this second image in detail (allowing for the changing perspective due to libration), the geometry, indeed, did match.

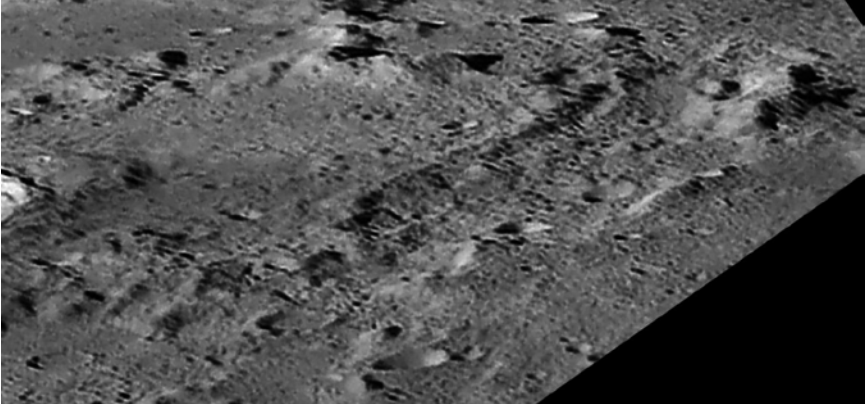


Comparison of Lazzarotti and Friedman images of the Philolaus, Anaxagoras and Epigenes region of the Moon.

This extraordinary reality is cinched in this last close-up comparison, of the best-preserved section of the ruins. Despite the libration change of visual perspective, the fact that we are able to easily identify the same specific geometric features on both independent images is inescapable. The artificial geometries were real..



Then I went back to the web and promptly located a third amateur astronomer- Wes Higgins, of Tecumseh, Oklahomawho also had a website and an obvious interest in the Moon.¹² Mr. Higgins, with an 18-inch reflector set up on his driveway in Tecomseh, also produced spectacular close-up lunar webcam images, including of the “Philolaus, Anaxagoras and Epigenes region,” the critical area photographed by Lazzarotti and Friedman. And there, on Higgins’ close-up – were the same highly geometric ruins, and with the best resolution yet.



An extreme close-up from this “third polar image” leaves little doubt that these could only be the eroding remains of massive, ancient buildings on a mind-boggling scale.



An ultra close-up image comparison, amply confirmed the now inescapably-artificial nature of this lunar complex.

* * *

That this level of spatial resolution could be achieved- by a group of amateurs!-was in itself astonishing. That it could be done “almost routinely” (according to the forum conversations on these astronomy websites I was reading) was what I felt was truly mind blowing about the whole thing. Through access to relatively small, state-of-the-art telescopes (14 inches), a basic webcam, and some freeware imaging registration software, literally anyone could resolve the Moon at a resolution only dreamed of at the dawn of the space age. All of which now opened up some extraordinary possibilities

Like—running a world-wide “shoot the Moon” contest with serious prize money, immortalizing the skilled amateur (or team) from any country, who produced the best new images of these extraordinary lunar artifacts.... Or how about another prize to the first amateur who discovered a *different* set of lunar artifacts, thus, encouraging a mile-by-square-mile fevered search, by countless numbers of competing telescope owners, of the entire visible surface of the Moon as seen from Earth?

The key to this end run around the current and continuing NASA cover-up of ancient lunar technology and structures, which will undoubtedly be seen and photographed in exquisite detail by LRO, was simply the encouragement of as many private eyes as possible, looking upward toward the Moon. This truly seems to be the “End Game” in the 50-year NASA/Apollo cover-up of ruins on the Moon, and is the obvious reason why China, India, Europe, Russia and Japan ... and even the United States, again, was rushing back to the Moon.

Something’s definitely up there

* * *

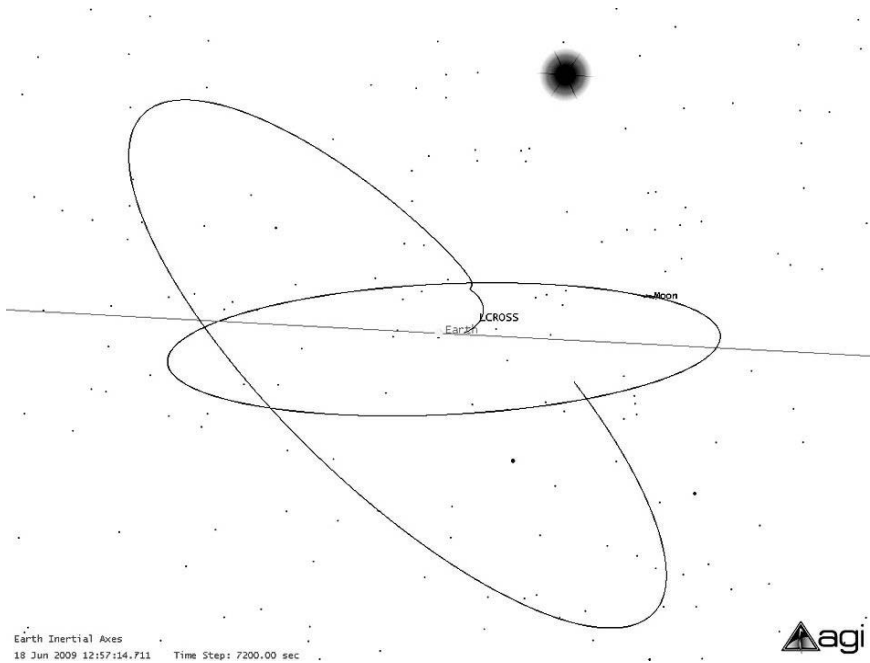
BULLETIN ... BULLETIN!!

LCROSS confirms Major Prediction of Enterprise Mission “Ancient Lunar Dome Hypothesis.” Posts Evidence on its own NASA website¹³.

Now (as this is being written), the first LCROSS “lunar swing-by” has been successfully completed; the LCROSS spacecraft (and its attached, empty Centaur rocket) deftly navigating into a trajectory that took it under the

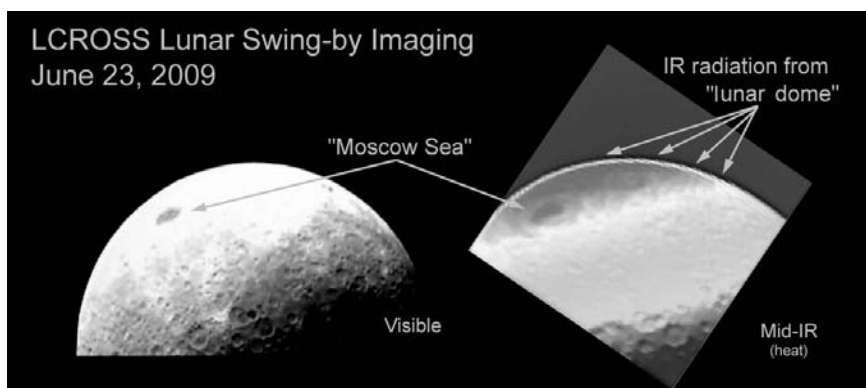
Moon's south pole in the early hours of yesterday morning ... and then into a huge, extended orbit around the entire Earth/Moon System.

An orbit that, four months from tonight, will carry the spacecraft into an interception of the Moon again ... which will end with a deliberate crash in the wee hours of October 9th.



Scanning the limited amount of data (consisting of precisely three graphics, one of which was an animation) posted on the official NASA-LCROSS website after the fly-by yesterday, my attention was abruptly focused on the one “IR thermal image” NASA had posted –(taken after the spacecraft passed the point of “closest lunar approach” in the pre-dawn on the East Coast.

“But” (I found myself saying again ...) “it shouldn’t look like *that*”



See Color Figure 15

This LCROSS thermal IR image, taken by the spacecraft’s “Mid-Infrared Camera,” was presented in standard false colors—with “blue” representing the coldest temperatures on the Moon’s surface and “red” the warmest. At first glance, everything looked normal—the cold surface was farthest from the sub-solar point (where the Sun would be directly overhead), and the “red” area was nicely centered under where the Sun would be high overhead.

The problem was the thin, curving yellow line separating the red surface below from the deep violet (coldest) background of outer space, above.

Setting up the truly crucial question: Why didn’t the red area extend all the way to the horizon, eliminating that thin yellow line, as it should?

This is not the place to enter into a technical dissertation on the radiation thermodynamics of an airless planet, but the presence of that “curving yellow line” following the curvature of the Moon, but miles above the hotter red lunar surface was a dead giveaway that something was suspended over that red part, the actual Moon’s surface, and was made visible on this NASA IR scan because its radiating temperature was significantly lower than the actual surface (thus, the yellow color – on this IR photograph).

In other words, this LCROSS IR image had recorded the heat radiation being emitted from the remnants of ancient lunar domes still arching over this part of the Moon’s surface. There is no other plausible scientific explanation for that color-coded image.

It was also startling confirmation of an optical Apollo 15 photograph we had published in the first edition of this volume; the one (Figure 16 – color section) where there is an optical halo seen going completely around the full

Moon (with the Sun directly behind the Apollo 15 spacecraft). But that had been in reflected light, and critics could always rationalize it away as scattering on the spacecraft window glass or some other equally trivial explanation. But with this IR image, the physics are totally different. Whatever is up there, physically arching above the sun-heated lunar surface beneath, had to be emitting energy at a *lower* temperature for it to show up on the LCROSS IR image as a curving yellow line.

Some kind of “matter” was required at that altitude ... something real and physical – suspended (on the scale of the image) literally miles above the actual, hotter lunar surface below. Something had to permanently exist in this thin (relatively speaking) region above the Moon, miles above the actual solid surface.

Since the moon has no atmosphere, it had to be an ancient lunar dome. No other physical explanation is possible.

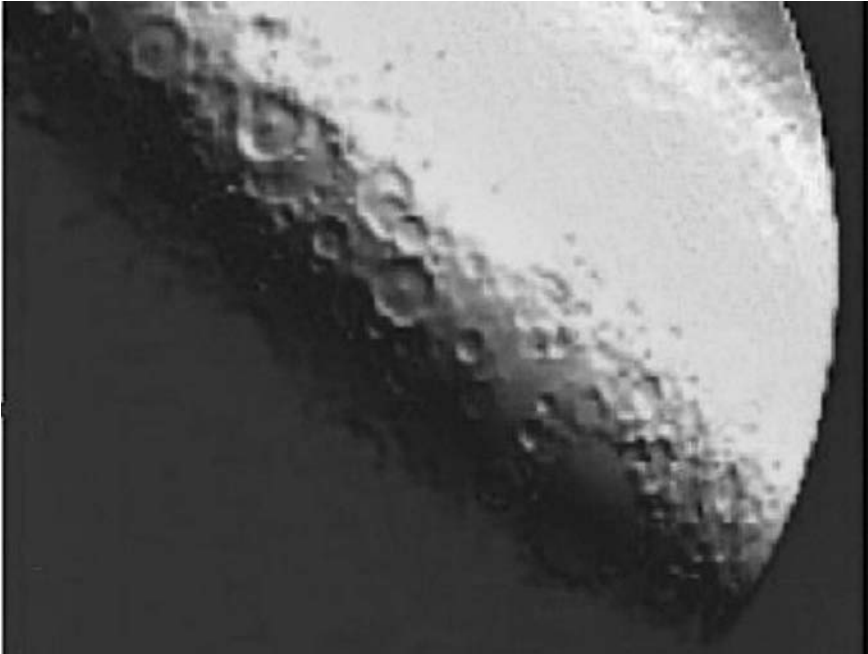
Thus, LCROSS, on its first swing-by of the Moon, had provided new and compelling evidence in favor of the “ancient lunar dome hypothesis.”

Why did this priceless IR image “leak” out?

Or like the Russian correspondent who revealed that she had first learned about *Dark Mission* from a Russian space manager and engineer ” was that this potential “leak” was a direct result of our increasing political success vis-à-vis *Dark Mission* inside NASA?!

Were enough NASA personnel now actually buying and reading *Dark Mission* (!), so that when a major anomaly arose on the very first new IR view of the Moon’s surface, someone remembered what they’d read and began to ask the tough questions regarding what this really had to represent... from inside the LCROSS mission itself?!

Then, one day after the original posting, the IR image posted on the LCROSS official NASA website abruptly changed to a closely-cropped version, which deliberately excluded the “thin, curving yellow line.”



Someone higher up in NASA (belatedly ...) had obviously *also* realized what that “thin yellow line” actually represented ... and had tried (somewhat clumsily) to “stem the leak!”

Who knows what the effect of this growing revelation inside the LCROSS Team could have on NASA’s other current policies ... perhaps, even the beginnings of releasing even more extraordinary scientific evidence from LCROSS and LRO.

Stay tuned.

* * *

As exciting and validating as all these new revelations are, they pale in comparison to the data that will lay the ground work for our next book, tentatively titled *Dark Mission II – The Secret Space Program*. As you may read now on the Enterprise Mission website, it seems as though there may have been a separate, parallel space program to the public NASA missions we have stalked

all these years. And it may well be that one of the major players in the saga of *Dark Mission*, Dr. Wernher von Braun himself, only discovered this private space program by stumbling upon it at the dawn of space age. It could well be that von Braun never even knew he wasn't at the top of the technological food chain until this seminal moment in time, when he *must* have discovered the theory that we now call Hyperdimensional physics was very real, and that he and his NASA co-workers had been carefully excluded from exploiting its potential benefits.

What must von Braun have thought when he realized that Newton was devastatingly, immutably wrong, and that he, the man who be Fuehrer over the space age, had been passed over for inclusion on this phenomenal secret?

One can only guess...

RCH – July 20 09

Notes

- 1 http://hirise.lpl.arizona.edu/pdf/PSP_008427_1380.pdf
- 2 http://hirise.lpl.arizona.edu/PSP_008427_1380
- 3 http://hirise.lpl.arizona.edu/PSP_008427_1380
- 4 http://hirise.lpl.arizona.edu/PSP_001477_1400
- 5 <http://www.abcesourcehire.com/science/articles/2003/08/05/917757.htm>
- 6 <http://www.enterprisemission.com/tides.htm>
- 7 http://www.nasawatch.com/archives/2009/06/when_will_nasa.html
- 8 <http://www.msss.com/lro/lroc/index.html>
- 9 <http://www.lazzarotti-hires.com/>
- 10 A slight "nodding" of the Moon as seen from Earth each month, because of its elliptical (faster and slower) orbit but constant "spin rate."
- 11 http://www.avertedimagination.com/moon_1.htm
- 12 <http://higginsandsons.com/astro/>
- 13 http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/LCROSS/lunarswingby/index.html