

Was The Apollo Moon Landing Fake?

(And why haven't we been back to the moon in 39 years?)



Did man really set foot on the moon?

Shocking : See what NASA has done (Long but worth reading)

Did man really walk on the Moon or was it the ultimate camera trick, asks David Milne?

In the early hours of May 16, 1990, after a week spent watching old video footage of man on the Moon, a thought was turning into an obsession in the mind of Ralph Rene.

"How can the flag be fluttering?" the 47 year old American kept asking himself when there's no wind on the atmosphere free Moon? That moment was to be the beginning of an incredible Space odyssey for the self- taught engineer from New Jersey.

He started investigating the Apollo Moon landings, scouring every NASA film, photo and report with a growing sense of wonder, until finally reaching an awesome conclusion: America had never put a man on the Moon. The giant leap for mankind was fake.

It is of course the conspiracy theory to end all conspiracy theories. But Rene has now put all his findings into a startling book entitled NASA Mooned America. Published by himself, it's being sold by mail order - and is a compelling read.

The story lifts off in 1961 with Russia firing Yuri Gagarin into space, leaving a panicked America trailing in the space race. At an emergency meeting of Congress, President Kennedy proposed the ultimate face saver, put a man on the Moon. With an impassioned speech he secured the plan an unbelievable 40 billion dollars.

And so, says Rene (and a growing number of astro-physicists are beginning to agree with him), the great Moon hoax was born. Between 1969 and 1972, seven

Apollo ships headed to the Moon. Six claim to have made it, with the ill fated Apollo 13 - whose oxygen tanks apparently exploded halfway being the only casualties. But with the exception of the known rocks, which could have been easily mocked up in a lab, the photographs and film footage are the only proof that the Eagle ever landed. And Rene believes they're fake.

For a start, he says, the TV footage was hopeless. The world tuned in to watch what looked like two blurred white ghosts throw rocks and dust. Part of the reason for the low quality was that, strangely, NASA provided no direct link up. So networks actually had to film man's greatest achievement from a TV screen in Houston - a deliberate ploy, says Rene, so that nobody could properly examine it.

By contrast, the still photos were stunning. Yet that's just the problem. The astronauts took thousands of pictures, each one perfectly exposed and sharply focused. Not one was badly composed or even blurred.

As Rene points out, that's not all: The cameras had no white meters or view finders. So the astronauts achieved this feat without being able to see what they were doing. Their film stock was unaffected by the intense peaks and powerful cosmic radiation on the Moon, conditions that should have made it useless. They managed to adjust their cameras, change film and swap filters in pressurized suits. It should have been almost impossible with the gloves on their fingers.

Award winning British photographer David Persey is convinced the pictures are fake. His astonishing findings are explained alongside the pictures on these pages, but the basic points are as follows: The shadows could only have been created with multiple light sources and, in particular, powerful spotlights. But the only light source on the Moon was the sun.

The American flag and the words "United States" are always brightly lit, even when everything around is in shadow. Not one still picture matches the film footage, yet NASA claims both were shot at the same time.

The pictures are so perfect, each one would have taken a slick advertising agency hours to put them together. But the astronauts managed it repeatedly. David Persey believes the mistakes were deliberate, left there by "whistle blowers" who were keen for the truth to one day get out.

If Persey is right and the pictures are fake, then we've only NASA's word that man ever went to the Moon. And, asks Rene, "Why would anyone fake pictures of an event that actually happened?"

The questions don't stop there. Outer space is awash with deadly radiation that emanates from solar flares firing out from the sun. Standard astronauts orbiting earth in near space, like those who recently fixed the Hubble telescope, are protected by the earth's Van Allen belt. But the Moon is 240,000 miles distant, way outside this safe band. And, during the Apollo flights, astronomical data shows there were no less than 1,485 such flares.

John Mauldin, a physicist who works for NASA, once said shielding at least two meters thick would be needed. Yet the walls of the Lunar Landers which took astronauts from the spaceship to the moons surface were, said NASA, about the thickness of heavy duty aluminum foil.

How could that stop this deadly radiation? And if the astronauts were protected by their space suits, why didn't rescue workers use such protective gear at the Chernobyl meltdown, which released only a fraction of the dose astronauts would encounter? Not one Apollo astronaut ever contracted cancer - not even the Apollo 16 crew who were on their way to the Moon when a big flare started. "They should have been fried", says Rene.

Furthermore, every Apollo mission before number 11 (the first to the Moon) was plagued with around 20,000 defects a-piece. Yet, with the exception of Apollo 13, NASA claims there wasn't one major technical problem on any of their Moon missions. Just one effect could have blown the whole thing. "The odds against these are so unlikely that God must have been the co-pilot," says Rene.

Several years after NASA claimed its first Moon landing, Buzz Aldrin "the second man on the Moon" was asked at a banquet what it felt like to step on to the lunar surface. Aldrin staggered to his feet and left the room crying uncontrollably. It would not be the last time he did this. "It strikes me he's suffering from trying to live out a very big lie," says Rene. Aldrin may also fear for his life.

Virgil Grissom, a NASA astronaut who baited the Apollo program, was due to pilot Apollo 1 as part of the landings build up. In January 1967, he hung a lemon on his Apollo capsule (in the US, unroadworthy cars are called lemons) and told his wife Betty: "If there is ever a serious accident in the space program, it's likely to be me."

Nobody knows what fuelled his fears, but by the end of the month he and his two co-pilots were dead, burnt to death during a test run when their capsule, pumped full of high pressure pure oxygen, exploded.

Scientists couldn't believe NASA's carelessness - even a chemistry students in high school know high pressure oxygen is extremely explosive. In fact, before the first manned Apollo flight even cleared the launch pad, a total of 11 would be astronauts were dead. Apart from the three who were incinerated, seven died in plane crashes and one in a car smash. Now this is a spectacular accident rate.

"One wonders if these 'accidents' weren't NASA's way of correcting mistakes," says Rene. "Of saying that some of these men didn't have the sort of 'right stuff' they were looking."

NASA wont respond to any of these claims, their press office will only say that the Moon landings happened and the pictures are real. But a NASA public affairs officer called Julian Scheer once delighted 200 guests at a private party with footage of astronauts apparently on a landscape. It had been made on a

mission film set and was identical to what NASA claimed was their real lunar landscape. "The purpose of this film," Scheer told the enthralled group, "is to indicate that you really can fake things on the ground, almost to the point of deception." He then invited his audience to "Come to your own decision about whether or not man actually did walk on the Moon."

A sudden attack of honesty? You bet, says Rene, who claims the only real thing about the Apollo missions were the lift offs. "The astronauts simply have to be on board," he says, "in case the rocket exploded. It was the easiest way to ensure NASA wasn't left with three astronauts who ought to be dead." he claims, adding that they came down a day or so later, out of the public eye (global surveillance wasn't what it is now) and into the safe hands of NASA officials, who whisked them off to prepare for the big day a week later.

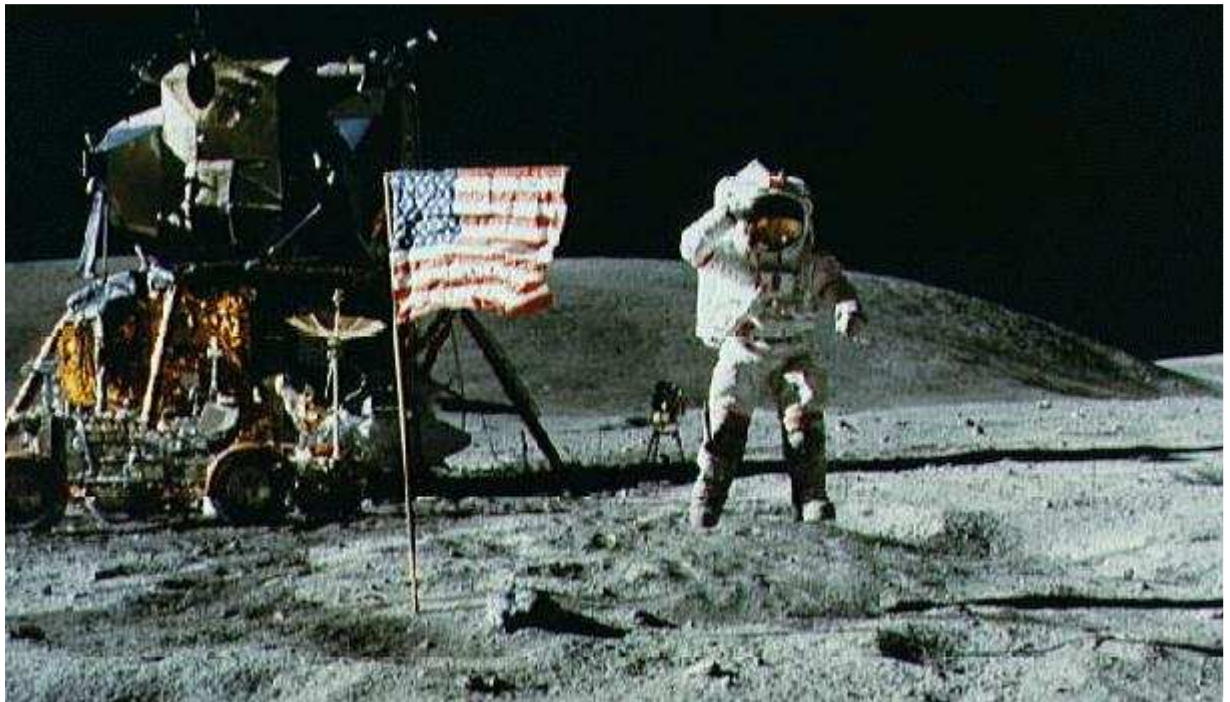
And now NASA is planning another giant step - Project Outreach, a 1 trillion dollar manned mission to Mars. "Think what they'll be able to mock up with today's computer graphics," says Rene Chillingly. "Special effects was in its infancy in the 60s. This time round will have no way of determining the truth."

9 SPACE ODDITIES:

- 1. Apollo 14 astronaut Allen Shepard played golf on the Moon. In front of a worldwide TV audience, Mission Control teased him about slicing the ball to the right. Yet a slice is caused by uneven air flow over the ball. The Moon has no atmosphere and no air.**
- 2. A camera panned upwards to catch Apollo 16's Lunar Lander lifting off the Moon. Who did the filming?**
- 3. One NASA picture from Apollo 11 is looking up at Neil Armstrong about to take his giant step for mankind. The photographer must have been lying on the planet surface. If Armstrong was the first man on the Moon, then who took the shot?**
- 4. The pressure inside a space suit was greater than inside a football. The astronauts should have been puffed out like the Michelin Man, but were seen freely bending their joints.**
- 5. The Moon landings took place during the Cold War. Why didn't America make a signal on the moon that could be seen from earth? The PR would have been phenomenal and it could have been easily done with magnesium flares.**
- 6. Text from pictures in the article said that only two men walked on the Moon during the Apollo 12 mission. Yet the astronaut reflected in the visor has no camera. Who took the shot?**
- 7. The flag shadow goes behind the rock so doesn't match the dark line in the foreground, which looks like a line cord. So the shadow to the lower right of the spaceman must be the flag. Where is his shadow? And why is the flag fluttering if there is no air or wind on the moon?**

8. How can the flag be brightly lit when its side is to the light? And where, in all of these shots, are the stars?

9. The Lander weighed 17 tons yet the astronauts feet seem to have made a bigger dent in the dust. The powerful booster rocket at the base of the Lunar Lander was fired to slow descent to the moons service. Yet it has left no traces of blasting on the dust underneath. It should have created a small crater, yet the booster looks like it's never been fired.



The Moon or a Studio in the Nevada Desert!

From: Patrick Kilcullen - pkilcull@roanoke.edu
17 April 2001

I was reading about the supposed moon hoaxes (I'm not yet sure that they were faked) on your web site when I came across an excellent point in your arguments. You said that during the videos of the lunar landings the astronauts replied instantly to Mission Control in Houston. Yet light, radio waves, and all energies of the electromagnetic spectrum travel at roughly 186,000 miles

per second, meaning the response time of the astronauts to comments made by Mission Control should have been a little over two seconds since the moon is over 200,000 miles from the Earth. Excellent point! I was stumped here for a minute, until I considered this: we're only hearing the astronauts transmission. Okay, that explanation obviously needs an explanation. First off, like you said, NASA didn't establish a direct link with television stations for the broadcast. Instead, the video we saw was actually filmed as it happened on the huge television screen in Mission Control, which accounts for the poor quality of the film. What does this mean? It means that the video and audio in the broadcasts of the Apollo missions were both time delayed. You didn't hear people speaking inside Mission Control, you heard their transmission to the astronauts. The audio we heard from Mission Control was actually several seconds old. In other words, the landings transmitted back to Earth video and audio feed of their landing, audio including messages from Mission Control that the astronauts had just received. To make this easier to picture, image it this way: Mission Control transmits a message to Apollo 11 on the lunar surface saying Neil and Buzz can get out of the LM and walk around (with suits on, of course.) This message travels just over a second to the moon, where Neil and Buzz receive it and reply "Finally!" This message is transmitted all the way back to Earth, where it is received and broadcast on the huge monitor in Mission Control. So you see, Mission Control spoke first and then the astronauts replied, only the audio transmitted to us contained both messages with no time lapse in between. Confused? Don't worry, you'll get it soon. I've looked over the arguments used by believers of a moon landing hoax and they are rather solid and rooted

fairly

well in logic, so I can safely assume you're all pretty smart guys, so this shouldn't be hard for you to understand. I would appreciate it if you would respond to this email with your thoughts on my explanation of this

lunar quandary that is now solved (hopefully.)

<http://disc.server.com/discussion.cgi?id=149495&article=748>

Watcher's Opinion RE: Orion/Giza Correlation and Mars/Moon/Masonic Connection

Hoagland, West, Hancock and Bauval are on to something. What they collectively have implied is nothing less than a PERFECT set up for the advent of the Antichrist. With the idea that Isis was the Egyptian god of "returning" and resurrection, it is uncanny that NASA has been engaged in a type of worship of this god from the beginning of the space program. Even the name Apollo is the Greek derivative of Isis. The landing sites, the dates for landing and the incredible connection with Giza concerning the moon missions all fit together. There is even evidence that the US astronauts were closely watched by the aliens while on luna firma.

We agree completely with Bauval that the Giza pyramids are an earthly analogue for Orion and Sirius. I do not however agree with His conclusion that this analogue addresses the Egyptian cult of Isis and Osiris. The Egyptians recorded a degraded form of the true meaning of the Giza complex. The Cydonia region IS in complete correlation to Giza, but again, its original meaning was not intended for reverence to "aliens" or the so called progenitors of the human race. This conclusion will be the driving force behind the uniting of all nations under the Antichrist. Antichrist will appear as a bringer of peace in Israel along with a worldwide manifestation of aliens claiming a Mars\Earth connection (the fake saviour will appear with his fake holy ones).

The reason that the King's chamber ventilation shaft is open to the star "Al Naith" in Orion's belt is because that star, whose meaning is "The Wounded One", describes the God who has come. This God manifested in human flesh, died and rose again. The ventilation shaft in the Queen's chamber which points to Sirius is CLOSED. This is symbolically accurate because Sirius represents the same God who died and lives, but has not as of yet returned. Sirius is not the consort of Isis (the degraded meaning), but the symbol of the God who remains to come as the King of Kings. Sirius means,

"THE EXALTED KING"--the ruler of the whole earth. When He returns He will set up a kingdom that will never end.

If a man were to "force" this shaft open, he would in effect usher in the sequence of events that surround the working of the counterfeit-messiah, the antichrist.

A close look at Orion reveals a warrior, holding the skin of a lion, treading his enemy. His upheld club is poised to smash his enemy. The river of fire, Eridanus, which issues from before him, flows out to consume Leviathan, or Cetus, the sea monster to whom the cords of Pisces are fastened.

Sirius is properly the embellishment of Pullox, second of the twins, or correctly, the sign of second advent of the Messiah. Procyon embellishes Castor, the first advent of the Messiah as the redeemer, which is the actual translation of Procyon.

The Giza complex, as well as the Cydonia region, were designed to reveal Jesus Christ.

However, the Antichrist will of course try very hard to usurp the meaning for himself. The forces behind antichrist's coming were builders of the monuments (pre-rebellion). They are not presently alligned with the God which these structures describe.

<http://www.mt.net/~watcher/sirius.html> site down

Archived at:

<http://web.archive.org/web/20001207215300/http://mt.net/~watcher/sirius.html>

http://web.archive.org/web/*/http://www.mt.net/~watcher/sirius.html

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THIS SUBJECT WON'T GO AWAY....

I STILL WONDER WHY WE HAVE NEVER GONE BACK AND WHY WE DO NOT HAVE A BASE ON THE MOON NOW?

Subject: Why NASA DID land on the moon.

Date: Thu, 27 Jun 2002 16:47:17 -0400

From: "Kyle Connolly" <prospyrus@livemuse.com>

Reply-To: <prospyrus@livemuse.com>

Organization: Point Of View Productions

To: <apfn@apfn.org>

I am writing to argue that NASA really did put men on the moon. Here are my 9 responses to your nine "space oddities".

1. "Apollo 14 astronaut Allen Shepard played golf on the Moon. In front of a worldwide TV audience, Mission Control teased him about slicing the ball to the right. Yet a slice is caused by uneven air flow over the ball. The Moon has no atmosphere and no air."

The functional word here is "teased". Mission control was, as you said, merely teasing him. There is no way for anyone to be able to tell exactly which way the ball went. And even if you could, maybe he wasn't holding the club straight, so the head hit the ball on an angle.

2. "A camera panned upwards to catch Apollo 16's Lunar Lander lifting off the Moon. Who did the filming?"

Mission Control. If you watched the miniseries "From the Earth to the Moon", you would know that there was a guy in mission control, controlling the pan/tilt functions on the tv camera tripod. If you want to bring up the 7 second radio delay due to distance, he actually sent the command to tilt up with the ascending lander 7 seconds before it happened, and it all worked out.

3. "One NASA picture from Apollo 11 is looking up at Neil Armstrong about to take his giant step for mankind. The photographer must have been lying on the planet surface. If Armstrong was the first man on the Moon, then who took the shot?"

You really ought to learn more about the missions before you start attacking them like this. There was an arm attached to the lander that was deployed just before Neil Armstrong opened the hatch. This arm had a television and a still camera mounted to it.

4. "The pressure inside a space suit was greater than inside a football. The astronauts should have been puffed out like the Michelin Man, but were seen freely bending their joints."

Did you really think that they just sent them up there in an airtight jumper? OK. I'm gonna make this real easy for you. Here is a quote from the NASA KIDS website. so you should be able to understand it. "The space suit is made of hard materials with jointed sections to allow movement. The upper and lower torso sections are put on separately. The two pieces are connected at the waist to allow the flow of water and gas lines. Gloves and helmet create a sealed protection against meteoroids and radiation. On Earth, the space suit weighs about 100 pounds. In space, the suit weighs much less. Under normal conditions, a space suit should last about 8 years." So. assuming you can read. you have just learnt about an American space suit. There is a hard layer of plastic, among many other things, protecting the astronauts from the vacuum of space.

5. "The Moon landings took place during the Cold War. Why didn't America make a signal on the moon that could be seen from earth? The PR would have been phenomenal and it could have been easily done with magnesium flares."

That's like saying 'Why don't the ISS astronauts light up the sky with millions and millions of flares?' CAUSE THERE'S NO POINT!!!! What you're saying is. because they didn't put a massive flare on the moon. they never actually went. (Oh.. and by the way. have fun igniting a magnesium flare without oxygen).

6. "Text from pictures in the article said that only two men walked on the Moon during the Apollo 12 mission. Yet the astronaut reflected in the visor has no camera. Who took the shot?:

As you can see from this photo of Pete Conrad on Apollo 12, astronauts didn't hold cameras like you do when you're taking a picture of your grandmother, the camera was attached to their suit at the chest. Most small tools used by astronauts were attached to their suits, so they would not be lost.

7&8. "The flag shadow goes behind the rock so doesn't match the dark line in the foreground, which looks like a line cord. So the shadow to the lower right of the spaceman must be the flag. Where is his shadow? And why is the flag fluttering if there is no air or wind on the moon? & How can the flag be brightly lit when its side is to the light? And where, in all of these shots, are the stars?"

Do you honestly mean to tell me that you believe that this photo hasn't been played with? Somebody (no.. NOT NASA) has doctored this photo really badly to make people like YOU think that you have a stronger case against NASA. That astronaut was copied and pasted into that photo. And as for the flag.. that shadow goes to the side with the face clearly lit because it's not exactly parallel to the sun's rays! It's on a bit of an angle, which anybody will tell you, is enough to clearly light the flag. And as for the fluttering.. less drugs for you, man. it's not moving at all. Do you know what happens when a flag is stowed for several weeks, all folded up? You guessed it.. It gets wrinkled! Look at getting some better glasses. As for the stars. in photography, to prevent an over-exposure (phonetically: Ovr-ekspojur) you must close the iris a bit, or in this case, a lot. The sun is much brighter here than the brightest day on earth. With the iris down far enough to prevent over-exposure, there is no way you would ever, EVER see ANYTHING in the sky other than the sun and the earth.

9. "The Lander weighed 17 tons yet the astronaut's feet seem to have made a bigger dent in the dust. The powerful booster rocket at the base of the Lunar Lander was fired to slow descent to the moon's surface. Yet it has left no traces of blasting on the dust underneath. It should have

created a small crater, yet the booster looks like it's never been fired."

A few things you're forgetting.. It's mass was 17 tonnes, yes, however since weight is relative to gravity, and the moon has 1/6th the earth's gravity, the WEIGHT of the lunar lander was only 17/6 tonnes (2.833 tonnes). Now I'm not saying that this is light, there was dust stirred up when it landed, but no more than when a chopper lands here on earth.

Some of your points (which I'm sure you didn't come up with on your own) were ALMOST valid. Please e-mail me back when you read this. I'd love to read your defending points.

-Kyle Connolly
(P.S. Your spelling sucks)
Kyle Connolly
phone: (613) 220-2532
fax: (613) 727-3849
email: pointofview@rogers.com

Nasa pulls Moon hoax book

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/2424927.stm>



Not heroes but actors, claim the theorists

**By Dr David Whitehouse
BBC News Online science editor**

The US space agency (Nasa) has cancelled the book intended to challenge the conspiracy theorists who claim the Moon landings were a hoax.

Nasa declined to comment specifically on the reasons for dropping the publication, but it is understood the decision resulted from the bad publicity that followed the announcement of the project.

Criticism that Nasa was displaying poor judgement and a lack of confidence in commissioning the book caused it to abort the project, agency spokesman Bob Jacobs said.



Oberg will still write the book

Nasa had hired aerospace writer Jim Oberg for the job on a fee of \$15,000.

He says he will still do the work, although it will now be an unofficial publication with alternative funding.

The book will deliver a point-by-point rebuttal of the theory that the Apollo landings were faked in a movie studio, to convince the world that the US had beaten the Soviets to the Moon.

It will explain why in still and video footage of the landings, no stars can be seen in the Moon sky, why a flag appears to ripple on the atmosphere-free satellite and why shadows fall in strange directions - all "facts", conspiracy theorists say, point to a hoax.

Some commentators had said that in making the Oberg book an official Nasa publication, the agency was actually giving a certain credibility to the hoax theory.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/2424927.stm>

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A Funny Thing Happened On The Way To The Moon.

<http://www.moonmovie.com/>

Why the Americans NEVER landed on the moon.

**Why the
Americans NEVER
landed on the moon.**

Why they would fake it

The Soviet Union had been making all the early advances and the greatest progress in the great Moon race.

The Soviet Union launched the first man and the first woman in space in 1961 & 1963 and were also the first to orbit the Earth.

With the above happening the US Government had to make some kind of success with President Kennedy promising that the US would put a man on the moon by the end of the 1960's.

Many people believe that NASA had released that it was not possible to go to the moon with the technology available (Computer chips being as powerful then as a modern washing machines chip) so they resorted to faking the landing to ensure a victory of the Soviet Union and keep the dollars coming in for real space projects.

The Pictures

NASA have never offered any explanation whatsoever for the numerous errors in the photographs, despite repeated questioning.

These errors include:

The Apollo 11 pictures show the ground in the distance being much darker

than the ground in the foreground, as if the Astronauts were standing in a pool of light.

Several photos show evidence of extra lighting (as a professional photographer would use fill-in lights) but no such lights were supposed to have been used.

Some photos clearly show the light coming from "impossible" angles. In one instance, Aldrin's boot is lit from below as he descends the ladder.

Some photos contradict the TV camera pictures of the same events.

Some photos of one astronaut taken by the other are clearly taken from slightly above the eye level of the subject, but in his visor, the reflection of the astronaut with the camera shows it being held at chest level.

The length of the shadows in the Apollo 12 pictures don't agree with the angle which the Sun should have been at.

Some wide area photos show shadows pointing in different directions.

In the sound recording of the lunar landing, you cannot hear the sound of the engines. As the astronaut calls out the remaining distance to the surface, he is only a few feet away from a rocket engine which should have been producing 10000 lb of thrust.

The sounds

The major point which has helped convince me that the moon landing was faked was the fact that when the control room asked a question to the Astronauts the replies were instant with no delays. This seems strange as even with technology in the 1990's there is a delay from satellite links from the UK to the US. There is about a 0.7 second delay from London to California so how is it possible for instant replies from the Moon ?

There is also evidence that when people go into space that their voice goes tense although the Astronauts voices have been analyzed and found to be normal, and 7/10 people said it sounded like someone reading from a script.

When Houston are talking to the module you should not be able to hear the responses at least when the module is landing and the infamous "eagle has landed" quote, this is due to the noise that should have been created by the rocket motor which generates several hundred thousand pounds of thrust 20 ft below the astronauts. The noise would have completely drowned the vocals out.

The Radiation

An American author has researched and found out that he believes the Apollo Spacecraft would have needed to be two meters thick to prevent cosmic radiation from cooking the Astronauts inside.

Also in addition to the radiation protection for the astronauts similar protection would be required for the films + cameras, NASA's official explanation of how the films were protected was that the cameras were painted with a coat of aluminum paint, yeah right.

<http://web.archive.org/web/20010407065641/http://thepeoplesrevolution.tripod.com/moonlanding.htm>

WERE THE MOON LANDING SHOTS FAKED?

WERE THE MOON LANDING SHOTS FAKED?

In July 1969, more than 600 million people watched in awe, as Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the surface of the moon. The last men to set foot on the moon were the astronauts of Apollo 17, in December 1972. But even before this, a set of conspiracy theories were spreading, the most radical of which claimed that NASA had faked all the lunar landings-that man in fact never landed on the moon. Look at the evidence and decide for yourself.

click on picture to enlarge



This shot of Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin planting the US flag on the moon's surface was taken by a 16 mm camera mounted on the lunar module. Aldrin's shadow (**A**) is far longer than Armstrong's. Yet the only light on the moon - and the only light source used by NASA - comes from the sun, and should not create such unequal shadows.



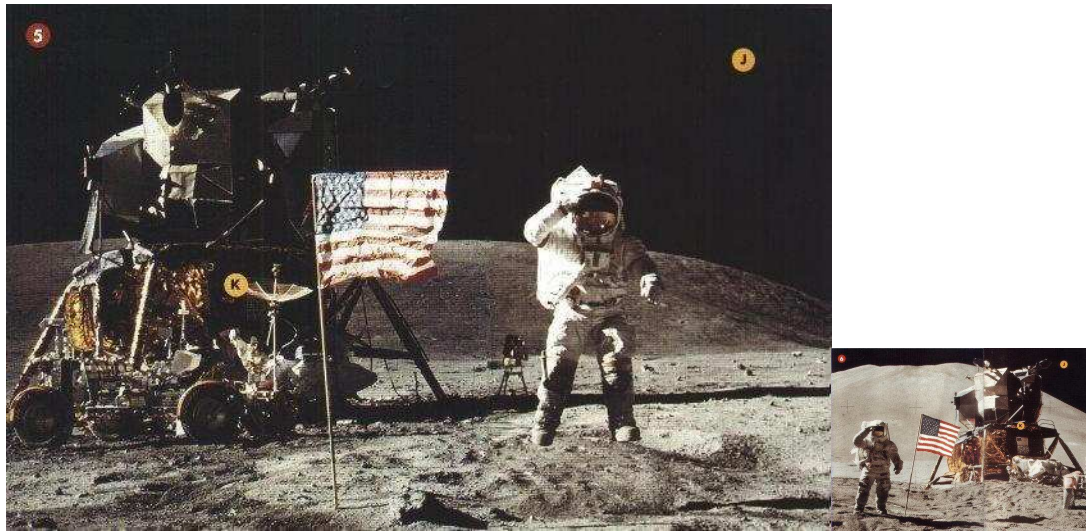
Buzz Aldrin stands with the sun shining down across his left shoulder. Although his right side is in shadow, there is too much detail shown on that side of his space suit **(B)**. It should be much darker and less visible because the contrast between light and dark is much greater on the moon. With no atmosphere to pollute the light on the moon, all the photographs should look bright and crisp. But the landscape behind Aldrin **(C)** gradually fades to darkness. This 'fall-off' effect, hoax theorists say, should not occur on the moon. But the fading effect could have happened because film is less adaptive than the human eye and makes objects seem darker the further they are from the camera. There is a curious [object](#) reflected in Aldrin's visor **(D)**. Some theorists think that it is a helicopter, others say that it is a 12-metre glass structure. NASA claims that it is a piece of equipment on the lunar surface.



NASA claims the strange shape **(E)** - in this shot taken from the Lunar Module while it was 95 km above the moon's surface - is a shadow cast by the Command Module's rocket. But when larger aircraft fly at lower altitudes over the Earth, they do not cast such huge and defined shadows.



As the Lunar Module Antares, from Apollo 14, rests on the moon's surface there is no crater beneath its feet **(F)**, despite the considerable amount of dust that would have been thrown up during its descent. There also appears to be a footprint **(G)** directly under the module, yet no one walked on this part of the moon before the craft landed. On the left side of the craft, the words, 'United States' **(H)** are clearly visible, whereas they should be in shadow. Buzz Aldrin himself said that there is no refracted light on the moon, which points to the fact that another source of light was used to take this shot.



These shots of John Young and James Irwin - like many Apollo photos - show a lunar sky without stars (**J**). Yet with no atmosphere on the moon, stars should be visible - a fact confirmed by Maria Blyzinsky, Curator of Astronomy at the Greenwich Observatory, London. If NASA could not hope to recreate the lunar sky, they may have opted for simple black backdrops. NASA claim that the sunlight was so strong it overpowered the light from the stars. On the shadow side of the landing modules, there are plaques (**K**) with the American flag and the words 'United States' quite bright and clearly visible, but the gold foil around the plaques is in near darkness. Studio spotlights highlighting these areas, or technicians retouching the prints, could have caused this effect.



As Alan Bean holds up a Special Environmental Sample Container, the top of his head is clearly in view. But the camera taking the shot was fixed on Charles Conrad's chest, and the ground here seems to be level, so the top of the helmet (**L**) should not be in the photo. Shadows visible in Al Bean's visor should not be in the photo. Shadows visible in Al Bean's visor (**M**) go off in various directions, not in straight parallel lines, as expected, suggesting that there is more than one light source. The container Bean is holding (**N**) is brightly lit at the bottom, yet it is facing away from the light. This may be due to the light reflected from Bean's suit on to the container, but the rest of the container is not so brightly lit.



In this photograph of John Young readjusting an antenna next to the Lunar Rover Vehicle (LRV), there is a marker, known as a cross-hair (inset) **(P)**, that goes behind the LRV's equipment. These cross-hairs **(Q)**, which appear on all the lunar photographs, are made by a screen of cross-hairs placed between the shutter and the film. The bright, reflected light may have obliterated the fine line of this one, or it could have happened if the image was retouched. The foreground shows what looks like the letter 'C' on a boulder **(R)**. Is this perhaps an identification letter left on a studio prop? The letter C on the original photo is actually quite well defined and it is hard to imagine what can cause such a well-laid inscription on a boulder in a desolate place such as the moon. The tracks made by the LRV's wheel turn rather oddly at right-angles **(S)**. These tracks could have been caused by studio technicians pushing the buggy into place. Such clear tracks and footprints require moisture to form and should not appear on the dry lunar surface.