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Chapter 1 : The Moonlandings: An Eyewitness Account: Reginald Turnill and Buzz Aldrin | NHBS Book Store

The moonlandings: an eyewitness account User Review - Not Available - Book Verdict. Were the Apollo moonlandings an epic of scientific exploration, a safety valve for cold war rivalries or a boondoggle subsidy to the aerospace industry?

Overview of recent space achievements Motivations for space activity Although the possibility of exploring space has long excited people in many walks of life, for most of the latter 20th century, only national governments could afford the very high costs of launching people and machines into space. This reality meant that space exploration had to serve very broad interests, and it indeed has done so in a variety of ways. Government space programs have increased knowledge, served as indicators of national prestige and power, enhanced national security and military strength, and provided significant benefits to the general public. In areas where the private sector could profit from activities in space, most notably the use of satellites as telecommunication relays, commercial space activity has flourished without government funding. In the early 21st century, entrepreneurs believed that there were several other areas of commercial potential in space, most notably privately funded space travel. In the years after World War II, governments assumed a leading role in the support of research that increased fundamental knowledge about nature, a role that earlier had been played by universities, private foundations, and other nongovernmental supporters. This change came for two reasons. First, the need for complex equipment to carry out many scientific experiments and for the large teams of researchers to use that equipment led to costs that only governments could afford. Second, governments were willing to take on this responsibility because of the belief that fundamental research would produce new knowledge essential to the health, the security, and the quality of life of their citizens. Thus, when scientists sought government support for early space experiments, it was forthcoming. Since the start of space efforts in the United States, the Soviet Union, and Europe, national governments have given high priority to the support of science done in and from space. From modest beginnings, space science has expanded under government support to include multibillion-dollar exploratory missions in the solar system. Examples of such efforts include the development of the Curiosity Mars rover, the Cassini-Huygens mission to Saturn and its moons, and the development of major space-based astronomical observatories such as the Hubble Space Telescope. Mars; Curiosity Learn about the various scientific efforts to study the planet Mars, including the Curiosity rover. Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev in used the fact that his country had been first to launch a satellite as evidence of the technological power of the Soviet Union and of the superiority of communism. Eisenhower had decided not to compete for prestige with the Soviet Union in a space race, his successor, John F. Kennedy, had a different view. Other countries also viewed having a successful space program as an important indicator of national strength. Even before the first satellite was launched, U. Following on the success of its photoreconnaissance satellites, which began operation in, the United States built increasingly complex observation and electronic-intercept intelligence satellites. The Soviet Union also quickly developed an array of intelligence satellites, and later a few other countries instituted their own satellite observation programs. Intelligence-gathering satellites have been used to verify arms-control agreements, provide warnings of military threats, and identify targets during military operations, among other uses. Corona reconnaissance satellite images made a year apartâ€”in mid top and mid bottom â€”revealing the construction of a new Soviet SS-7 Saddler R intercontinental ballistic missile site. National Reconnaissance Office In addition to providing security benefits, satellites offered military forces the potential for improved communications, weather observation, navigation, timing, and position location. This led to significant government funding for military space programs in the United States and the Soviet Union. Although the advantages and disadvantages of stationing force-delivery weapons in space have been debated, as of the early 21st century, such weapons had not been deployed, nor had space-based antisatellite systemsâ€”that is, systems that can attack or interfere with orbiting satellites. The stationing of weapons of mass destruction in orbit or on celestial bodies is prohibited by international law. Governments realized early on that the ability to

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observe Earth from space could provide significant benefits to the general public apart from security and military uses. The first application to be pursued was the development of satellites for assisting in weather forecasting. A second application involved remote observation of land and sea surfaces to gather imagery and other data of value in crop forecasting, resource management, environmental monitoring, and other applications. These satellites quickly found numerous civilian uses in such areas as personal navigation, surveying and cartography, geology, air-traffic control, and the operation of information-transfer networks. They illustrate a reality that has remained constant for a half century—“as space capabilities are developed, they often can be used for both military and civilian purposes. The first series of U. S. TIROS spacecraft, placed into Earth orbit in 1960, paved the way for the development of satellite systems to conduct routine daily weather and atmospheric monitoring. NASA Another space application that began under government sponsorship but quickly moved into the private sector is the relay of voice, video, and data via orbiting satellites. Satellite telecommunications has developed into a multibillion-dollar business and is the one clearly successful area of commercial space activity. A related, but economically much smaller, commercial space business is the provision of launches for private and government satellites. In a privately financed venture sent a piloted spacecraft, SpaceShipOne, to the lower edge of space for three brief suborbital flights. Although it was technically a much less challenging achievement than carrying humans into orbit, its success was seen as an important step toward opening up space to commercial travel and eventually to tourism. Nearly a decade after SpaceShipOne reached space, several firms were poised to carry out such suborbital flights. Suggestions have been made that in the future other areas of space activity, including remote sensing of Earth, utilization of resources found on the Moon and near-Earth asteroids, and the capture of solar energy to provide electric power on Earth, could become successful businesses. Most space activities have been pursued because they serve some utilitarian purpose, whether increasing knowledge, adding to national power, or making a profit. Until humans resume such journeys of exploration, robotic spacecraft will continue to serve in their stead to explore the solar system and probe the mysteries of the universe. Page 1 of

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Chapter 2 : Library Resource Finder: Staff View for: The moonlandings : an eyewitness account

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Preparing for manned spaceflight; 3. Gagarin puts Russia ahead; 4. The Moon and how to get there; 5. The seven story begins; 6. Glenn gets there first; 7. Sequels to the seven story; 8. Overtaking the Russians; Lassoing the moon; What makes an astronaut? The eagle soars; The eagle swoops; First steps - and where they led; The moonrocks - and Mars! Second steps on the moon; The thirteen story; Last men on the moon; Epilogues to Apollo; His candid and crystal-clear account does an excellent job of cutting through the spin. It is written from a journalists perspective and is a social and in the broadest sense a political history. Reg Turnill gives one of the best personal histories of Apollo that I have come across. Good value; a good read. This is a fine account of the working life of a high-profile journalist. His memoir combines first-hand detail with a broader sense of how it played globally. Turns out, Reginald Turnhill offers a fascinatingly unique perspective on the Apollo era - that of a journalist in the press pool at Cape Canaveral when the moon rockets lifted off. I saw it happen.

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Chapter 3 : Talk:Difference between sub-orbital and orbital spaceflights - Wikipedia

All of total 6 manned moon landings to date were a part of the NASA's Apollo program. Running from to , the objective of the program was to gather as much data as possible from close orbits and manned landings, and of course, get to the Moon before the Soviets and take the lead in space exploration.

With unparalleled access to the politicians, scientists and technicians involved in the race to the Moon, Turnill got to know all the early astronauts - Alan Shepard, John Glenn, Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin - as they pioneered the techniques that made the Moon landings possible. Includes foreword by Buzz Aldrin. His candid and crystal-clear account does an excellent job of cutting through the spin. It is written from a journalists perspective and is a social and in the broadest sense a political history. Reg Turnill gives one of the best personal histories of Apollo that I have come across. Good value; a good read. This is a fine account of the working life of a high-profile journalist. His memoir combines first-hand detail with a broader sense of how it played globally. Turns out, Reginald Turnhill offers a fascinatingly unique perspective on the Apollo era - that of a journalist in the press pool at Cape Canaveral when the moon rockets lifted off. I saw it happen. Preparing for manned spaceflight; 3. Gagarin puts Russia ahead; 4. The Moon and how to get there; 5. The seven story begins; 6. Glenn gets there first; 7. Sequels to the seven story; 8. Overtaking the Russians; Lassoing the moon; What makes an astronaut? The eagle soars; The eagle swoops; First steps - and where they led; The moonrocks - and Mars! Second steps on the moon; The thirteen story; Last men on the moon; Epilogues to Apollo;

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Chapter 4 : Space exploration - Human beings in space: debate and consequences | blog.quintoapp.com

The moonlandings: an eyewitness account. [Reginald Turnill] -- "The Soviet-American race to land the first man on the Moon was a technical challenge unlike anything in recent human history. Reginald Turnill, the BBC's Aerospace Correspondent, covered the entire.

Source Public Domain From the start, Stanley "excuse me if I lapse into the familiar" was dedicated to making every aspect of as real as possible. No detail was too small to consider. We had boatbuilders, sculptors, artists and even metalworkers on set. We had model-makers, for Chrissake. Truckloads of data and technical drawings and equipment would arrive routinely. Stanley insisted that the space hardware used in the film was scientifically accurate, an almost up-to-the-minute realism acquired from constant conversations with the NASA officials on the set. My initial six-month term turned into a year, and then three years. I ended up moving my family to London. It was hard work, but those of us on the crew were having the time of our lives. The civil rights movement, Vietnam the rest of the world just seemed to pass us by. We were focused on the future. Finally, wrapped in late I felt so relieved, and made immediate plans to move my family back to New York and patch up my fraying marriage. One evening, late, the phone rang. Naturally it was a cover story, much like the one used in the film itself, and Stanley would later confide in me our true purpose after I had signed a confidentiality agreement, of course. How did trust and a handful of confidentiality agreements manage to keep a lid on the greatest secret of the 20th century? A mathematician at Oxford recently went through the trouble of figuring out that, given the some, people who worked at NASA, a moon hoax would last only about three years before it would be leaked or uncovered. A century-long fraud, however, would require fewer than collaborators. A true dirty dozen. We just followed the script and rolled the tape. It was truly magic and we had the right stuff. And why would I join him? Clues of the hoax do not reflect mistakes, Canard writes, but the very real limitations of the technology he was working with. Source Public Domain Whatever they said in the papers, the Russians were beating us, plain and simple. They had more warheads, more soldiers and a more sophisticated space program. And then there was the rather nontrivial matter of the Van Allen radiation belts the rings of charged particles held high above the Earth by its magnetic field. NASA had covertly tried sending a German shepherd through one of those belts. The poor dog was scrambled into kibbles and bits. And so we improvised, returning to the basics and what Americans really do best: I doubt the whole moon hoax was meant to last forever. When the Cold War ended, I felt, like the others, that the truth would finally be revealed one more dodgy but understandable tactic deployed to win a great war. By Christmas, we had once again finished filming a space masterpiece in London. Now we could only wait to see how our film would play before an international audience that would number more than half a billion. The Proof of the Pudding Is in the Cheating On July 20, while millions of Americans watched what they thought was live television, I was drinking alone at a corner table at a bar on 57th Street. I knew how this particular movie was going to end, even if I had no idea where my own life was headed after Judy moved out and took the kids. Can I prove it? As they say in this business, roll the tape. Such details were intentional and accurate: A ton landing module would rest on rock and kick up dust, which would settle down, leaving no impressions. And no stars would be bright enough to be captured on film given the shining sun on a lunar morning.

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Chapter 5 : Moon landing conspiracy theory - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(Read the first chapter, which describes the literal highs and lows of Anderson's first time riding in a supersonic T jet. You can also read an author Q&A here.) ~Sarah Lewin Buy The Ordinary.

The United States also acquired a large number of complete V2 rockets. Goddard had worked on developing solid-fuel rockets since , and demonstrated a light battlefield rocket to the US Army Signal Corps only five days before the signing of the armistice that ended World War I. He also started developing liquid-fueled rockets in , yet he had not been taken seriously by the public. Nuclear arms race The cold war would become the great engine, the supreme catalyst, that sent rockets and their cargoes far above Earth and worlds away. If Tsiolkovsky , Oberth , Goddard , and others were the fathers of rocketry, the competition between capitalism and communism was its midwife. It involved a continuing state of political conflict, military tension, proxy wars, and economic competition, primarily between the Soviet Union and its satellite states often referred to as the Eastern Bloc and the powers of the Western world , particularly the United States. SAC employed intercontinental strategic bombers, as well as medium-bombers based close to Soviet airspace in western Europe and in Turkey that were capable of delivering nuclear payloads. Having suffered at least 27 million casualties during World War II after being invaded by Nazi Germany in , [27] the Soviet Union was wary of its former ally, the United States, which until late was the sole possessor of atomic weapons. The United States had used these weapons operationally during World War II, and it could use them again against the Soviet Union, laying waste to its cities and military centers. Although some of its components notably boosters still resembled the German G-4, the new rocket incorporated staged design, a completely new control system, and a new fuel. Soviet space program and Space policy of the United States First artificial satellite[edit] In , with both the United States and the Soviet Union building ballistic missiles that could be utilized to launch objects into space, the "starting line" was drawn for the Space Race. Hagerty , president Dwight D. Since his R-7 was substantially more powerful than any of the American boosters, he made sure to take full advantage of this capability by designing Object D as his primary satellite. Korolev was buoyed by the first successful launches of his R-7 rocket in August and September, which paved the way for him to launch his sputnik. But the celebrations were muted at the launch control center until the down-range far east tracking station at Kamchatka received the first distinctive beep Sputnik crisis The Soviet success raised a great deal of concern in the United States. It is Russia, not the United States, who has had the imagination to hitch its wagon to the stars and the skill to reach for the moon and all but grasp it. The satellite appeared in newspapers under the names Flopnik, Stayputnik, Kaputnik, [49] and Dudnik. James Van Allen , a space scientist at the University of Iowa , had theorized. The satellite measured three phenomena: The satellite had no memory for data storage, therefore it had to transmit continuously. On April 2, , President Eisenhower reacted to the Soviet space lead in launching the first satellite by recommending to the US Congress that a civilian agency be established to direct nonmilitary space activities. Johnson , responded by passing the National Aeronautics and Space Act , which Eisenhower signed into law on July 29, Marshall Space Flight Center , with von Braun as its first director. Development of the Saturn rocket family , which when mature gave the US parity with the Soviets in terms of lifting capability, was thus transferred to NASA. Three secret attempts to launch Luna E-1 -class impactor probes failed. The fourth attempt, Luna 1 , launched successfully on January 2, , but missed the Moon. The fifth attempt on June 18 also failed at launch. Although he had the ability to take over manual control of his capsule in an emergency by opening an envelope he had in the cabin that contained a code that could be typed into the computer, it was flown in an automatic mode as a precaution; medical science at that time did not know what would happen to a human in the weightlessness of space. For this reason, the Soviet Union omitted from their FAI submission the fact that Gagarin did not land with his capsule. The radio communication between the launch control room and Gagarin included the following dialogue at the moment of rocket launch: We wish you a good flight. Everything is all right. This program studied several different

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types of one-man space vehicles, settling on a ballistic re-entry capsule launched on a derivative Atlas missile , and selecting a group of nine candidate pilots. NASA selected a new group of astronaut from the Greek for "star sailor" candidates from Navy , Air Force and Marine test pilots, and narrowed this down to a group of seven for the program. Capsule design and astronaut training began immediately, working toward preliminary suborbital flights on the Redstone missile , followed by orbital flights on the Atlas. Each flight series would first start uncrewed, then carry a non-human primate, then finally humans. On May 5, , Alan Shepard became the first American in space, launched in a ballistic trajectory on Mercury-Redstone 3 , in a spacecraft he named Freedom 7. Moon landing These are extraordinary times. And we face an extraordinary challenge. Now it is time to take longer stridesâ€”time for a great new American enterpriseâ€”time for this nation to take a clearly leading role in space achievement, which in many ways may hold the key to our future on Earth. Recognizing the head start obtained by the Soviets with their large rocket engines, which gives them many months of lead-time, and recognizing the likelihood that they will exploit this lead for some time to come in still more impressive successes, we nevertheless are required to make new efforts on our own. I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth. No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind, or more important for the long-range exploration of space, and none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish. Jerome Wiesner of MIT, who served as a science advisor to presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy, and himself an opponent of crewed space exploration, remarked, "If Kennedy could have opted out of a big space program without hurting the country in his judgment, he would have. Webb submitted a budget request to fund a Moon landing before , Kennedy rejected it because it was simply too expensive. Additionally, the Bay of Pigs invasion , planned before his term began but executed during it, was an embarrassment to his administration due to the colossal failure of the American forces. As later disclosed, the Soviet Union secretly pursued a crewed lunar program until Almost a year after the Soviet Union put a human into orbit, astronaut John Glenn became the first American to orbit the Earth, on February 20, Vostok[edit] Replica of the Vostok capsule Gherman Titov became the first Soviet cosmonaut to exercise manual control of his Vostok 2 craft on August 6, There were no maneuvering rockets on the Vostok to permit space rendezvous , required to keep two spacecraft a controlled distance apart. This time they launched the first woman also the first civilian , Valentina Tereshkova , into space on Vostok 6. The Soviets kept the details and true appearance of the Vostok capsule secret until the April Moscow Economic Exhibition, where it was first displayed without its aerodynamic nose cone concealing the spherical capsule. A tail section with eight fins was also added, in an apparent attempt to confuse western observers. This spurious tail section also appeared on official commemorative stamps and a documentary. Kennedy thus changed his mind regarding the desirability of the space race, preferring instead to ease tensions with the Soviet Union by cooperating on projects such as a joint lunar landing. Gemini and Voskhod[edit] Focused by the commitment to a Moon landing, in January the US announced Project Gemini , a two-man spacecraft that would support the later three-man Apollo by developing the key spaceflight technologies of space rendezvous and docking of two craft, flight durations of sufficient length to simulate going to the Moon and back, and extra-vehicular activity to accomplish useful work outside the spacecraft. Meanwhile, Korolev had planned further, long-term missions for the Vostok spacecraft, and had four Vostoks in various stages of fabrication in late at his OKB-1 facilities. These plans included major advancements in spacecraft capabilities, including a two-person spacecraft, the ability to change orbits, the capacity to perform an extravehicular activity EVA , and the goal of docking with another spacecraft.

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Chapter 6 : Endurance by Scott Kelly | blog.quintoapp.com

Dreamed up by Eccentric Research Council, fronted by two of Fat White Family, and obsessed over in a video by actress Maxine Peake - now the Moonlandings are playing as a real band.

Running from to , the objective of the program was to gather as much data as possible from close orbits and manned landings, and of course, get to the Moon before the Soviets and take the lead in space exploration. Below is a list of all 6 manned moon landings with a brief summary of each of the missions.

Apollo 11 On July 20, , the lunar module of Apollo 11 became the first manned spacecraft to land safely on the Moon in the area named Mare Tranquillitatis, commonly known as the Sea of Tranquility. Aldrin followed minutes later. After a stay of 21 hours and 36 minutes during which the astronauts took photographs, conducted experiments and collected samples of rock and soil, they lifted off. The lunar module then docked with the orbiting command module that was piloted by Michael Collins. On July 24, the craft splashed down safely in the Pacific Ocean. The astronauts were recovered by the U.

Apollo 12 The second manned lunar landing took place on November 19, . The lunar module of Apollo 12, crewed by Commander Charles Conrad and pilot Alan Bean, separated from the orbiting command module piloted by Richard Gordon. The two astronauts landed in the area called Oceanus Procellarum near Surveyor crater, and close to Surveyor 3, an unmanned spacecraft which had landed two and a half years earlier. The two men conducted experiments, took photographs and collected samples. Parts of Surveyor 3 were taken for later examination as well. After 31 hours and 31 minutes, they took off. After docking with the command module, the lunar module was jettisoned and crashed onto the Moon, causing the first recorded artificial moonquake. The astronauts splashed down safely near American Samoa and were recovered by the U.

Apollo 14 The third manned moon landing was made on February 5, , by the lunar module of Apollo 14, crewed by Commander Alan Shepard and pilot Edgar Mitchell. They landed 13 miles 21 kilometers north of the Fra Mauro crater. The astronauts collected samples, took photographs and conducted experiments, one of them being Shepard striking two golf balls. On February 9, the crew splashed down in the Pacific Ocean, nearly nautical miles south of American Samoa where they were recovered by the U. That was the last time recovered astronauts were quarantined.

Apollo 15 Apollo 15 was the fourth manned lunar landing which took place on July 30, . Scientific experiments were carried out, photographs taken and samples collected. The Lunar Rover was used for the first time, allowing the astronauts to explore a much larger area. After 66 hours and 55 minutes, the lunar module took off to dock with the command module. Despite that, the craft splashed down safely miles north of Honolulu.

Apollo 16 The fifth manned moon landing was made on April 21, , by the lunar module of Apollo 16 that was commanded by John Young and piloted by Charles Duke. They landed in the Descartes area north of the Dolland crater, leaving pilot Thomas Mattingly in charge of the orbiting command module. The astronauts traveled . On April 24, after a stay of 71 hours and 21 minutes, the lunar module lifted off and docked with the command module. On April 27, the crew splashed down some miles southeast of Christmas Island where they were recovered by the U.

Apollo 17 The last manned landing on the Moon to date, which took place on December 11, , was made by Commander Eugene Cernan and lunar module pilot Harrison Schmitt who was also the first scientist on the Moon. Undocking from the command module piloted by Ronald Evans, Schmitt guided the spacecraft to land in the valley of Taurus Littrow, close to the southeastern edge of the Mare Serenitatis crater. They used a Lunar Rover vehicle to travel . On December 14, after a hour long stay, they lifted off and docked with the command module. On December 19, the astronauts successfully splashed down southeast of the Samoan Islands where they were recovered by the U.

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Chapter 7 : Space Funeral Blog | Celestis Memorial Spaceflights

Conestoga Flight families toured the launch pad and mission control Oct 19, and we held the memorial service for the 24 people on board the mission later that evening where families shared memories of their loved ones on board the mission.

Fox Special Fox aired a special on the moonlanding hoax on Thursday night, February 15, It was re-aired on March I was hoping the special might provide a balanced and skeptical treatment, but all hopes were dashed as I watched the special - it was focused on the "True believers" without any significant skeptical viewpoint. Jim Scotti, Feb. This web page is based on a typical "The Moon Shots Were Faked" web page authored by Kevin Overstreet his version last updated His original text when used is primarily in white except for any links and some red highlights. My comments will be found in this color. I watched the Apollo Moonlandings on TV as a young boy, following every crew as they traveled to the moon and back and explored the lunar surface. It seemed like magic to an 8 or 9 year old, but as I grew, the Apollo program spurred my interest in science and I ate up everything I could about Apollo. My present interest in Apollo is historical. I love the details of how and why the Apollo spacecraft and the Saturn V launch vehicle worked as well as the details of the lunar exploration. Understanding Apollo has lead to a great appreciation of it as well as a firm belief in the genuineness of the moonlandings. Everything fits together far too well to be a fake as some of the hoax proponents such as Mr. Overstreet in his website imply. Flying to the moon was not faked. It was not magic. It was engineering and applied science. And it was a spectacular achievement! Jim Scotti This is Mr. My conspiracy theory for this report is that we never went to the moon. The whole dang thing was faked. When I had first heard of this idea, I though [sic] to my self that it was a load of rubbish. I am now convinced that we never landed on the moon, and it is my hope, that I can make you question it yourself. By all means, question the experts around you and also question those who question those experts. Look deep at the issue and decide for yourself. Facts are facts, though, and they will ultimately withstand the scrutiny, regardless of an experts opinion or of what side of the issue he stands on. Extraordinary claims demand extraordinary evidence. The evidence that we went to the moon with Apollo is extraordinary, while the claims that we did not fall far short. One thing that I would like to call to attention, is that I am not an expert on anything that is written in this report. I am glad that Mr. Overstreet admits this up front. As we examine the evidence he presents, it will be clear that he needs to become at least familiar with some of these topics if he does not want to be misled by the very arguments he uses. I am just a senior in high school, and about the only thing that I know professionally is how to run movie projectors. I challenge all that read this page to find something wrong with it, and tell me about it, so I can more accurately disprove one of the most historical events of the century The Landing on the Moon. I take the challenge. I also hope that in accepting it, I can demonstrate some simple techniques in critical thinking which are very useful in examining the world around us as well as the statements made by those who lack or misuse the tools of a critical thinker. One problem I have with Mr. Overstreet has set out to disprove the Apollo lunar landings at all cost, regardless of the evidence we may present to him. He implies here that he is prepared to counter any evidence the would be de-bunker can provide. His goal is clear and transcends the facts. Disprove at all cost. It is with this cloud of close-mindedness hanging over the subject that I set forth to show to the doubtful reader that the evidence provided by the "the Moon landings were faked" crowd from here on the TMLWF crowd and Mr. Overstreet in particular do not stand up to scrutiny.

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Chapter 8 : The Moonlandings : Reginald Turnill :

Read the latest spaceflight news about manned and unmanned space-travel, launch dates, space exploration and news from the international space station.

Success " returned photos, crash impact Pioneer missions Three different designs of Pioneer lunar probes were flown on three different modified ICBMs. The first, a mission managed by the United States Air Force , exploded during launch; all subsequent Pioneer lunar flights had NASA as the lead management organization. None of the four spacecraft built in this series of probes survived launch on its Atlas ICBM outfitted with an Able upper stage. The interplanetary versions were known as Mariners ; lunar versions were Rangers. JPL envisioned three versions of the Ranger lunar probes: Block I prototypes, which would carry various radiation detectors in test flights to a very high Earth orbit that came nowhere near the Moon; Block II, which would try to accomplish the first Moon landing by hard landing a seismometer package; and Block III, which would crash onto the lunar surface without any braking rockets while taking very high resolution wide-area photographs of the Moon during their descent. Ranger missions See also: Ranger program The Ranger 1 and 2 Block I missions were virtually identical. Such practice was deemed vital to be assured of capturing high-bandwidth television transmissions from the Moon during a one-shot fifteen-minute time window in subsequent Block II and Block III lunar descents. Both Block I missions suffered failures of the new Agena upper stage and never left low Earth parking orbit after launch; both burned up upon reentry after only a few days. The first attempts to perform a Moon landing took place in during the Rangers 3, 4 and 5 missions flown by the United States. This lander code-named Tonto was designed to provide impact cushioning using an exterior blanket of crushable balsa wood and an interior filled with incompressible liquid freon. Weight was distributed in the payload sphere so it would rotate in its liquid blanket to place the seismometer into an upright and operational position no matter what the final resting orientation of the external landing sphere. After landing, plugs were to be opened allowing the freon to evaporate and the payload sphere to settle into upright contact with the landing sphere. The batteries were sized to allow up to three months of operation for the payload sphere. Various mission constraints limited the landing site to Oceanus Procellarum on the lunar equator, which the lander ideally would reach 66 hours after launch. No cameras were carried by the Ranger landers, and no pictures were to be captured from the lunar surface during the mission. The camera was designed to transmit a picture every 10 seconds. Other instruments gathering data before the mother ship crashed onto the Moon were a gamma ray spectrometer to measure overall lunar chemical composition and a radar altimeter. The radar altimeter was to give a signal ejecting the landing capsule and its solid-fueled braking rocket overboard from the Block II mother ship. On Ranger 3, failure of the Atlas guidance system and a software error aboard the Agena upper stage combined to put the spacecraft on a course that would miss the Moon. Attempts to salvage lunar photography during a flyby of the Moon were thwarted by in-flight failure of the onboard flight computer. This was probably because of prior heat sterilization of the spacecraft by keeping it above the boiling point of water for 24 hours on the ground, to protect the Moon from being contaminated by Earth organisms. Heat sterilization was also blamed for subsequent in-flight failures of the spacecraft computer on Ranger 4 and the power subsystem on Ranger 5. Only Ranger 4 reached the Moon in an uncontrolled crash impact on the far side of the Moon. Six cameras were designed to take thousands of high-altitude photographs in the final twenty-minute period before crashing on the lunar surface. Camera resolution was 1, scan lines, far higher than the lines found in a typical U. While Ranger 6 suffered a failure of this camera system and returned no photographs despite an otherwise successful flight, the subsequent Ranger 7 mission to Mare Cognitum was a complete success. Breaking the six-year string of failures in U. Subsequent successes with Ranger 8 and Ranger 9 further buoyed U. Soviet unmanned soft landings " Model of Luna 16 Moon soil sample return lander Model of Soviet Lunokhod automatic moon rover The Luna 9 spacecraft, launched by the Soviet Union , performed the first successful soft Moon landing on 3 February, Both returned

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panoramic photographs that were the first views from the lunar surface. This mission was later successfully repeated by Luna 20 and Luna 24. In and two Lunokhod "Moonwalker" robotic lunar rovers were delivered to the Moon, where they successfully operated for 10 and 4 months respectively, covering. These rover missions were in operation concurrently with the Zond and Luna series of Moon flyby, orbiter and landing missions.

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Chapter 9 : The Moon Landings Were NOT Faked

A Moon landing is the arrival of a spacecraft on the surface of the blog.quintoapp.com includes both manned and unmanned (robotic) missions. The first human-made object to reach the surface of the Moon was the Soviet Union's Luna 2 mission, on 13 September

I had hoped the special might include a skeptical treatment, but all hopes were dashed as I watched this program unfold. They presented the arguments of the "True believers" without any significant skeptical rebuttal. Below are some of my comments, many made on the fly as I watched the program. The program claims to "Let the viewer decide for themselves" about whether there was a hoax or not, but fails to present a balanced program of pro and anti hoax, giving the viewers a highly biased pro-hoax set of evidence on which to base their conclusions. Jim Scotti, Mar. Boris Valentinovich Volinov - "Russian cosmonaut". No stars in the images As usual, this was about the first argument used by the Hoax believers to debunk the lunar landing. We see no stars in the images because the images are exposed for the bright sunlit scenes. The stars are too faint to show up on the images due to their short exposure. Likelihood of success too small Kaysing claimed that the chance of a successful landing on the moon was calculated to be 0. Therefore the landings had to be faked. Presumably those odds were from some early report, based on who knows what assumptions. Anyone know where he may have gotten that estimate or did he make the number up out of whole cloth? Comparisons are made between the similarity of the moonlanding scenes to those found in the movie - as if perhaps the moonlanding scenes copied those of the movie Of course, the Apollo landings occurred between 5 and 8 years before the film and were used as a model for the film in order to make it look more convincing to the moviegoing audience. Making claims that the technology was in place, the FOX producers seem to think that film making technology of the s was up to creating such a convincing hoax despite vast amounts of evidence to the contrary as a simple examination of even the best modern sci-fi movies will demonstrate. Sit next to any "science geek" like me! Area 51 Kaysing claims that Area 51 is where they filmed the Apollo hoax and similarities to the desert surrounding Area 51 as well as craters near the site to the lunar landscape is evidence of that. I wonder why that might be, considering the top secret research that is apparently being done in the area. Astronaut deaths The show claimed that 10 astronauts died "under mysterious circumstances" during Apollo. Mysterious apparently includes accidents in high performance jet aircraft and accidents in new untested spacecraft. So who are the other 2? One was X pilot Mike Adams who was the only X pilot killed during the X flight test program. Mike Adams, though not a NASA astronaut, had flown his X above 50 miles which is considered space and technically, he could be considered an astronaut along with a number of the other X pilots. The other was Robert Lawrence, a would be Air Force Manned Orbiting Laboratory pilot who died in a jet crash shortly after reporting for duty to that program. He was enthusiastic about the program and very aware of the dangers of spaceflight while trying to make his spacecraft as safe as possible. His hanging a lemon on the Apollo simulators has been widely misinterpreted as dissatisfaction with the entire Apollo program. These unfounded claims of murder and conspiracy are libelous, particularly as they lack any significant evidence to support those claims. No Blast crater under the Lunar Module The Hoax believers claim the LM descent stage used its full thrust of 10, pounds at lunar landing and that it should excavate a large blast crater under the LM. The blast of rocket exhaust is not nearly as large as the 10, pounds claimed and results in a scouring of the topmost layer of lunar soil along the ground path and under the LM. The LM had 6 foot long landing probes under 3 of the 4 footpads and when any of the probes contacted the surface, the crew shut down the engine so that the LM would fall the last few feet to the surface, so the engine was more than 6 feet above the surface at its closest. You can even see effects of the blast in some of the lunar images including any taken under the LM and one set taken on Apollo 12 which shows a disturbance along the ground path of the LM before landing. The dust is clearly visible flying out at high speed away from the LM prior to touchdown in all of the lunar landing films taken from the LM cabin windows during approach and landing.

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Given that the descent stage engine bell is about 5 feet across at the bottom, and that thrust of the engine at touchdown was about 3, pounds, that blast pressure of the rocket exhaust was only about 1 pound per square inch. Why would we expect to find a blast crater under the LM? Does a garden hose sprayed at high pressure into the dirt create a blast crater? It certainly blows away some of the surface dirt in a radial direction and will create a small depression or hole, but not a crater in the form that the hoax proponents suggest. There is even an Earthly example of a rocket landing on dirt. The DC-X was a test flight program of a vertical takeoff and landing rocket. On one of its last flights, it made an emergency landing outside of the pad area. No dust on the LM footpads Kaysing cites the lack of dust on the LM footpads as evidence for fakery without considering the high velocity of the dust blown away by the descent engine. That dust flew far away from the lander and very little of it settled near the LM itself. Lack of sound from the LM descent engine Kaysing claims that you should hear the sound of the descent engine in the audio from the landings. There are several obvious problems with this hypothesis. First, the engine is many feet away in a vacuum so that the sounds would have to be transmitted through the spacecraft structure itself. Second, the microphones used are insulated inside of the spacesuits worn by the astronauts. Third, the microphones are worn next to the astronaut's mouth and are designed only to pick up sound from its immediate vicinity and are noise canceling by design. Footprints appear around the LM despite the rocket engine scouring the lunar surface during landing. This question is related closely to the question regarding the thrust level of the LM descent engine. Dust was blown away, but the regolith on the lunar surface was found to be many meters thick while the engine would have blown perhaps a few centimeters of dust away from the area immediately under the engine at the moment of landing.

Pictures of spacesuited crewmembers inside a building The hoax proponents often cite pictures of crewmen with background walls, overhead lights, hoses, tiled floors, etc. These photographs are common and were obtained during crew training for the actual flights. Some flight hardware also appears, often while it is being stowed for flight or when it is being fit to crewmen. That the hoax proponents claim that these training photos are evidence of the hoax shows just how little research the hoax believers actually have done on how NASA actually carried out the Apollo program. The photographs which NASA presents as having been taken on the lunar surface look far different from these training photos. The training hardware such as the LM are different usually they are prototypes designed to be used for training and do not have the gold foil we see on the moon amongst other things. Photographs of training sessions outside show blue sky reflected in visors as well as tan or orange colored soil and plants and technicians assisting the training. They also found flying helicopters to be a useful analog to flying the LM, as well as the Lunar Landing Research Vehicle and high fidelity simulators. FOX continues by asking how the "untested" LM could land flawlessly 6 times when the "Prototype" had so much trouble on Earth. Every component of the LM was tested over and over again during the development of the LM. The descent and ascent engines were perfected through a test firing program carried out at a NASA White Sands test facility. Other components, like the landing gear, were tested under simulated load conditions even before they were test flown in space. Before Apollo 11 took the Eagle all the way to the lunar surface, Apollo 9 tested the first manned LM in Earth orbit and Apollo 10 took the 2nd manned LM all the way to within about 50, feet of the surface of the moon in a nearly complete dress rehearsal of Apollo. The LM flew flawlessly to the moon because of the hard work of thousands of workers over many years during the design, development construction and testing of the spacecraft. No rocket plume in the video of the ascent stage liftoff Kaysing claims that we should see a rocket plume from the engine of the LM ascent stage during liftoff video footage. These fuels burn with only faintly visible exhaust plumes. If one looks up the engine bell, you would see probably a bright blue light in the combustion chamber, but the plume itself is nearly transparent. The Titan rockets which launched the Gemini spacecraft also used the same type of fuel. With very much larger thrust levels, this rocket produced a plume that was nowhere near as spectacular as the plumes we saw on the Saturn V rocket or on the spectacular Space Shuttle which is dominated by the solid rocket boosters at liftoff. The faint plume that would probably be visible to the human eye if someone were there to see it is not obvious enough for the lower quality of the TV camera used to capture the images of

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the lunar liftoffs on Apollo 15, 16 and 17. Flags waving in the breeze. The flags "wave in the breeze" of an astronaut touching and manipulating the flag and flagpole. Notice in each example of the flag waving, the astronaut is still moving it or has just finished adjusting the flag. The flag wobbles for a moment as the force applied to the flag and pole damps out and then it comes to rest. There is a film from one of the liftoffs from the LM cabin which shows the flag waving in the breeze of the rocket exhaust as well and perhaps you can see the flags move in the rocket exhaust from the rover TV cameras, but those are far away and the cameras tried to follow the ascent stage. The flags look as if they are waving in the breeze when not being adjusted or blown by the ascent engine thanks to a metal rod that runs along the top of the flag that holds it out as if being blown in the breeze. This is a well documented piece of equipment. Poor quality of video. Claims were made that NASA purposefully provided very poor video footage of the first moonwalks. The camera used on Apollo 11 was a black and white camera. Later missions used better cameras, but the portable video cameras of the day tended to be bulky and power hogs. Weight and power were at a premium on the lunar surface. Double speed of lunar video looks like it was filmed on Earth. Well, sure, that looks good, but does it really work? Thrown at a 45 degree angle, the upward velocity is then $v \sin 45^\circ$. It would fly outward for twice this time before landing back on the surface about $2v \sin 45^\circ$. In the case of a simulated film as the hoax proponents suggest running at half speed, the same film would have the rover traveling twice as fast on Earth with full Earth gravity in effect. So the initial launch velocity of the dust would be $2v \sin 45^\circ$. It would fly upward for $2v \sin 45^\circ / g$. In other words, you can tell the difference if you actually measure the speed of the dust or thrown object. The highest documented running speeds on the moon were about 5 mph. The Apollo astronauts trained over and over again on Earth before their flights. By the time they flew, they had shot hundreds of practice pictures, learning how to line up photos without a viewfinder. They also had preset exposures and focus positions easily settable with their bulky gloves for different types of shots. Given all that, the photographs are far from perfect. Exposures are uneven, mostly due to lighting issues and there are plenty of badly composed and out of focus images amongst the thousands obtained. An examination of the images on the Apollo Lunar Surface Journal will show you what they tend to look like. Anyone who claims all the Apollo lunar surface photos are perfect has not looked at very many of them. The shadows, though parallel from overhead, look to be going in different directions from the perspective of a person on the ground. You can see the same effects here on Earth. The most used image by the hoaxers is from Apollo 14 where the Lunar Module appears in the distance to be casting a horizontal shadow while the shadows of the rocks in the foreground are angled towards the camera. As usual, just a casual examination of the evidence contradicts the hoaxers argument. The lunar surface is also very undulating with hills and craters in great abundance.