

The Active X is for Windows Media Player.
The files are below the players for download.
Advisable to right click and "save as" on large files.

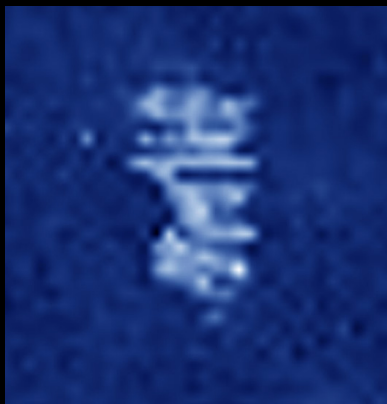
[Comments and Questions](#)



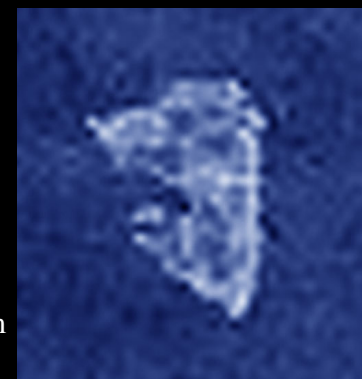
Page Last Updated: 11/18/2011 09:00 PM (Pacific Time)

TSIOLKOVSKY'S SECRET
Apollo 15 Command Module Photo
AS15-94-12741HR

These three close-ups should get your attention.
The text analyzes and explains what I think these are. Links to larger images are below in the analysis.
All off-site links as well as the images and files open in a new window for convenience.



West site



East site

The photos and videos are from relatively high-res Apollo 15 photos from 119km above the Moon's surface.

While waiting for the LM to return, the Command Service Module Pilot Al Worden,

was doing experiments and taking more photos.
(70mm Hasselblad, Mapping Metric and Panoramic)

He also used hand-held 35mm SLR cameras from inside the CSM.

It looks like there are two structures similar to operations where I've worked at one time in the mining industry.

Other areas in the image could be related.

There are three versions of this photo.

A low, medium and high res.

The three photos are on this page below
but you may want to see the source.

The Medium & Hi-Res versions from:

http://www.apolloarchive.com/apollo_gallery.html

Click on Apollo 15, scroll down the long page to: AS15-94-12741HR

When you click on the #, a thumbnail pops up in the table section at the top.

Click on the HiRes version to the right of the thumbnail.

The thumbnail link is mid-res.

And the Lo-Res version from the Lunar Orbiter site (LPI):

<http://www.lpi.usra.edu/resources/apollo/catalog/70mm/mission/?15>

Click on Magazine S

Photo# AS15-94-12741

Top row, far right photo.

This is a very low-res version. Although, all the photos in this magazine were scanned at lo-res.

And there isn't any detail in any of them.

Why I Think These Are Structures In AS15-94-12741HR

They seem to have straight-line 3D symmetrical shape in a configuration I'm familiar with.

Shadows and shading are consistent with the images light direction. The outer edges of these "structures" conform to the surface terrain around them. The left structure's north end looks like there's industrial pipelines going into the ground.

The resemblance to an industry's design submitted to NASA is very close. (comparison below)

Also an ongoing analysis of the photo is in progress below.

I was employed in the early 70's at an underground mining operation in NT, Australia that had a similar type of surface-to-subterranean layout. We used underground to surface conveying systems, protected within the pipelines.

Other shafts and tubes contained access and personnel corridors, equipment transport and side-connected tubes for workshops, engineering offices and break-rooms. Self contained, climate controlled and some large enough to drive through.

Much like these underground and in-mountain inserts and connectors, being constructed at Kirtland AFB for the Manzano Weapons Storage Facility located there. (two photos below)

Note they're big enough to drive into and these are small ones.

The longer one shows the blast doors installed and the left end is open.

375ft



83Kb JPG

850ft



157Kb JPG

After verifying all the components fit properly, it's disconnected in smaller sections for transport.

Then depending on the underground configuration, "T" and /or "Y" connectors are attached to branch off into other tubes.

And for everybody's information, these are also used for access and expansion of existing underground bases that I guarantee you, do exist.

(I have place marks at these in Google Earth titled: Large Tube & Another Larger Tube)

Update on 850' tube.

I received an email from a man who saw my place mark in Google Earth and claims to have designed that same tube. I checked his name and credentials and he is indeed that person.

Here is part of that email:

"I worked for the New Mexico Engineering Research Institute (NMERI) in the 1980's. You are looking at a 20' diameter shock tube that we built for DOD to simulate effects of nuclear blasts on different hardware for the U.S. Military.

I was the Design Draftsman assigned and made about 350 drawings of the beast (by hand in those days).

It was made from 1 1/2" rolled steel plate. Each section was 8' long. It is approx. 850 ft. long.

The shadow and dome that you think might be camo netting is actually an earthen berm over a corrugated steel arch. This berm was to protect the instrumentation trailers in case of a failure of the tube during a test.

If you look closely, you can see the port in the berm near the tube for the cables.

Over a span of 17 years of working on defense related projects, this was one of my most enjoyable. And I am still working with a structural engineer who was the PI on the tube."

However, the 375 foot tube is an insert for the storage areas.

Tube ready to be inserted at newly tunneled complex SE in the mountains,
outside the main Manzano Facility.

Note the open blast door at the larger complex to the
left of the tube where I have another place mark in GE.



830Kb JPG

Back to the photo...

My Theory On What They May Be:

Underground Mining and Processing Sites. (West location)
Along with habitat and laboratory modules. (East location)
And possibly support sites in the near areas. (Center location)

Before you call the nearest institution on me, consider the
caption in the version from the Apollo archive site:

"Lunar Orbit View: Lobate Landslip Outside Northeastern Rim Of Tsiolkovsky"

The landslide debris is the "chunky" area at bottom left in the photo.

**What better mining conditions when you have a massive section of wall
several kilometers wide and hundreds of feet high already collapsed?**

On one of the largest ejecta blankets on the planet....(more on that below)

Tsiolkovsky is considered one of the more recent impact craters, in geological time.

The west site is just above the bulk of the rubble. The east site looks to be 3 to 5 miles to the east in this
images orientation. Because of the Command Orbiter's flight path, east is actually NNW in the Hi-Res photo.

The scaled image width of the photo is approximately 15 miles.

So what's being mined?

Any number of minerals and elements.

Titanium, Helium3, Beryllium Oxide (for nuclear reactors)
and possibly elements or minerals that don't exist on Earth.

But most importantly, Oxygen!

Regolith is the predominant ore that contains oxygen.

It's also the predominant ore on the Moon.

Regolith primarily contains:

40% Oxygen
20% Silicon
12% Aluminum
4-10% Iron
6% Titanium
3-6% Magnesium

And did you know it's considered more valuable than diamonds or any precious metals?
At least here on Earth.

And Helium3 for fuel, Beryllium Oxide for reactors and Ilmenite also contains oxygen.

Past large impacts splattered sub-surface material and what's left of the meteor, asteroid or comet in what's called ejecta all around the newly formed crater. Astronauts brought back crater ejecta full of oxygen. It makes sense that this can be mined and stored in underground silos or containment vessels for later use.

Scientists and astronomers, have confirmed that craters are disappearing from the surface, however, from crater degradation processes. But there may be another cause...

The following is an excerpt from;
The NASA Moon Photos
My Story of dealing with NASA in the 1970's
by Vito Saccheri

"In 1980, another puzzle piece fell into place. A friend had shown me a special congressional subcommittee report on moon rocks brought back by the astronauts and a feasibility study on colonizing the moon. The document was dated 1972 or '73 and concluded that moon colonization using giant plastic air bubbles was unrealistic and that we would need to transport air from the earth.

The congressional report concluded that there was plenty of oxygen on the moon trapped in the rocks. The recommended solution: pulverize the rocks on a large scale with major excavations. The liberated oxygen would be stored in underground caverns and tunnel systems and the debris from these pulverized rocks dumped into the existing craters.

Naturally, the craters would eventually disappear, an observation made by astronomers long before the first moon landings and, ironically, one that had initially prompted Leonard and other scientists of the 1950s to analyze early moon photos".

<http://www.firedocs.com/anomalous/NASA-moon-photos-saccheri-leonard.html>

If the above link disappears, here is a pdf of the text:

[Saccheri](#) (28Kbs) 9 pages

More information if you can find it:

"Somebody Else Is On The Moon"

written by a former NASA scientist, George H. Leonard.

Leonard had been working in the photo intelligence division of NASA.

My note: Why would NASA have the need for a photo intelligence division?

I can think of only one reason....they have photos they don't want us to see. I have seen this book (paperback version) and I don't see anything in the grainy photos that he sees but the info in it is interesting. And the paperback doesn't reproduce the images well at all.

The plate numbers that Leonard provides in his book are from the old numbering system but I managed to find a few.

On the [Lunar Anomalies](#) page there are higher resolution scans of the images, (15-25Mb) in tiff format, that I converted to jpg's after enlarging certain sections of the photos.

OK...enough of my, "You must be nuts" theory.

However, no one in the scientific or professional community has convinced or explained to me in any uncertain terms as to what these shapes are.

So I'm allowed.

I've heard everything from scratches to cosmic radiation.

But nobody has been able to produce another example of this anomaly from any other photos.

One more point: Now the question is...

...if this is a mining operation, who is doing the mining?

Well,...if astronomers have been watching craters disappear long before we sent our first Moon landing....?

If....1969 *was* our first manned landing.

Comparisons of openings:

#1



Operations in progress today #2



Atlas Copco Rocket Boomer
M3D Robotic Face Driller

The following is the text for the top two photos:

#1: "Gloria (shaft name) combined a vertical shaft for personnel and materials hoisting with a long incline shaft for vehicle access and conveyor hoisting of the ore to a surface crushing, screening and washing plant".

#2: "The new expansion follows this design, having a 2,200m-long incline shaft and the 500m-deep No.3 personnel shaft. There is also a new ventilation shaft, and a workshop located on the 400 level".

Link to above and below photos: <http://www.mining-technology.com/projects/assmang/>



Typical sub-layout



Complex layout



Another type of opening.....

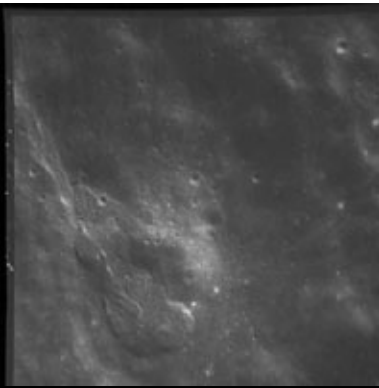


.....and it's surface layout



Highway 1 Devils Slide bypass project south of Pacifica, CA.

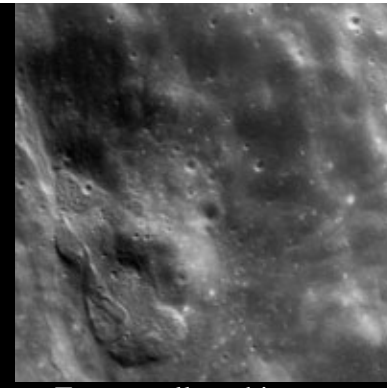
Here's the actual three versions at original resolutions from their respective sites:



Lo-Res version from LPI site
12741 (13Kb JPG)



From apolloarchive.com
AS15-94-12741 mid-res (238Kb)
JPG



From apolloarchive.com
AS15-94-12741HR (1.08Mb JPG)

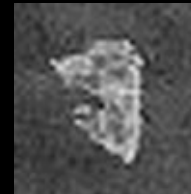
4x enlargement of natural and color sharpened



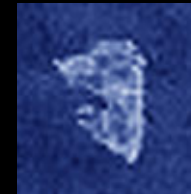
97Kb JPG



48Kb JPG



106Kb JPG



86Kb JPG

The west site's north end not only looks like it has pipelines going into the ground, it has a "cut-out" above it's center. At our processing site we also had a 50ft deep, 100ft wide trench, 200ft long, where waste material was dumped then loaders filled trucks to haul away and bury.

And what about what looks like a large cylinder in the lower area at this east site.....a TBM? Exactly like the three TBM's farther below. And to me it looks like there's a jointed boom attached to it.

I'm not suggesting the material is being trucked-out. That would be unlikely because at this resolution, we would be able to see tracks or a road or rails. But if this kind of technology was in place back in 1971, there would be technology for a kind of lunar transporter too. Whether it be on wheels or having flight capabilities or possibly both.

Or how about a deeper trench, reinforced on the inside to prevent collapse? That "slot", is darker than the surrounding area suggesting it could be a pit. But if the waste material is being relocated somehow, it will be just a matter of time before someone notices smaller, insignificant craters within this depression or around Tsiolkovsky have filled up.

However, there is another possibility. This third location may be connected to the other sites. It's located southeast of the west site.

Possibly a waste disposal area.

You'll notice it's not a crater. It has "raised relief" as opposed to a typical crater hole.

And possibly a barrier around it or a pipeline. It also could be a

personnel or materials shaft or tube.

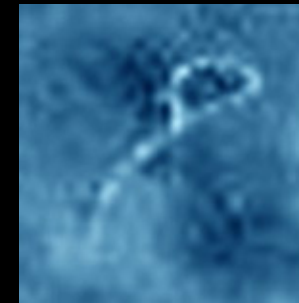
The lower end certainly looks like it's going into the ground.



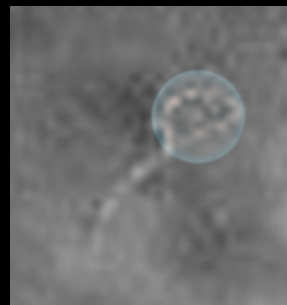
Cropped from full image



Cropped and annotated.



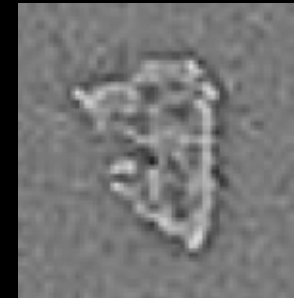
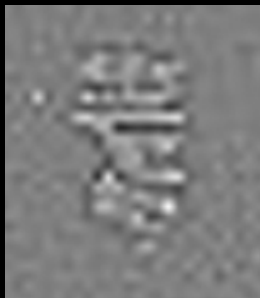
Color sharpened, bright/contrast, High Pass filter and cropped.



147Kb JPG

Another variation of the third area.

Enhancements: High-Pass filter, bright-contrast adjustments, sharpened and cropped.



The two outside enlargements have been run through a high pass photo filter to clear them up a bit.

The photos next to them have been pixilated to show consistency of pixilation.

The two inner ones I show a larger area around the shapes at a bright/contrast increase in the surrounding area only.

I did this to show the pixilation of the area isn't different than those of the shapes and can't simply be an anomaly in the photo.

Or the different variations of jpeg compression artifacts.

I hope I'm not pixilating everyone to death with these but I want to be thorough in making sure these shapes are not some kind of artifact

no one has come across yet. And the only way to do this is scrutinize the photo with all means available.

An early design submitted from outside industry to NASA.

The modules in the below photos (center) are from a program called:

[Project Moonlab](#)

A Design for a Semi-permanent Lunar Base PDF (1968)

(Summary) 22 pages, 734Kbs

Here is the complete 319 page project: Large pdf (60Mbs)

[Moonlab](#)

A Study by the Stanford-Ames Summer Faculty Workshop in Engineering Systems Design

The Moonlab Project is also on page 3 of this document:

[Lunar Base Designs](#)

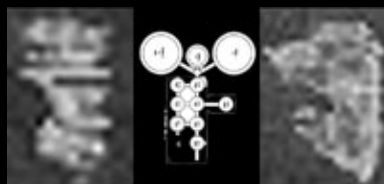
PDF (280Kb) 9 pages.

This type is expandable to any configuration like the more recent modules in the video.

The similarity of the components to the east site is astounding.

The scale of the TBM-looking cylinder looks to be correct.

Or it could be a containment vessel for oxygen.



70Kb JPG

More illustrations in the pdf.

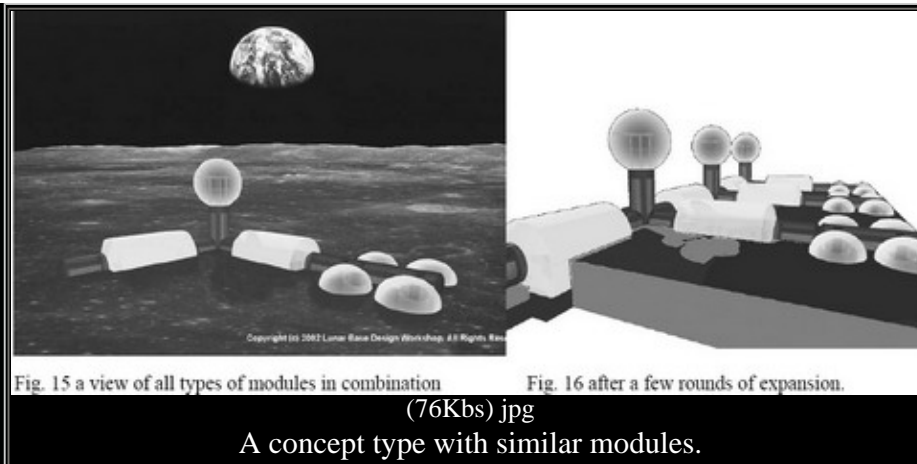


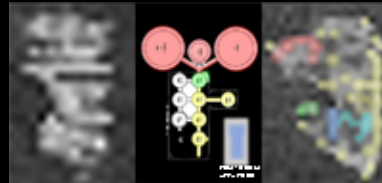
Fig. 15 a view of all types of modules in combination

Fig. 16 after a few rounds of expansion.

(76Kbs) jpg

A concept type with similar modules.

Module Comparison



You can see the similarity to the west sites components also.

But if it's a processing plant, it naturally wouldn't be in the same configuration and have larger components to accommodate machinery. Which it does. (most of the components below the slot)

The "pipelines" at the top of the left image, looks like the same configuration as the pipelines in the images of the mining and Devils Slide Tunnel projects above.

The east sites similarity is just amazing. I didn't fill-in all the areas with color coding in that location to make it easier

to see the original ground level platforming and shading/shadows.

Here's another section of what looks like the pipelines.

I increased the white point 50%.

At the top end of the left pipeline, it looks like there's structural support around the holes.

The second close up is lightened in the upper area only.



Small JPG's



60's model
(Electrically Powered)
Same company built Yucca TBM
(Construction & Tunneling Services,
Inc.)



Well, well...look who owns this one.
70's model but '82 photo
(Diesel Powered and self- propelled)
(manufacturer unknown)



Yucca Mountain TBM 90's model
Electric and 450ft long.
It only took 10 months to
build the [Yucca Project](#) TBM

TBM's are remarkable machines so here's a few more variations.



Standard TBM
candy color



I think my dentist had
a hand in developing this.
Called a Roadheader for
grinding and reaming ore
from
access tunnels.



This is called a Raise Borer
used for connecting two
shafts.



Mobile Tunnel Miner
(MTM)
An undercut borer
with adjustable jaws.
(hard rock)



45 feet in diameter.
Used for freeway and train
tunnels through mountains
and under bodies of water.
(And underground facilities)

Getting back to the photo again...

The reflectivity of the shapes are consistent with other areas in the image and not (overly) over-exposed.

It can be determined the shapes are in the photo and not on the glass or negative by analyzing the focal point. If on the glass or negative, and then scanned for web-posting, the shapes would be over exposed into a "blooming" effect, giving the edges and the bulk of the shapes a bright Gaussian type blur. Much brighter than the images brightest feature. The focal point being the surface terrain, shows these objects consistency of pixilation with the area around them when enlarged.

Debris on the glass or negative would pixilate at different levels.

And if debris, it would be closer to the scanning light than the subject being scanned, making them blurrier and brighter.

And here's something everyone should know. Like most new technologies, scanners were available

to the military long before they became available to the public. Although most were re-photographed in smaller sections from the large transmission scan photos into 16x20 prints. The AS15 photo is not from a mosaic, it was taken with the 70mm Hasselblad.

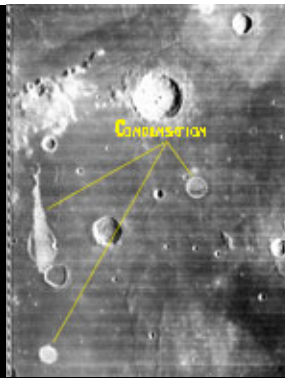
You'll see what looks like hair or fibers in the scanned Hi Res photo. On closer inspection, they are actually rilles and channels created by smaller impacts in the area. I first thought the shapes were common errors created from debris on the scanner glass or an anomaly in the negative until I enlarged it and took a closer look at the two shapes that are visible without enlargement. Some of the smaller specks, smudges and dark lines scattered around this image, are probably from the scanner glass, on the camera window or negative itself.

Why I Think The Shapes Are Not Scanning Or Other Errors

On the LPI site there are dozens of photos and mosaics that have developing and scanning errors. Some are caused by developing solutions. Some are oily fingerprints transferred to the negatives. Others have sticky-tape residue on them. I'm sure cosmic radiation had a hand in creating film anomalies.

Some look like an airman spilled beer on them. Others show tape or clips that were used to hold the print strips in place when creating mosaics. Some are scan lines from radio transmissions of the images from the space craft to Earth. And numerous other causes.

But *most* of them are dried condensation on the prints from poor storage practices after the mosaics and large photos were created. (below) When re-photographed and scanned in visible light scanners, these errors get overexposed and create the blurry patterns. But it's hard to tell which came first, like the chicken or the egg, photos or negatives that were scanned, enlarged, then re-photographed... or re-photographed prints that were scanned and then digitally re-photographed. It really doesn't matter, the fact that they have these errors is the point.



Click for full res.

(More near bottom of page)

And I've seen some web sites that claim these patterns are bases. They are not.

It's too bad some people manipulate photos to "enhance" the area.

And when it doesn't look quite real enough, all boundaries are crossed in the name of sensationalism and authenticity. And no matter how many sets of letters are behind someone's name, detail can't be created by making it bigger than it was meant to be viewed.

If the original photo doesn't show any detail at just 100%, there isn't any!

The more you enlarge any photo, the *less* detail you have and more pixilation at the same time, resulting in shapes seemingly taking on transmutations, but usually with some help. The same goes for hi-res scans of lo-res photo negatives.

But this AS15 photo does show detail at just 100% so enlarging it doesn't alter its shape or form.

And everyone should know, I'm not claiming anything in these pages, and haven't.

Just sharing my observations, theories and experiences as well as knowledge on photography and optics.

There are only two ways to confirm what's real or not...

The authority that created it comes forward with all the data or we go there ourselves...I'll volunteer.

In another section below, I've include a few to show you what these common and uncommon errors look like. You'll see that the errors extend into space, well away from the surface and some, off the edge of the negative itself.

(These other web sites don't show you that part)

You'll agree they all are completely different from the two shapes in this photo.

I have looked at almost every photo (thousands) on these two sites over the years and there isn't one other photo with the same shapes as in AS15-94-12741HR.

If anyone has, I would like to know the photo # please.

One more note: I was so intrigued with this photo I emailed the authority that scans the negatives in a very high resolution .tif format for the public. (57Mb).

<http://www.lpi.usra.edu/library/rpif.shtml>

When it's ready, assuming they have the requested negative, they send you an email with a web site to download it from.

(In my case it took only one day before I was notified)

I was really excited while I waited for it to download. Then reality. It looks like a blown up copy of the lo-res version.

Nothing in it. Not even the smaller impact signs.

And it was so dark that when I lightened it up, it barely looks like the same photo.

So I won't post it here, it's not worth taking up my space.

Just blow up the lo-res version to 57Mbs and you'll have the same thing.

Or you can request it yourself from the above link.

(Here's a tip: They want to know what you're going to do with the images....I'm sure for copyright concerns.

"Research on... or for..." is the correct answer...you fill in the rest)

Knowing optics and techniques of developing, scanning and photo analysis, the scanned negative image made for me looks to be altered. Or at the very least, scanned at lo-res then enlarged.

I continue to do analysis on this image as the processes and technology in analytical tools improve.

I'm hoping to acquire a program called ProView, an upgraded version of MShell which was used in analyzing the Clementine images. (below)

Update: ProView, MShell, Wipe and Pipe have been merged with a new tool called [REACT](#) (Rapid Environmental Assessment Composition Tools) Same company as ProView on the same page.

I talked to one of the developers of the tool, who is also the narrator in the Flash demo below, and he told me this program is currently being used for image analysis in most of the space programs today, most notably, MRO, Earth imaging from military and civilian satellites and the upcoming new lunar and Mercury missions.

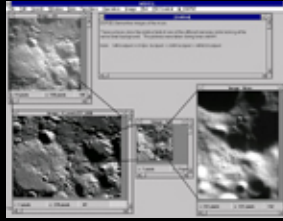
The new program also uses spectrometry processing and geographical information systems (IP/GIS) that provides network-centric manipulation of static and dynamic geo-spatial/temporal data, for identifying elements and minerals. It's capable of rendering the images and geography of the landscapes in 3D, as well as determining elevations and applying all this data into several types of interfaces.

Price for the program: \$6,400.00...as of June, 2007.

...and one year of updates. Well, *that* makes it worth it..eh?!

Here is a [Flash demo](#) of REACT.

Here's a sample of the MShell program:



117Kb JPG

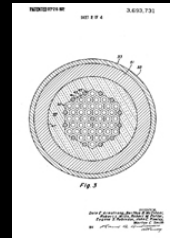
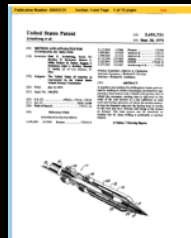
It's been suspected nuclear powered TBM's would do the job on the Moon by melting the material and fusing it to the inner walls as it passes, eliminating the need for underground tube inserts or a concrete lining. I haven't found any photos of one though. But I'm willing to bet fission powered TBM's do exist.

I found patents and publications on them. (below)

And I did find the U.S. Patent and drawings for the Nuclear Drill Penetrator filed in Jan. 1971 and received in Sep. 1972. [US3693731A1](#) (pdf 678Kbs)

Along with the [full text](#) of the drill and TBM proposal.

The TBM is supposed to be fashioned from this.



177 and 160Kb JPG's

Los Alamos also did, "A Preliminary Study of the Nuclear Subterrene".

Los Alamos document: [LA-4547](#) (pdf 5.29Mbs)

And then there's this:

The Mother of all documents:

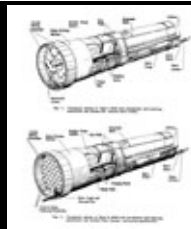
Systems and Cost Analysis for a Nuclear Subterrene Tunneling Machine. 1973

A Los Alamos Scientific Labs Publication

[LA-5354-MS.pdf](#) (1.56Mb)

This is a very informative document.

In 1973 this machine was capable of a 24ft diameter tunnel.



This is known as the NSTM
 (Nuclear Subterrene Tunneling Machine)
 Also included in this document is,
 Excavation, Boreholes, Operation, Transportable Reactors,
 Subterrene Penetrators and much more.

Here's the U.S. Patent filed in 1974 and received in 1975, on the above nuclear powered TBM.
 And it was invented by the author of the above document LA-5354-MS.

Apparatus and Method for Large Tunnel Excavation in Soft and Incompetent Rock or Ground. 1975

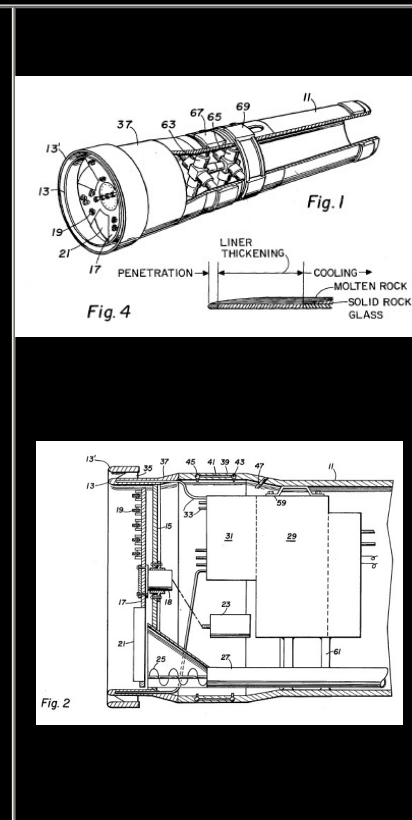
[US3881777A1](#) pdf (401Kbs)

Inventors: John H. Altseimer; Robert J. Hanold,
 both from Los Alamos Labs.

Abstract:

A tunneling machine for producing large tunnels in soft rock or wet, clayey, unconsolidated or bouldery earth by simultaneously detaching the tunnel core by thermal melting a boundary kerf into the tunnel face and forming a supporting excavation wall liner by deflecting the molten materials against the excavation walls to provide, when solidified, a continuous wall supporting liner, and detaching the tunnel face circumscribed by the kerf with powered mechanical earth detachment means and in which the heat required for melting the kerf and liner material is provided by a compact nuclear reactor.

My Note: You would think with these guys' education and employers, they could employ a proof-reader for continuity, spelling, grammar and use of a period once in a while.



Briefly stated, the tunneling machine of the present invention is a self-propelled vehicle carrying on and projecting forward of, its front face a peripheral segmented heated ring, hereinafter called "kerf melting penetrator", for melting a kerf in the earth and for consolidating the melt outward into the excavation walls.

The heat supply for the melting penetrator is a compact nuclear reactor of the type developed for space propulsion as shown in U. S. Pat. No. 3,693,731 (above) referred to supra. Such a reactor is capable of energy output of many megawatts.

Subselene Nuclear Powered Melt Tunneler

Same Type Machine/Different Configuration

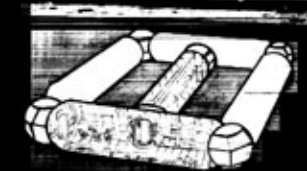
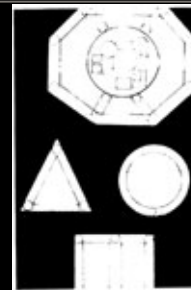
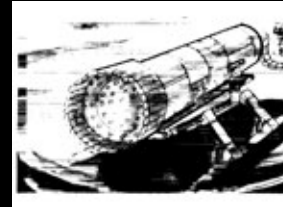
From:

Lunar Subsurface Architecture Enhanced By Artificial Biosphere Concepts/
[Second Conference On Lunar Bases And Space Activities](#) 1988

[Subselene Development](#) pdf (1.26Mb) 6 pages

A device called a [subselene nuclear powered melt tunneler](#) was presented in 1985 by J. W. Neudecker and J. C. Rowley (*Rowley and Neudecker, 1985*). This concept used heat from a nuclear reactor to melt rock and form a self-supporting, glass-lined tunnel. They favored subselene tunneling for the following reasons:

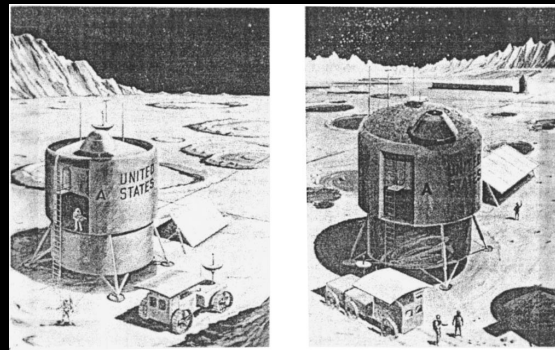
- (1) the process uses highly energy efficient nuclear power supply.
- (2) it does not require water or other rare volatiles for open system residue handling or cooling.
- (3) the mechanism can penetrate through a varied sequence of rock types without complicated configurational changes.
- (4) the process forms its own support structure as it goes along.
- (5) the system is highly adaptable to automated operation.



Another document by Neudecker and Rowley:

[In Situ Rock Melting Applied to Lunar Base Construction and for Exploration Drilling and Coring on the Moon](#)

(1.28Mbs pdf)



Two versions of [LESA](#) (Lunar Exploration Systems for Apollo) modules emplaced on the Moon by Boeing in 1963.

With this is the [Manned Lunar Program Options](#) 1967.

This document has the different types of rock penetrators used in the Subterrene applications.

Section III has the conceptual applications and types. As well as photos of results.

[LA-5689-MS.pdf](#)

Rapid Excavation by Rock Melting
LASL Subterrene Program

[LA-5979-SR](#) pdf (10.7Mbs) 89 pages

September 1973- June 1976

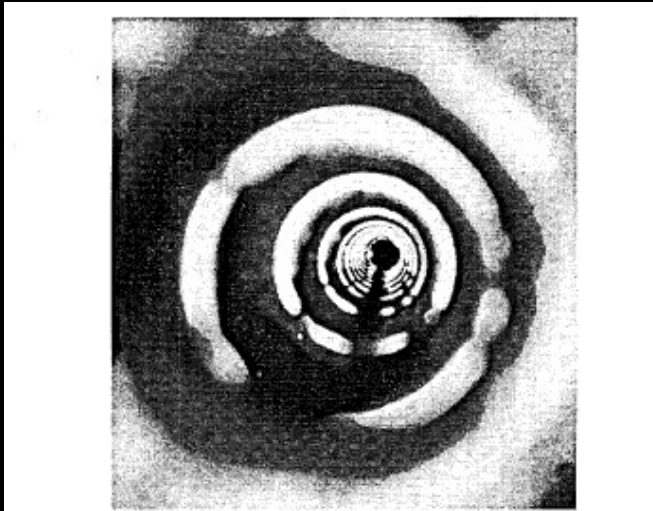


Fig. IV-1. Multiple-exposure photograph taken in glass-lined bore produced by consolidating Subterrene penetrator.

Also what would be needed is a power source. The TBM would have a reactor within it but what about outside power? Well,...in 1963 the problem was solved with this:

[The Compact Lunar Power Station](#) (pdf 913Kbs)

Patent for a Compact Lunar Power Station

Filed in 1964, received in 1971

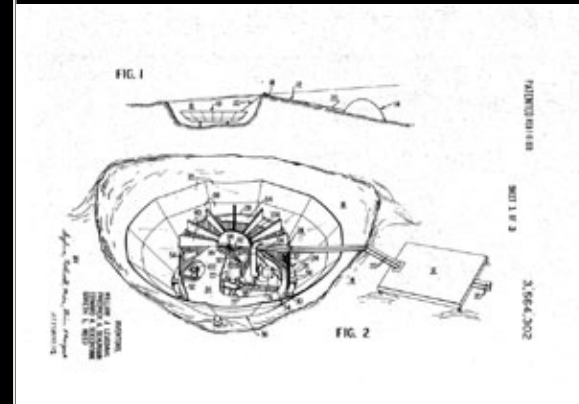
[US3564302A1](#) (772Kbs) 10 pages

Abstract:

A nuclear powered direct energy converter system employing a cylindrical radiator spaced from the converter and particularly well suited for lunar applications.

One embodiment is adapted to be positioned in a lunar crater which constitutes radiation shielding, while another is adapted to receive radiation shielding in the form of lunar material.

Reflectors positioned at an angle with respect to the cylindrical radiator reflect thermal radiation received there from in an axial direction.



A early document on; [Lunar Resources: Their Value in Lunar and Planetary Exploration](#)

PDF (1.3Mb) 36 pages, 1966

Contents:

THE NATURE OF LUNAR RESOURCES

Indigenous Power Sources

Indigenous Raw Materials

Prognosis for Lunar Material Resources

Discovery and Evaluation of Lunar Resources

EXTRACTION OF LUNAR RESOURCES

Mining

Material Handling

Material Processing

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF EXTRATERRESTRIAL RESOURCES

Resource Demand Estimate

Resource Transport Estimate

Resource Manufacture Cost Estimate

HUMAN FACTORS IN LUNAR RESOURCE UTILIZATION

Life Support Requirements

Resupply, Regeneration, and Synthesis

Human Participation in Resource Utilization

Areas for Further Research

Two people are credited with making the LASL documents available to us, online and on DVD.

Gregory Walker and Carey Sublette.

Los Alamos Labs Library blocked online access to these documents in 2002.

But not before these two people retrieved and preserved them.

All available LASL documents and publications can be found and downloaded here:

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/othergov/doe/lanl/index1.html>

(The Federation of American Scientists)

Texas A&M study for NASA/USRA (Universities Space Research Association) completed in May 1988:

[Subselenean Tunneler Melting Head Design](#)

(4.4Mbs) Pdf, 129 pages

Abstract

The placement of base facilities in subsurface tunnels created as a result of subsurface mining is described as an alternative to the establishment of a base on the lunar surface. Placement of the base facilities and operations in subselenean tunnels will allow personnel to live and work free from the problems of radiation and temperature variations. A conceptual design for a tunneling device applicable to such a lunar base application was performed to assess the feasibility of the concept.

Designed was a tunneler which would melt through the lunar material leaving behind glass-lined tunnels for later development. The tunneler uses a nuclear generator which supplies the energy to thermally melt the regolith about its cone shaped head. Melted regolith is excavated through intakes in the head and transferred to a truck which hauls it to the surface. The tunnel walls are solidified to provide support lining by using an active cooling system about the mid section of the tunneler.

Also addressed in this study is the rationale for a subselenean tunneler and the tunneler configuration and subsystems, as well as the reasoning behind the resulting design.

Source: NASA Technical Reports Server

http://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/19890007687_1989007687.pdf (Same as above pdf)

Finally...back to the photo;

I highlighted in yellow other areas of suspicion:

It seems logical there would be support sites.

We had them at the remote location in Australia for exploratory teams,
logistics support sites, security, transportation and local resident
personnel.

So I looked even closer.

Although these other areas are very small, some have a little detail.



1.1Mb JPG

I made this context image (below) for easy location outside Tsiolkovsky.

It took some time having only the above photo for reference.

Like the shapes, the landslide rubble has a unique pattern also.

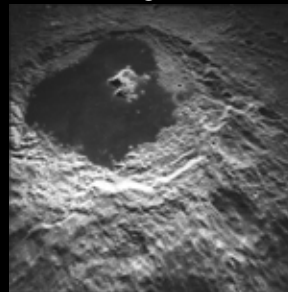
That's what I looked for and eventually found it's location.

Context



1.18Mb JPG

Original



1.14Mb JPG
AS15-M-0758

It's about a twenty-five-mile diameter sink-hole. Now we know what a "Lobate Landslip" is.

If the Apollo Archive had said, "a sink-hole outside Tsiolkovsky", I would have found it in a second, instead of the two hours trying to locate it. Lobate is a seldom used term in geology, with the exception of medical, which it's used for describing the lobes or condition of...according to Webster's.

Explanation of Tsiolkovsky's Formation:

Tsiolkovsky is one of the most prominent features on the far side of the Moon. It is a 190-km wide impact crater with a large, complex central peak that is offset from the apparent center of the crater.

Differences in tone and texture between the central peak, the lava-flooded floor, the terraced walls, and the ejecta blanket are dramatically displayed in this oblique view (AS15-M-0758, above). The ejecta blanket is dominated by a coarse pattern of ridges radiating outward from the crater; superposed on this pattern are many small level pools of smooth material that are much lighter than the otherwise similar smooth dark mare in the floor of Tsiolkovsky.

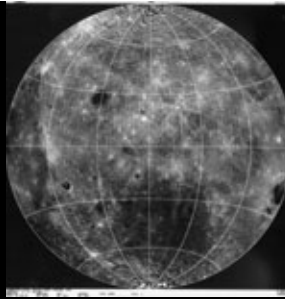
The pools probably originated differently. They may consist of rock that was melted by the heat and pressure generated during the impact event and that flowed into depressions before it hardened.

Cratering experiments on Earth have shown that central peaks consist of bedrock that has been displaced upward by a distance equal to about one-tenth the diameter of the resulting crater.

If samples could be obtained from the central peak at Tsiolkovsky, they might be rocks that were 20 km below the Moon's surface before Tsiolkovsky was created.

Source: <http://history.nasa.gov/SP-362/ch5.6.htm> (This is Chapter 5 of "Apollo Over The Moon")

This is the entire [Apollo Over The Moon](#) pdf (14.5Mbs)



Here is the location of Tsiolkovsky
on the Far Side from Clementine.
(1.3Mb JPG)

Modern space exploration has given NASA and the scientific community a new and confusing vocabulary. Most of the new terminology they use are derivatives of foreign languages.

Which makes them even more confusing if you happen to know those languages.

Another little frustrating effect this has on me is...

Just because the Moon is a foreign planet, doesn't mean we have to give all of it's features foreign names.

Craters and features named after people is fine...but the rest is Greek, Latin, Roman and Biblical.

I think I'll create a Moon map with all English words.

AVI & WMV Versions Implicating A Certain Organization.

This is one of the flight path revolutions and photos from Apollo 15's approach to the area. What's interesting to me is... they were interested enough to take this HiRes photo of the sink-hole.

The cameras were switched on manually and took photos automatically.

So there is previous and next sequential photos that could have been chosen.

But eventually, this photo was chosen to be posted at the Apollo archive.

But no others of the surrounding area. That could suggest they didn't want to hide it.

I've also noticed the Apollo archive hasn't posted any other photos showing clear errors.

The way the archive is set up, they have the photos in close sequence in each missions time frame, with selected photos that would fit within that time frame. So, they were able to be selective in what was posted.

So why would they post only one that has errors in it and not mention that little fact?

Or why didn't they select the next or previous sequential photo?

The AS15 photo was taken with the 70mm Hasselblad which has a 5 inch wide negative.

The prints this can produce and still be clear, is larger than the size of your average poster.

But they most likely used 16x20 or the largest at 20x24 prints for ease of study. Someone had to see this.

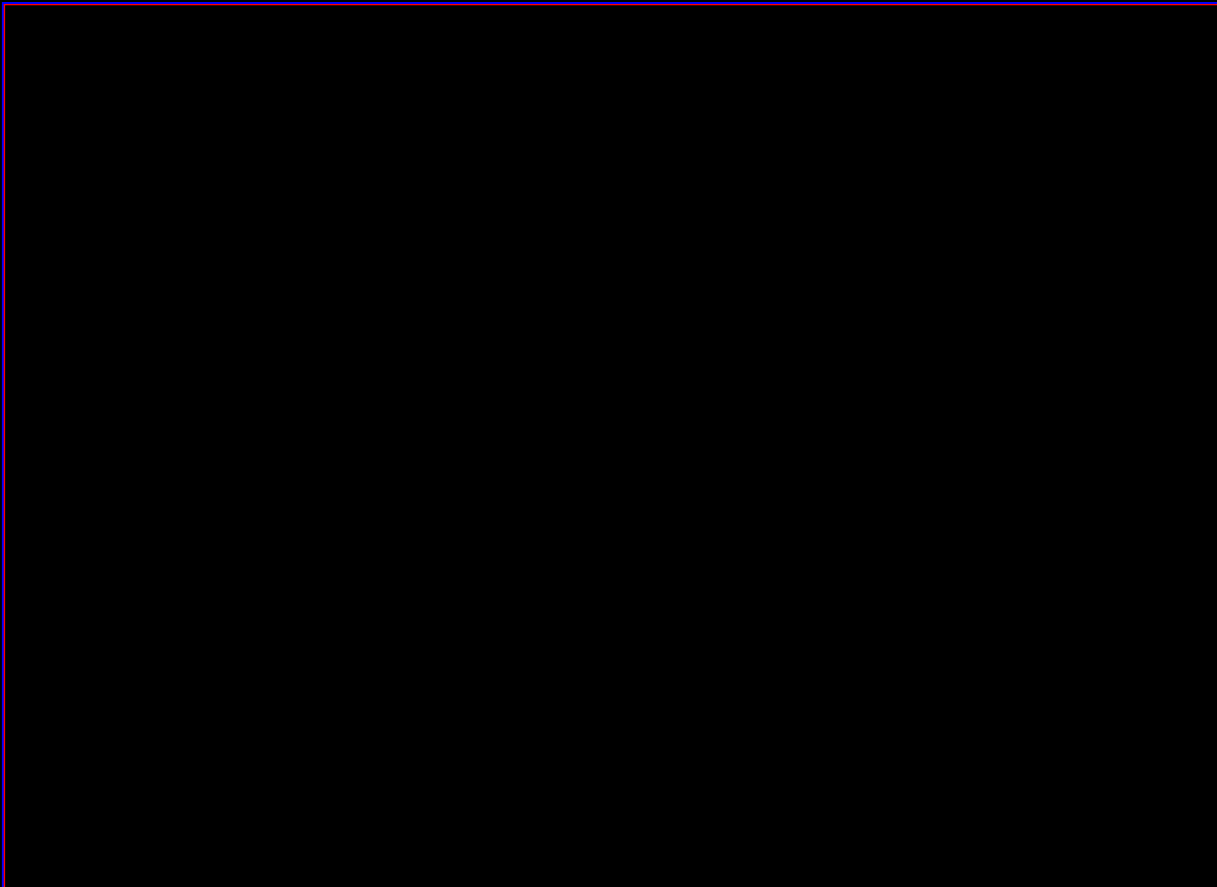
Another odd note is...on the LPI site, the previous sequential photo, #12740 is the same photo rotated.
I haven't been able to locate any other photos around this area of Tsiolkovsky from this AS15 group.
Except for the group from the LPI site which are all lo-res.
And the wider-angle mapping metric high altitude passes.

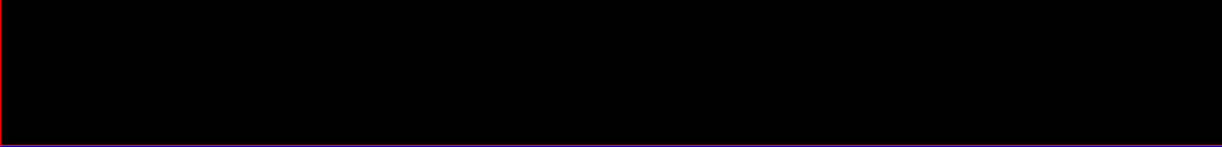
After my experiences with the scanning authority, I want to find another source.
They probably do exist but they aren't readily available online, unless you want to trust the above library.
And there are other agencies that have copies.

The video below is the mapping metric photos as is the context image.
And this video I *do* recommend viewing in full screen.
Because the video is mostly hi-res photos.

AVI Version

I've received some feedback relating to Vista operating systems not being able to view the AVI version (thank-you Bill Gates!). So I made a WMV version below this one.

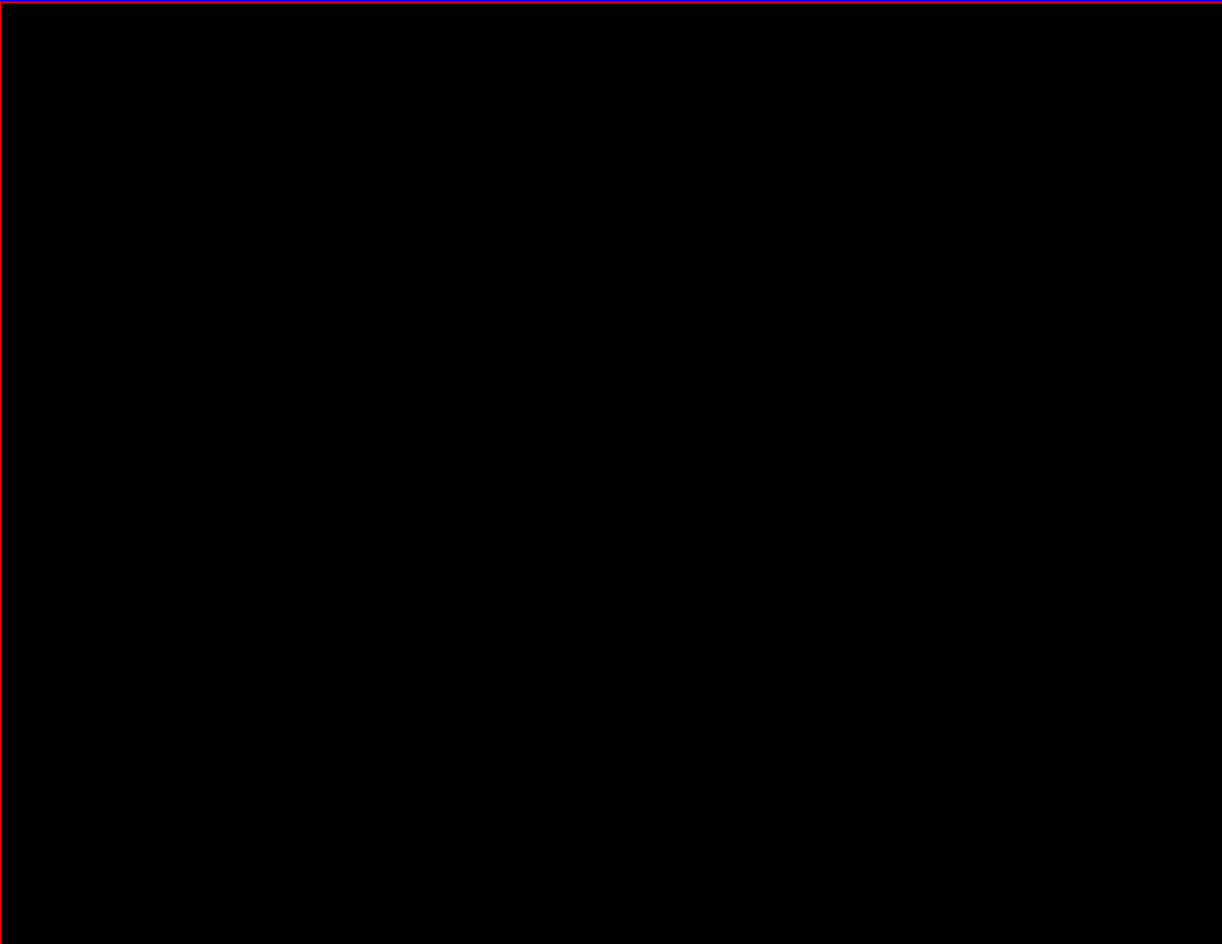




Download [Tsiolkovsky's Secret](#) (35.3Mbs) AVI (right click and save)
An ironic note: For the music in this video, I used a track from the soundtrack:
"Clear And Present Danger"
It was the perfect length and with dramatic sections in the right places
and as it turns out, the perfect title:
Track: "Searching For Clues"

WMV Version

I included the third site in this version.



Download [Tsiolkovsky's Secret 3](#) sites (15.6Mb) WMV (right click and save)

Here is a QuickTime clip of the ILC Space Products (now ILC Dover)

[Habitat/Lab Modules](#) seen in the videos.

214 bytes (really) MOV

You can click on it and it will play in a new window...

(if you have QT installed on your computer)

...or you can right click and save.

One last note on this:

I have contacted numerous agencies, both military and scientific that cannot give me even a guess as to what these are.

And I don't mean "official public release" personnel, I have contacts in both areas that are not in the divisions which give the public and press generic explanations.

That tells me two things:

This is an unknown type of anomaly, and I find that highly unlikely because of the millions of film photos already taken in space, or they do know what it is and won't reveal what's going on.

And I think the latter is true.

I have also contacted many professional photographers, studios and developing labs.

And none of them have seen this as an anomaly in film. Or seen anything like it before.

Most of them were as intrigued as I am and some asked me if they could analyze it themselves.

After I informed them it's a public domain image, we may get more on this which I will post below this paragraph.

Update: A contact I know, whom works for a well known, large processing lab, and also asked not to be identified because it may jeopardize position, has confirmed the shapes are not debris on the photo or scanner, scratches or a processing anomaly. The reliable source also stated: "I have concluded

the shapes are on the surface of the moon as I wasn't able to confirm any other source for the anomalies.

There is nothing more that can be added to your analysis that would be of any importance."

Well, that's encouraging.

A Little Bonus I Found in Tsiolkovsky.

On the mountain inside the crater, there's a "Face of Kong." (close-ups below)

I realize it's a natural geo-formation but thought it amusing none the less.

It retains its formation in all revolutions of the CSM no matter what the angle or shading.

I find *that* fact interesting. In some it actually looks like it has eyes.

I found about 15 images of these fly-overs where you can clearly see the face.

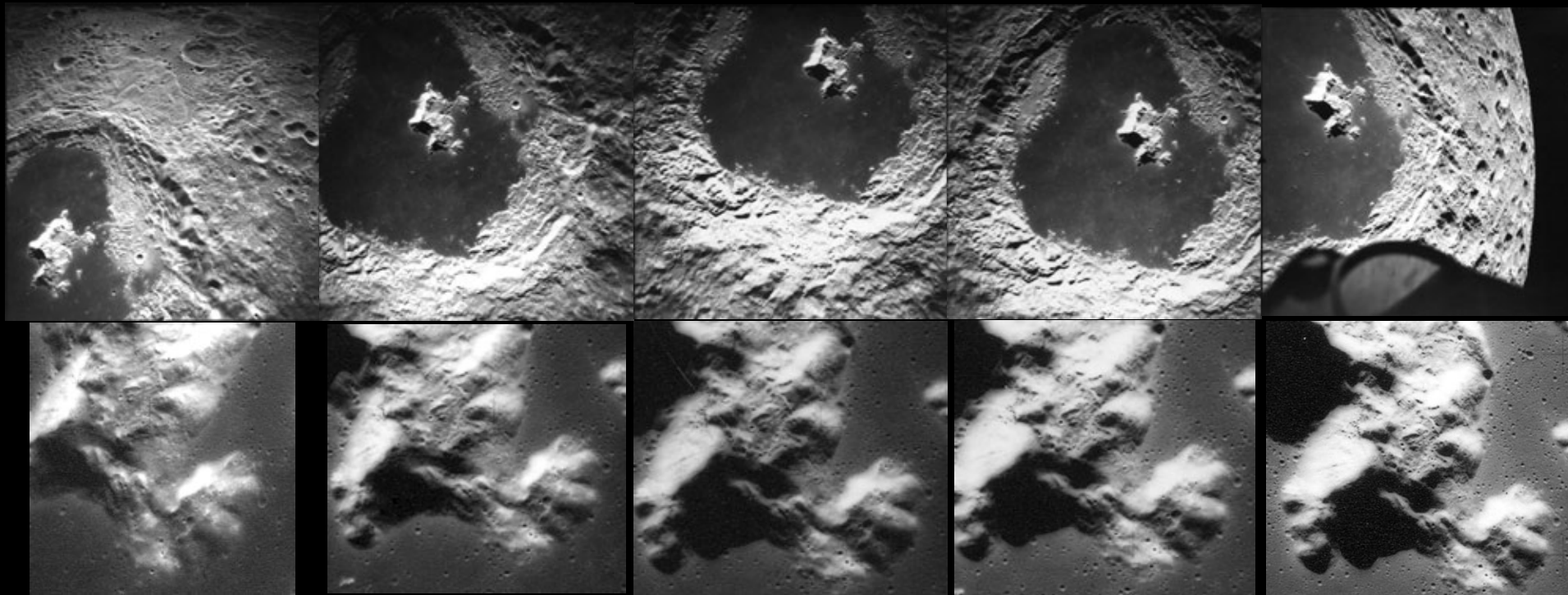
Here's 5 from progressive revolutions at different angles.

<http://www.lpi.usra.edu/resources/apollo/catalog/metric/mission/?15>

Match the four digit number in the files with the revolution magazine.

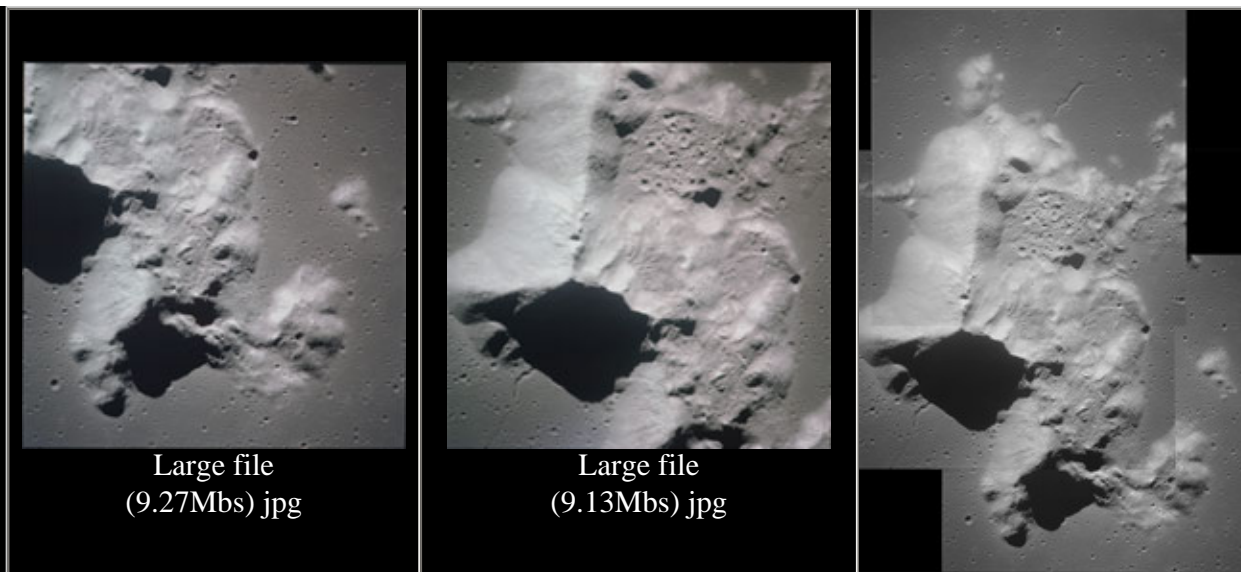
Full image and close-ups from the Mapping Metric camera. (high altitude)

Full images are 3Mb JPG's and close-ups are less than 1Mb.



The two below (left & center) color images are from the 70mm Hasselblad camera.

High resolution of the mountain. Left of the face, on the slope, you can see boulder tracks and the boulders at the bottom on the maria.



The above right image is a 3 photo mosaic from the Hasselblad of Kong Mountain in grayscale. (10.2Mbs) jpg. This is a very large image (5208x7382) but very detailed. I couldn't get the overlaps to line up perfectly because the angles of each photo differ slightly.

Another observation:

Apollo 17 took the same flight paths in revolution numbers 62, 66 and 74.

<http://www.lpi.usra.edu/resources/apollo/catalog/metric/mission/?17>

Why? With all the missions combined, including Clementine, the Lunar Orbiters, Rangers, Surveyors, Apollo and Russian,

and the last, Lunar Prospector, only 20% of the Moons surface was photographed with hi-res close ups.

Or so they say. But I can't believe this is the facts. *We* get to see 20% is what I believe.

Even so, wouldn't it make more sense to take a different path for more coverage?

That tells me there was something there still of great interest.

There are two more posted 70mm Hasselblad photos of the sink-hole from Apollo 17, but from farther away on their approach and low-oblique.

There are no more posted from directly above as in the AS15 photo.

I would like to see the rest of the successive photos from these passes.

And since they aren't available online or anywhere else I've checked, it makes me think there *is* something to see in this sinkhole.

Here's the other two from A17:



Tape or clip.

It probably registered in scanned photo as white and was darkened so it didn't stick out as bad.



The Most Blatantly Faked Photo Ever!

This has been cropped, rotated, blurred, greyscaled and lied about for decades.

Don't believe me? Click on it for the original. Then check this link.

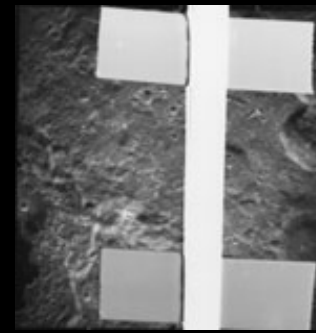
From Apollo 16: [AS16-120-19238](#)



This has also been claimed to be a base. Looks like a chewed-up ring gear on a fly-wheel. Click for the whole image.



This is the result of massive condensation and the photo sticking to whatever was against it.

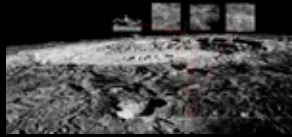


You can find 3 or 4 more of the above taped type images in the Apollo 17 mapping metric section. In these you can see the tape dispenser-type cutting edge pattern. Why these were posted is anybody's guess. Possibly to show us what the end of a film roll looks like. Because that's what these are.

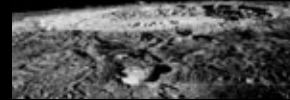
Here's the Introduction document that tells you about the imperfections in the Lunar Orbiter photos. Scroll half way down to the section titled: Imperfections It does include an explanation for condensation on the inside of the camera window but not on the photos themselves.

Copernicus and the "Tower" (RIP)

Cleaned up and posted



(467Kb) JPG



(528Kb) JPG

Above right is the cleaned up and cropped Lunar Orbiter II image that created [PIA00094.bmp](#).

On the left is an image with text and lines added. The images at the top show the other "spots" had been filled-in, in an attempt to obscure them.

The below raw original shows the white spot on each scan strip in the same vertical location as the so-called tower.

I hope this puts an end to the controversy.

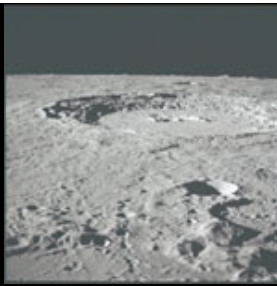


Below is the link to the original 3.9Mb image at LPI.

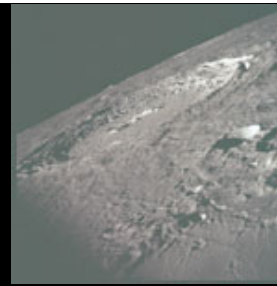
<http://www.lpi.usra.edu/resources/lunarorbiter/frame/?2162>

There are better posted versions of Copernicus. And they're 70mm Hasselblad, not numerous transmission scans. Want to see a couple?

These are from Apollo 17.



(1.2Mb) JPG



(6.49Mb) JPG

After the transmissions were completed, the images were processed into huge photos (below) then they were stored after copies were made. The photos in the below image are from Lunar Orbiter IV, to study sites they would select for LO V.



Courtesy: <http://history.nasa.gov/SP-168/section2b.htm>

The complete mosaic is approximately 40 by 45 feet. It was laid on the floor, and observers were allowed to

stand on it or crawl over it in their stocking feet. Some astronomers chose the latter course, carrying magnifying glasses. The mosaic was a primary source in selecting scientific sites for Lunar Orbiter V.

These triangles are indexing marks in the camera. Similar to the fiducial marks or reticles which look like cross hairs in the images for reference.

The triangles are different of course. Some have been darkened, most are white and some have been manipulated to make you think they are something else.

I believe they are adjustable in width for reference, depending on the application. I couldn't find a description on these in the camera information but I've seen these before.

And they were in photos taken on Earth.

The horizontal lines you see in these are scan lines from the radio transmission of the images from the space craft to Earth.

They are not mosaics, although they resemble mosaics.

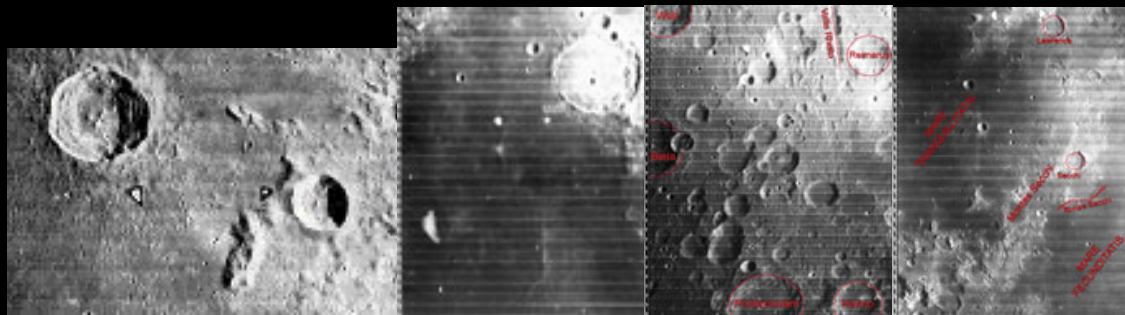
And you can see the re-positioning of the index marks.

When you click this one, it's the original. A UFO & base claim by the same dimwit supporting the faked photo above.



(See [Rants](#) page)

He flipped, rotated and brightened this image.



Near top of image

Top of image

Time for more levity.
NASCAR on the Moon



THE TSIOLKOVSKY 500

This feature's name is Wallace, (Hey, an English name)
located in lower right section of Mare Imbrium, directly above Sinus Aestuum.

A little NE of Copernicus.

So I guess it should be called "The Wallace 500"...

....nahn, Tsiolkovsky has more pizzazz.

By the way, he is the Russian physicist Konstantin Tsiolkovsky,
the father of modern rocketry, (before von Braun)
and not the composer, Peter Tchaikovsky. Spelling and pronunciation is slightly different.

Another note is, depending on the source, the spelling of his surname is extensive.

The Lunar Orbiter site (LPI) spells his last name with an (i) before the (y).

If you do a search on his last name at the LPI site,
be sure to use the (i) or you'll get a "no match" error.

I rotated both photos 90° for better orientation.



1Mb JPG's



Night racing too!

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Watch The Moon Closely Facts Are The Only Truth



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