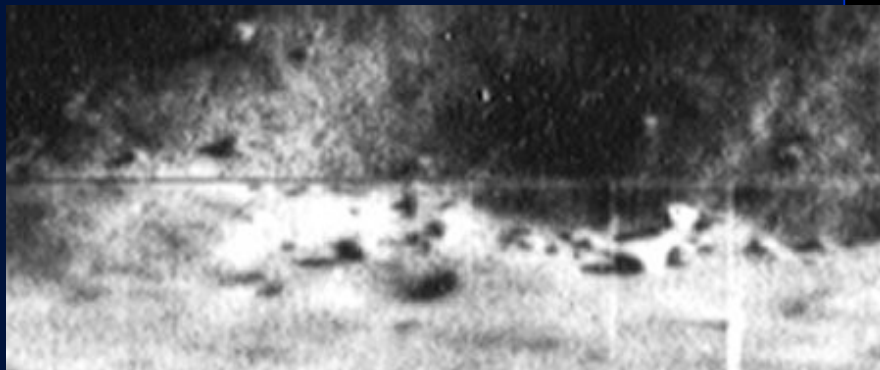


## John Lear Moon Photos-- Page 3



1) This photo from Lunar Orbiter 2 (LO2-162H) shows artifacts, or what appears to be some kind of debris. We call it the 'boneyard'.



2) This photo is a section taken from Lunar Orbiter 5 (LO5-155) in August of 1967. The area in the blue circle, which is located in the strip mining area of the north wall of Copernicus, is what appears to be 4 or 5 large tanks. The vertical orientation of the tanks is about 35 degrees to the left of vertical because of the location of the Lunar Orbiter when it took the picture.

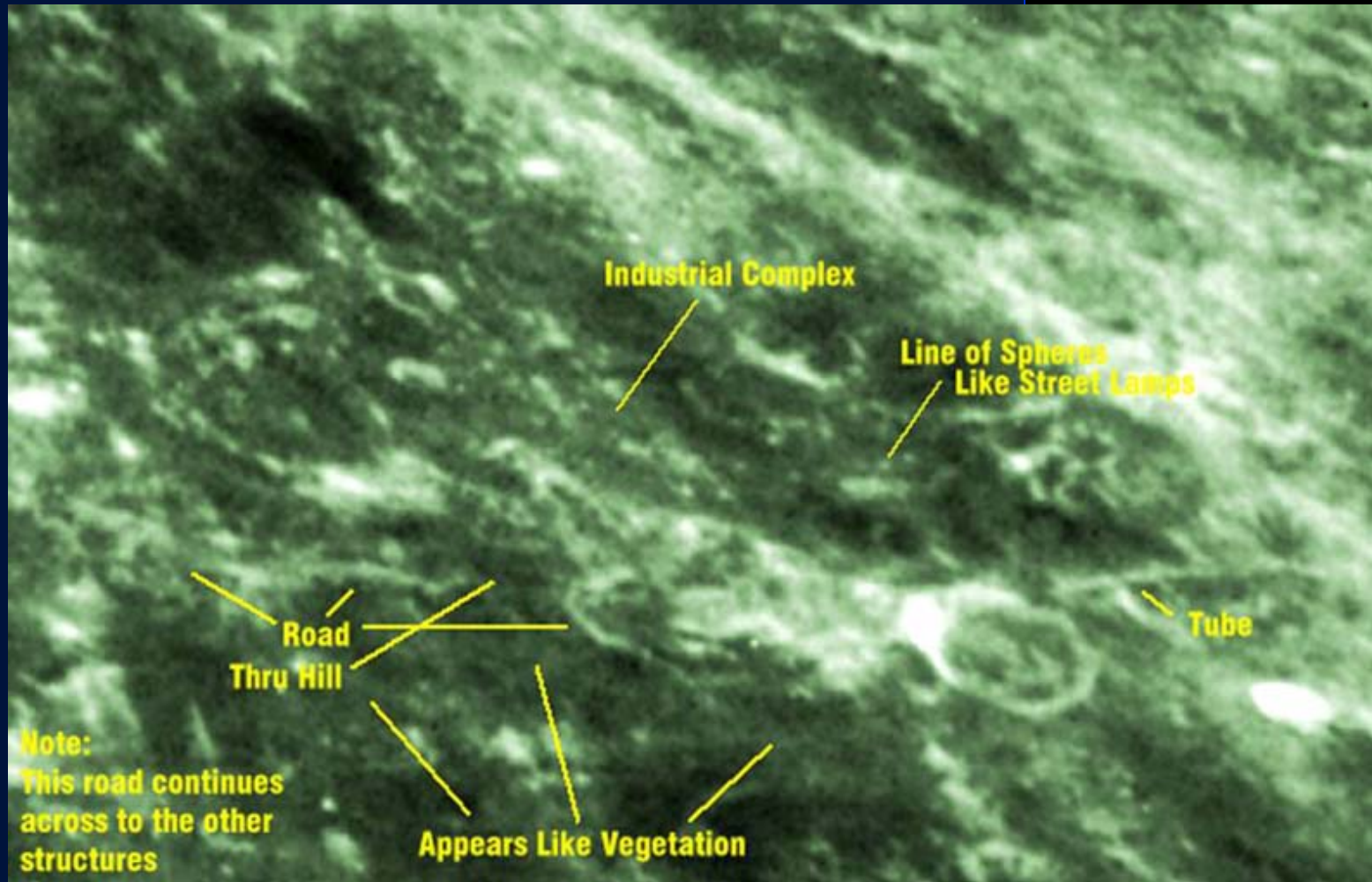


3) This is the crater Tsiolkovsky located on the far side. What looks to be an island floating on a black sea is really something quite different.



4) Through a technique of 'unmasking' or removing layers of 'cover up' images we found what appears to be a huge spaceship looking object. I believe that this spaceship is an electromagnetic vehicle, the type discussed by **Norman Bergrun** in his book "Ringmakers of Saturn". Bergrun proposes that our moon was towed to and placed into a rotationally locked orbit around earth so that one side faces earth at all times. Last summer I visited Norman in San Francisco and in our discussion I asked him where the EMV was located at this time. He told me he thought it was somewhere on the far side of the moon.

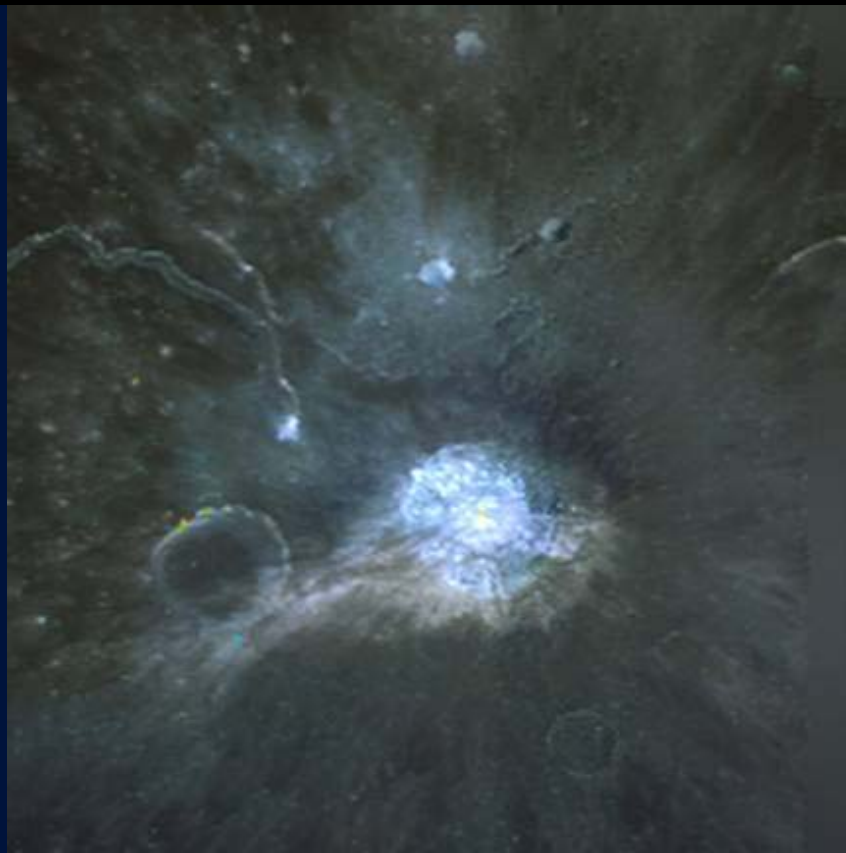
When we came across this image in the crater Tsiolkovsky I thought that it resembled the gigantic EMV that placed the moon in orbit around the earth. I emailed Norman the images and after careful inspection he emailed back that he agrees.



5) This photo is another section taken from Apollo 8 photo AS8-12-2209. It is best viewed in your favorite photo display program in a darkened room so that external lights do not distract from your viewing. We have put indicator lines to the most obvious artifacts such as roads, a tube, and the ever present spheres. There are many structures that appear to be buildings. Vegetation seems to abound.



6) This is a photo of Aristarchus, taken with a 10 inch telescope from earth, a few months ago, and is the brightest spot on the moon as seen from the earth. On any photo published by NASA except for a Clementine image this object is shown as a bright white smudge with no definition. In fact, Aristarchus appears to be some type of nuclear reactor. When radiation comes in contact with molecules of air it appears as a bluish color. This graceful structure appears to be supported by 5 or 6 arches. In the foreground is a road that leads to a brightly lit tunnel entrance.



7) This is the best image of Aristarchus that the Clementine mission in 1994 produced.

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