

Paranormal Research on the Moon

Arguing Both Sides of the Landing Legitimacy, the Possibility of Alien Life, & The Hydro-Moon

Rough Draft

Nate Richardson

RichardsonStudies.com

RRNMailbox@gmail.com

Contents

Introduction	2
LDS Moon Inhabitation Quotes	2
Original Apollo 11 Moon Landing Legitimacy: Some Claims & Rebuttals	2
LANDING	2
CRATER.....	3
STARS	5
Hoax claim rebuttals:	9
Evidences of Legitimacy:	9
Rodney Cliff on the Moon Landings and Alien Base on Moon	10
Moon Landing & Moon Mysteries as Discussed in Dr. Steven Greer's Unacknowledged Book & Documentary	10
Hydro-Moon Research from Universal Model Science Textbook	11
Primary Hydro-Moon Evidences: Hydro-Moon, Pancake Crater Analogy, "Maria" Ancient Seas, No Moon Lava Flows, Non-Melt Moon Origin, Nearside Increased Gravity Hydrocraters, Eruption vs Impact	11
Additional Hydro-Moon Evidences, Demonstrating Water in Various Spheres	16

Introduction

In this booklet I'll show arguments I've heard for and against the moon landing legitimacy. I lean toward it being legitimate. But that some parts of it may have been filmed. And that there may have been alien life there (another top secret). Joel Skousen, conspiracy expert, believes the moon landing was real. Of course I've also heard some good arguments of it being a hoax, so I'll try and present two sides here.

LDS Moon Inhabitation Quotes

“Inhabitants of the Moon are more of a uniform size than the inhabitants of the Earth, being about 6 feet in height. They dress very much like the Quaker Style & are quite general in Style, or the one fashion of dress. They live to be very old; comeing [sic] generally, near a thousand years.’ This is the description of them as given by Joseph the Seer, and he could ‘See’ whatever he asked the Father in the name of Jesus to see.” (Prophet Joseph Smith, Jr., in Journal of O.B. Huntington, Book 14, p. 166)

“Who can tell us of the inhabitants of this little planet that shines of an evening, called the moon?... When you inquire about the inhabitants of that sphere you find that the most learned are as ignorant in regard to them as the ignorant of their fellows. So it is in regard to the inhabitants of the sun. Do you think it is inhabited? I rather think it is. Do you think there is any life there? No question of it; it was not made in vain.” (Prophet Brigham Young, Journal of Discourses, v. 13, p. 271)

Original Apollo 11 Moon Landing Legitimacy: Some Claims & Rebuttals

The verdict is out on this for me but here are some evidences both ways for the initial moon landing.

Hoax evidences:

In Bill Clinton's autobiography he talks about meeting a carpenter who denied the moon landing and said I don't believe anything the television people say then after serving as President Clinton said that Carpenter may have been ahead of his time.

The 2001 Fox television documentary, "Conspiracy Theory: Did We Land on the Moon?", is still available for streaming on Netflix, where it is classified with "controversial" and "provocative" tags. Additionally, the documentary can be found on YouTube and other video streaming sites.

LANDING

I remember when the ability of robots to balance a pogostick was first developed. This technology is very similar to that needed to land the Lunar Module on the moon, and we didn't have it until much later. Also, the Lunar Module

only had 74KB ROM and 4KB RAM available, and this isn't enough to run a program to do this. Balancing a rocket on a gimbal motor has only been done by SpaceX, and it's a very difficult trick.

rebuttal: cpu was limited, Armstrong had to manually land last 100ft since cpu malfunctioned. He was commander not because smartest but coolest under pressure.

CRATER

Also, the landing craft would've created a sizeable crater upon landing, and none was visible. Neil Armstrong's shoe-print created a bigger impression. Watching SpaceX landings gives you an approximate view of how much of a crater would've been created.

Rebuttal: spaceX has more powerful. And less moon gravity means less resistance when landing so less crater, 1/6 as strong gravity on moon. Less acceleration so less slowing, no powerful engine require. And the engine wasn't gimbaled. Even if it was gimbaled rocket engines go far back. Lunar excursion module was lightweight, not need powerful rocket engine, unlike landing SpaceX which is heavy and coming down supersonic speed and fighting 6x the gravity.

....

Next is the Command Module's material and thickness. From Perplexity AI:

"The Apollo Command Module's inner pressure shell was made of aluminum honeycomb sandwiched between aluminum alloy sheets. The thickness of this structure varied from 0.25 inches (0.64 cm) at the forward access tunnel to 1.5 inches (3.8 cm) at the base."

Rebuttal: thinness not a problem as internal air pressure was reduced. they had almost pure oxygen so atmospheric pressure inside would be 1/3 of on the earth like 5psi rather than 15psi so not as strong of a shell needed. And the honeycomb structure is very strong.

...

One of my friends reported, "I've been to NASA's Huston Command Center, and have seen the capsule for myself. We were told that its walls were 3-inch hollow-core aluminum. Even if this were true, the radiation could've killed the astronauts when passing through the Van Allen Radiation Belts. And the charged partical exposure could've fried their electronics. When I worked at Moxtek, we discovered that our radiation shielding in an 1/8th inch thick aluminum housing for an X-ray tube let 98% of the radiation pass straight through it."

aka effected by Van Allen radiation belt?

Resposen: international Space Station, they are up there 6mo at a time, they are beneat the Van Allen belts around 250mi high shielded from much of the radiation by earths magnetic field but the astronauts weren't gone long about 8 days in space, that's not long enough to be hurt by the radiation.

Finally, the pictures and lighting produced are way to good

The Astronauts had these strapped to their chest and could adjust them or even look through the viewfinders. Their amazing studio-quality images are a dead giveaway.

Rebuttal: yes they only had film camera then, they used Nicons, great film cameras. Those watching it on TV it was grainy, not photo quality resolution.

Some of the pictures were good quality being done by Nikon cameras, whether they were strapped to the chest wouldn't make a difference, Nikon would give good resolution.

This shows both the complexity of the automation necessary to land with a bottom rocket, and it shows the thrust needed to land safely. Previous to the moon landing, engineers worried that the Lunar Module might sink 30 feet deep into the soft dust on the moon. However, the greater danger was that a landing crater might be so big that it could cause one or more landing legs to sink into it, causing the craft to fall over. This would've damaged it and prevented it from taking off.

Check out the video:

<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/19ySF1t4wD/>

Good thing the Starhopper had a cement pad, or the crater it might have made in the dirt could've created a crater that might have made it fall over too.

Rebuttal: Yes they were concerned until they got more data about the depth of lunar regolith, but they did a lot of surveying, pictures up until the point of impact before the mission, gathering data on where best to land, soil depth, etc. They knew they wouldn't sink it wasn't that deep. They had unmanned rockets go there before and fall onto the moon and take images until impact.

And less gravity on the moon means lesser impact.

Rebuttal: The complexity of automation to land with a bottom rocket? Not a big problem. Apollo 13 when it came back they lost their navigation they used a sextant to aim their way back to earth. Apollo 11 (the first manned moon landing) they had radar giving them their distance and speed as they approached the moon, simple radar can do that. Radar navigation was great at the time. Radar was being perfected since WWII era, the early 40s.

Neil Armstrong's space suit had a zipper. It could not have been a pressurized suit.

Rebuttal: zipper suits can be pressurized. One example of how it could work is that on the inside you could have two flaps going over it, the suit pressure would keep those tight against the zipper.

And the suits weren't at 15psi (atmospheric pressure), theirs were probably more like 5psi; they were low pressure to allow joint mobility, but still they were awkward.

Akylab was a 3 month period in the 70's which used 5psi, which is standard.

They are oxygen enriched (more than 21% oxygen).

Hoax Claim: If that suit had been pressurized, he could not have gotten through the door of the spacecraft.

Rebuttal: They would have made it the right side and would have practiced.

--

Hoax claim: His boots that have been on display probably ever since that time have a different pattern than the first lunar footprint photograph.

Rebuttal: Was it Buzz Aldrin's footprint instead that was the first photographed? Both Armstrong and Aldrin walked on the moon, maybe they had different bootprints. Whose were the first photographed? (But you would think the boots would have the same design).

Also the soil of the moon was electrostatically charged, gray lunar dust would stick to the outside of their space suits which is gritty and abrasive like glass; the presence of this stuff is credence they landed on the moon. The ions and the solar wind were charging the dust particles.

Claim:

Having grown up around Southern California beaches, I understand that there are three kinds of footprints in the sand.

Where the sand is dry, you just get dents. Where the sand is too wet, the prints are too soggy to hold their form. You have to have just the right combination of sand and moisture to get the kind of footprint that they got for that picture. That's problematic if there's no water on the moon.

Rebuttal: It's not beach sand, it's finer and electrostatically charged. It's true there's no water. No wind to erase or change them overtime. Gravity is 1/6th so gravity won't pull down the sides of the prints.

STARS

If you go outside on a clear night, far from city lights and smog, the stars are everywhere. The moon, with no atmosphere, no clouds, no city lights, and nothing else to prevent us from seeing everything out there, has a blacked out sky. Probably, if it had not been blacked out, some people could have triangulated to know where the movie was filmed.

Response: When on moon looking up at sky there's no blue as there's no oxygen no atmosphere to give the air the color; you just see black. The light of the sun washes out the light of the stars. No color to the sky due to no atmosphere. In a spaceship it would look black outside without being able to see many stars, the sun washes out all starlight. On earth we don't see stars during the day time, they are washed out by sunlight. They were on the sunlit day side of the moon which is 2 weeks long - it was daytime. If they were on the farside of the moon they would see a black firmament with stars.

They are going toward the near side of the moon, the sun lit side, so they wouldn't get photos with stars in the back on the way there either. All they see unless they are in the shadow of the moon will be washed out so far as the stars are concerned.

Movie issues. The moon scenes are very similar to Stanley Kubrick's moon scenes in 2001 A Space Odyssey.

Everything points to him being the director of both. However, by current standards, the moon landing now looks hokey.

Response: Kubrick's Space Odyssey movie came out in 1968 before the lunar landing, but we had photos and surveys of the lunar surface before landing people on it, we knew what the surface looked like.

--

The moon scenes depict shadows coming from more than one light source at the same time.

Response: don't know, haven't observed that. Does the footage actually show that? That would be questionable. The moon goes around the earth in 30 days and turns as it goes, that rotation on its axis and revolution around the earth might give a changing angle from the sun. The moons angle of looking at the sun is changing, it could give some different angles.

--

8. The spacecraft that was on the moon looks like it's held together with duct-tape. It looks like they used cardboard and other elements that have more of a movie prop vibe than being an actual multimillion dollar piece of equipment. It's like the old version of Lost in Space.

Rebuttal: The photos of the craft look spiffy. It didn't have to be streamlined, there's no atmosphere, it doesn't have to be really strong, it can be boxy, it's in a different atmosphere, it's made the meet environmental conditions it was in. When it left earth it was shielded in the fuselage of the Saturn 5 rocket, the LEM (landing excursion module) was in the rocket above the 3rd stage behind the command module, protected. It landed on the moon and didn't return to earth; it took them back off the moon and rendezvoused with a command module and the LEM went back and crashed on the moon, activating the seismometer they put there which gave some data on the moon's interior.

9. There have been many reports of things that don't belong in those pictures, such as a sleeping dog, a prop rock with the letter showing, I think a Coke bottle, things like that.

Rebuttal: perhaps the astronauts took souvenirs, on subsequent landings they took golf clubs, which by the way would be hard to do special effects on the golf ball flying further and higher in less gravity.

Why no return? NASA abandoned all future moon trips as soon as the Soviets figured out how to track our ships all the way there.

Respose: No, it costs money, and what's the point, and so what if they could track us, they can't shoot us down even from earth. 7 attempts and 6 successes at landing on the moon, why go back further, we aren't colonizing it. 5 more moon landings occurred after Apollo 11, 6 total, 12 have walked on the moon. 1972 is the last time we went, we proved our point, congress didn't want to spend more money for landings, we got all the samples we needed, what's the point of more landings.

10. They show gravitational inconsistencies where an astronaut might be lifted by a wire, but something else not on a wire has gravity.

Response: yes could be a wire, but the movies on wire looked fake, this looked natural, in 1/6th gravity.

Good special effects for SciFi floating around they aren't on wires, they are weightless, for example they have planes they drop down and you get weightless a while (called parabolic flights), you can pay for this, you float around in the cabin about 30 seconds, like going down on a roller coaster in freefall; this training for astronauts was going on 1959 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reduced-gravity_aircraft, and the landing Apollo 11 was 1969. They trained with wires on a mock lunar surface, the wires supported 5/6 of their weight, as the suits are heavy. It wouldn't look natural to film with the wires.

Using film from a parabolic flight, how would they do it? Today we have special effects with electronics, back then they only had film, no CGI.

11. There were too common recording speeds back in those days. It turns out, perhaps coincidentally, or perhaps, not, if you record it at one speed and play it at the other, it looks like our moon footage.

Response: you can record at a higher speed and slow it down for slow motion. Record at higher speed and play it back a few frames per second motion is slowed, but they did an experiment of hammer and feather falling at same rate which must be done in a vacuum so no air slowing the feather. If it was on earth in a vacuum they would need to also slow the fall to 1/6, they could have staged it, but it could have the same effect actually on the moon.

12. If we go by the story that the moon has 1/5 the gravity of the Earth, then Armstrong should've been able to jump five times as high. In one-fifth gravity, they would have a way better show letting Armstrong bounce from hill to hill.

Response: its 1/6. It's not 6x as high as the suits are very heavy, and you don't have much mobility to crouch and jump up. And its too dangerous to do that on the moon, if you fall too hard you could break a seal or something on the suit.

On the heavy weight of the space suit: "The Apollo suit, including the life support backpack, weighed about 180 pounds. The Shuttle suit, including the life support system, weighs about 310 pounds. The suit itself weighs about 110 pounds. If an astronaut weighing 175 pounds wears the complete suit, the total weight is then about 485 pounds (310 + 175 = 485)." (https://sma.nasa.gov/SignificantIncidentsEVA2018/assets/space_suit_evolution.pdf)

13. The flag waves. No wind on moon.

Response: its a foil flag not a cloth flag, it had deliberate wrinkles in it to simulate being in the wind. It didn't actually wave it just had the shape of a wave.

15. Imagine how much fuel it would take to send a moon buggy up there.

Response: the craft is light, fragile, left behind, no air filled rubber tires, battery powered since no air on moon to use an internal combustion engine, it was light and likely folded to fit in the rocket. They didn't have carbon fiber then but they probably had aluminum lithium etc for a lightweight metal construction.

16. Imagine what cell phone technology on earth would've been like if in the 60s, Richard Nixon could really pick up his phone in the White House and talk to the astronauts on earth. aka Nixon wouldn't have been able to phone and call the astronauts.

Response: Did Nixon talk to them while they were in quarantine after returning? They were talking on earth, on corded phones. They were in a ship quarantined for about a week with a regular phone talking to Nixon also on a regular phone.

17. The astronauts would have been cooked both ways while coming and going through the thermosphere. Their charcoal remains would also have to pass through the Vanallen radiation belt on the way up and again on the way back.

Response: No, the thermosphere is very hot but hot means the atoms of the atmosphere way out there are moving very fast, but there are so few of them that if you were there (the average velocity of the moving particles is the temperature) it's almost a vacuum since there are so few particles, so few atoms hitting you the heat would be negligible.

(add to van allan stuff:)

The Van Allan Radiation belts, due to low density of particles, you wouldn't get cooked going through them. We have satellites taken 23,000 miles above the earth, through the VABelts to get there and their electronics don't get fried. There's radiation but the density of the ionizing particles is low.

19. Read about Laika (the Russian Dog), the first living creature to orbit Earth. The Soviets pretended it orbited the planet alive several days. However, it was cooked in the thermosphere a few minutes after launch.

Response: it was in low earth orbit, don't know the altitude maybe 100 miles up so in the thermosphere, but the thermosphere isn't hot as it is so rarified (not dense). Thermosphere is just below exosphere which is basically a vacuum, better than any vacuum we can produce on earth.

They let the dog run out of air and die. Later the US orbited Ham the Chimpanzee and we brought him back. neither were cooked.

20. They lied because we were in a space race with them. JFK did not publicly call them out for the lie. Instead, he played along and said we would send a MAN to the moon and bring him back ALIVE!

Rebuttal: There were 7 attempts to land on the moon, all but Apollo 13 successful they had to turn back. If it was fake how keep that secret, so many were involved, especially now with whistleblower protections. We have 12 astronauts that walked on the moon.

Hoax claim rebuttals:

1. No stars. But it could have been filmed at daytime where stars aren't visible.

However some say they showed a night sky, it wasn't light, it was black. In contrast to that black sky, there should've been stars. But there weren't. The whole trip there and back, could be quite an amazing bunch of pictures of stars but it wasn't, it was just black sky.

2. Wavy flag, but no wind in space. But the flag was tin foil, and could have appeared rippled due to its shape

3. Low tech. But flying doesn't require super high tech.

Dropped hammer and feather falling at same rate. But we know how to create a vacuum. We have rooms like that here. Furthermore, a lot of NASA stuff is filmed under water.

Evidences of Legitimacy:

The coverup would require many people.

Conspiracy expert Joel Skousen has studied the topic and concludes that it was legitimate.

Some people question the reality of the Apollo 11 landing based on the interview with the astronauts after the fact and how they don't look excited like they just got back from the Moon. But what if they are in shock about the ET life forms and crafts and structures they saw there and disheartened by the government's insistence on them not talking (lying) about it.

Some say the landing was real but the flag planting was staged beforehand and inserted into the delayed streaming footage the public saw. The reason for this has been suggested to be that since they didn't know how the astronauts would be received by possible ETs and their bases which had been seen they wanted to get this footage regardless.

Rodney Cliff on the Moon Landings and Alien Base on Moon

Yes, the Apollo missions did happen. Ingo Swann in his book, Penetration said he remote viewed the Alien Base on the far side of the Moon that Apollo 11 Command Module astronaut Collins saw as he was orbiting overhead. Swann also quoted from Maurice Chatelain's book, Our Ancestors Came from outer Space, who was the engineer that created all of NASA's electronics, that UFOs followed all our Apollo Missions to the Moon and watched the astronauts land on their moon. And Ken Johnson, head of NASA's photo lab testified on Coast to Coast AM that he saw the film taken by Collins of the Alien Base on the far side of the Moon, and that Apollo 17 on its last orbit around the Moon reported that the Alien Base lit up with bright lights and by radio told Apollo 17 astronauts, "You people of Earth are NOT welcome here on the Moon. So go home and NEVER come back!" Right after Apollo 17 returned to Earth, NASA let about 36000 employees go, and we have not set astronauts back to the Moon. Why? Because it is already taken, and is inhabited.

Moon Landing & Moon Mysteries as Discussed in Dr. Steven Greer's Unacknowledged Book & Documentary

edgar Mitchel 6th man to walk on moon speaks of craft with bodies recovered.

sgt ca ____ said he got a report of alien base on dark side of moon. showed him the base, geometric shaped towers, tall, large structures like radar dishes.

from the Moon landing which showed various paranormal things going on hurting correction including Huge box like structures taking off from the Moon .

Moon nuke from America to show off to Soviets stopped by ET

The moon landing good take place but the flag planting scene was taking on Earth.

Fly over missions of the Moon had taken pictures of structures on the moon. So footage was taken of the flag planting beforehand since I didn't know how the etas would react to our astronauts there.

Tell him was on a delay so they were able to cut back and forth to the footage pree recorded.

The astronauts were told if they were to disclose any list it would be the death of them and their families.

Armstrong said we were actually warned off the Moon. We were warned off the moon because we were going there as part of an arms race with the Soviets.

Note some people question the reality of the Apollo 11 landing based on the interview with the astronauts after the fact and how they don't look excited like they just got back from the Moon. But what if they are in shock about the ET life forms and crafts and structures they saw there and disheartened by the government's insistence on them not talking (lying) about it.

They have pictures of the base on the dark side of the Moon. Many large buildings some of which were spherical

and dome shaped.

April developing the images of the moon they see these alien bases and they say we always have to airbrush these out before releasing the images to the public.

One man involved in burning photographs of UFOs on the moon was commanded not to look at them he did look and saw them the UFOs and was hit in the head with a gun and still has the scar.

Hydro-Moon Research from Universal Model Science Textbook

The Universal Model science textbooks demonstrate that Earth's interior is mostly water, just like a person's body is mostly water. Many evidences support this, and you can read about that in my other science writings, including my book showcasing the best evidences for the hydroplanet model.

Along with a water interior of Earth, Universal Model shows evidence for a water interior of the moon, and other planets. Indeed, some of the best evidences for the watery Earth are in the evidences of other spheres being water-based, so it would follow that our Earth would be too.

The craters of the moon are also likely not from impact of comets, but are water-based eruptions from inside the moon, similar to a volcano.

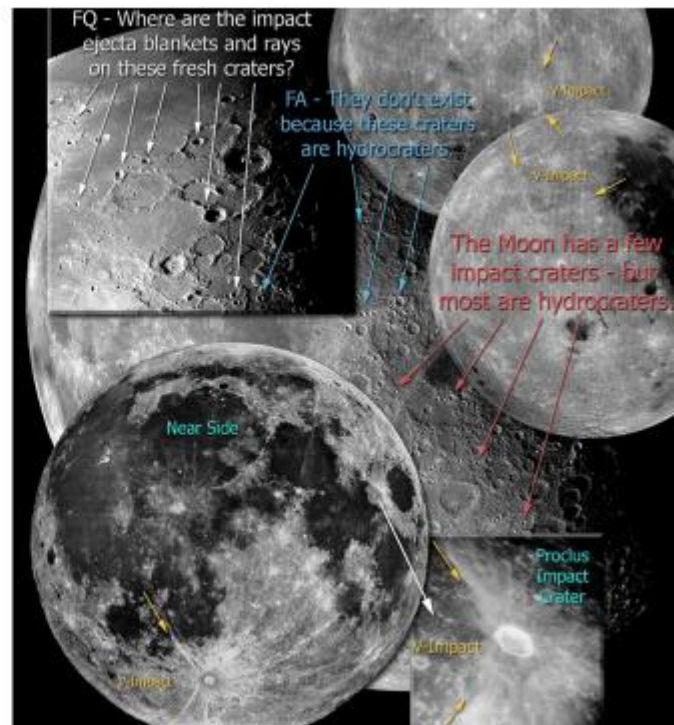
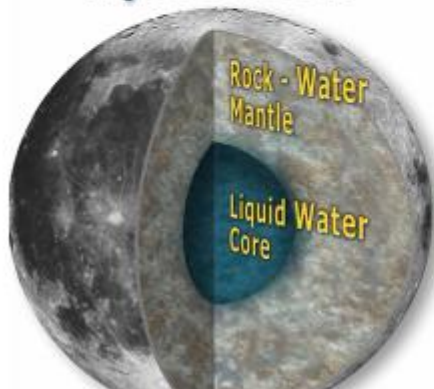
Here we go with a few depictions and introductions on these points:

Primary Hydro-Moon Evidences: Hydro-Moon, Pancake Crater Analogy, “Maria” Ancient Seas, No Moon Lava Flows, Non-Melt Moon Origin, Nearside Increased Gravity Hydrocraters, Eruption vs Impact

Seismic evidence from the 1970s and 2005 about the lunar core confirms it has a liquid water core. This gives us insight into Earth's hydrocore.

Pancake analogy: liquid batter turns to steam and comes out, leaving little craters. No impact involved!

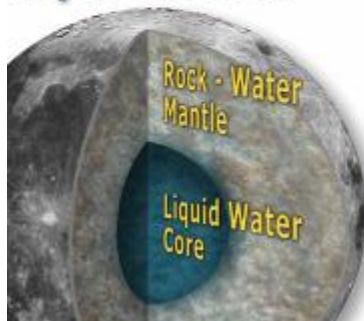
Hydromoon



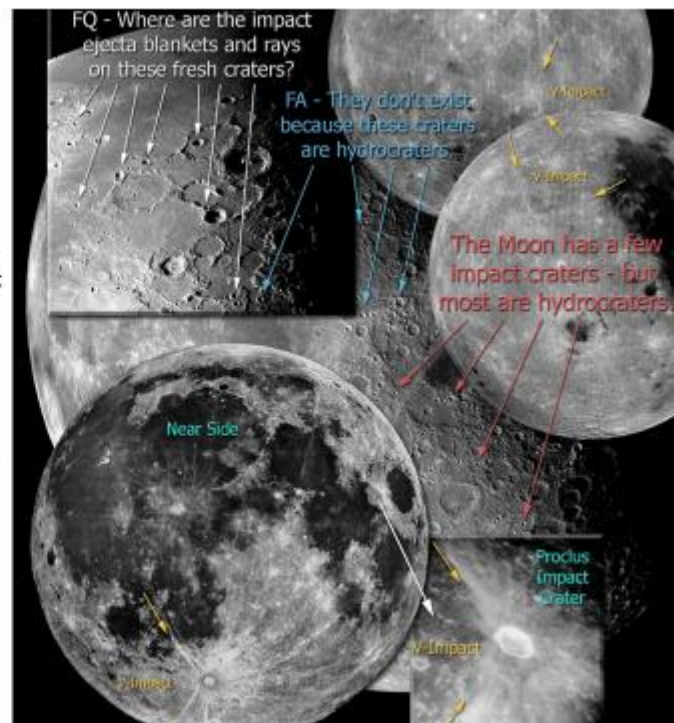
"Across the Moon, both in highlands and in maria, we find strange landforms that do not conform to our notions or understanding of lunar processes."

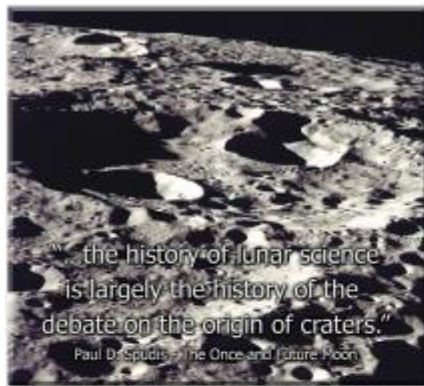
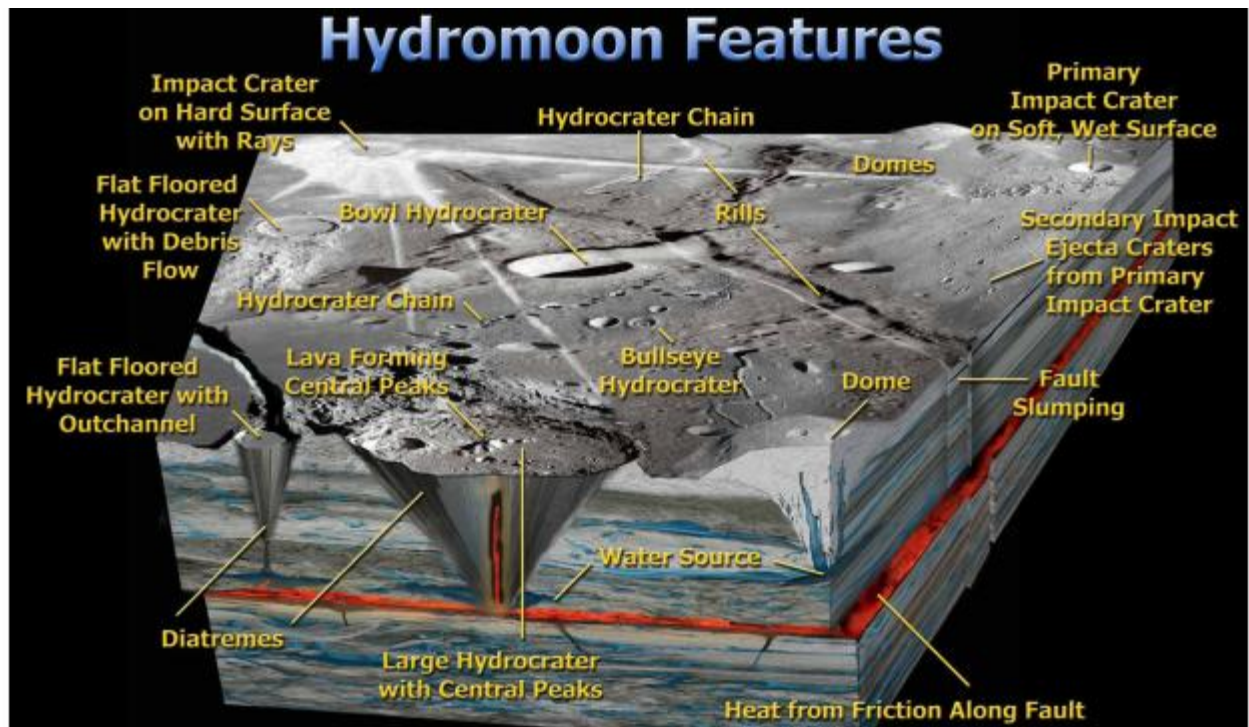
Seismic evidence from the 1970s and 2005 about the lunar core confirms it has a liquid water core. This gives us insight into Earth's hydrocore.

Hydromoon



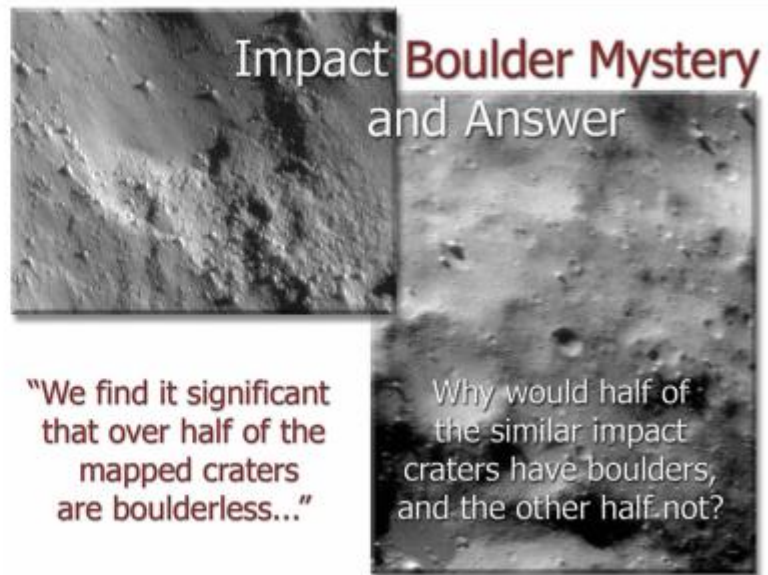
Pancake analogy: liquid batter turns to steam and comes out, leaving little craters. No impact involved!





Hydrocraters easily account for there being similar sized craters in the same vicinity containing completely different amounts of boulders. There can be multiple eruptions from different sublevels, each producing different populations of boulders in different craters.

Eros Asteroid



No Lava Flow on Moon

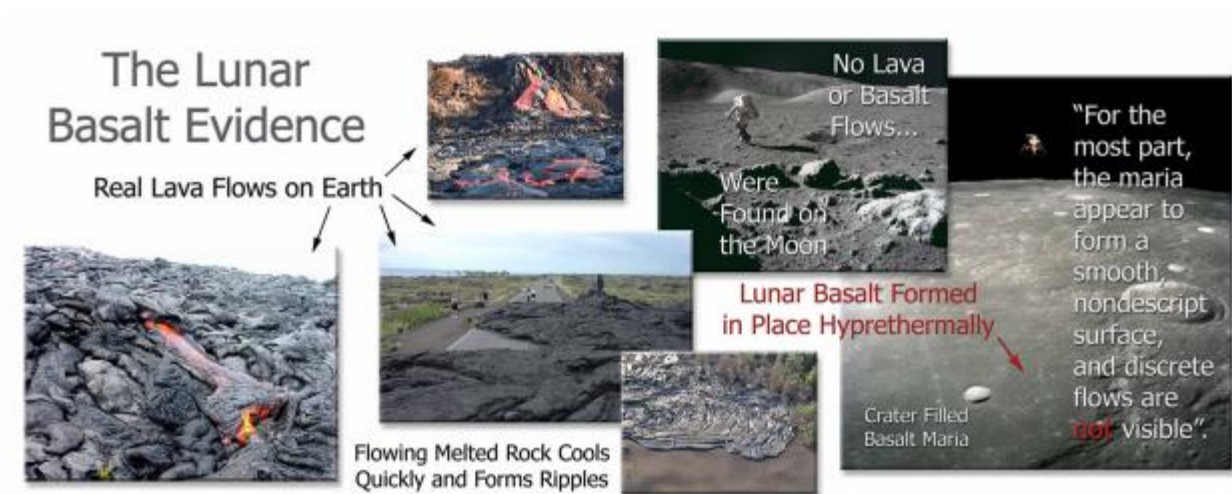
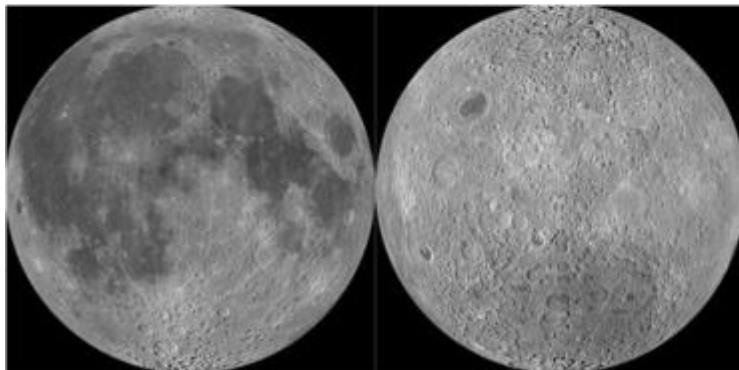


Fig 7.13.8 – Why do so-called lava flows on the Moon look nothing like lava flows on Earth? Geoscientists have been unable to answer this question with any degree of certainty. Note how formerly molten, liquid rock on the Earth forms 'flows' and ripples. No landforms of this sort have ever been seen on the lunar surface. Could the Moon have had a watery origin? If so, this would answer enigmatic lunar mysteries that have persisted for more than a century.

Why Dark (Far) Side of the Moon So Different?

- The moon rotates & revolves such that one side always face earth.
- Earth's Gravity pulls the side facing earth more.
- The waters flow to the earth side.
- The "mares" means seas; these are where water came out!



The near side of the moon (left). Image via NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter/ GSFC/ Arizona State University/ [Slate](#).

Moon Not From a Melt

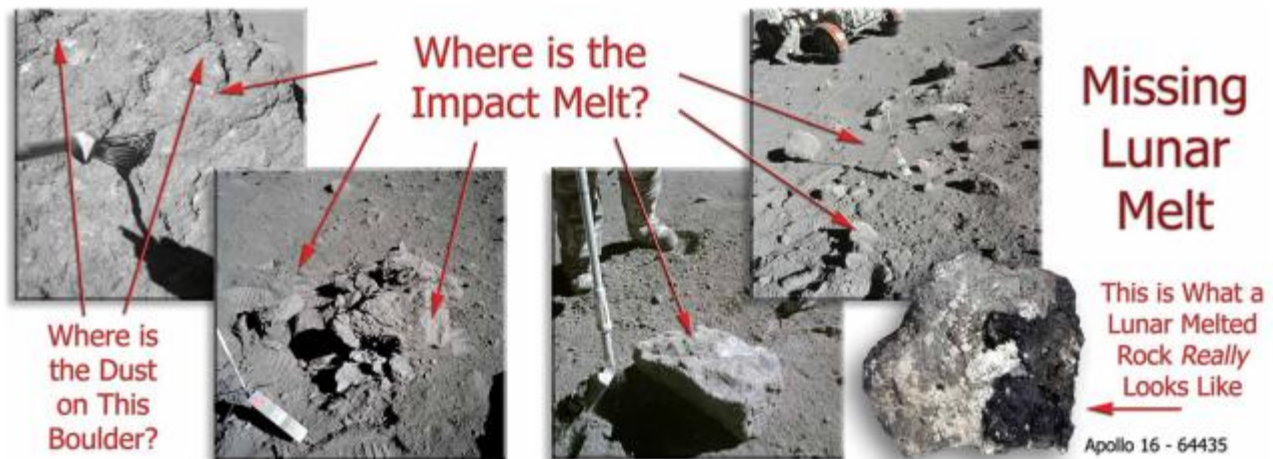


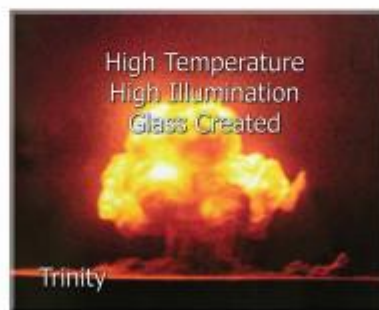
Fig 7.9.18 – These NASA photos from the Apollo 16 and 17 missions are typical of the thousands of detailed photos taken of the Moon's surface. Few of them show glass-like melted rocks similar to the Wabar glass or the Lunar Sample 64435 above (that actually did show a melted edge). This fact is part of the reason the **volcanic-impact crater debate** has gone on for decades, and would continue indefinitely without the new evidence of the Hydroplanet Model. On the Moon, there are no volcanoes with lava flows like those on Earth and impacts are very rare, thus, neither theory can adequately explain the origin of the lunar craters, or the rest of the Moon. Furthermore, where is the impact dust on the boulder in the photo on the left? Many boulders have no dust or sediment that would be present if numerous impacts had occurred, as thought by impactologists. In the Hydroplanet Model, water present during the final stages of the Moon's formation could have removed the dust and small sediment.

Inner Earth Eruption vs Surface Impact

Nuclear Crater Evidence



Slow-Speed Explosion
(Underground)



High-Speed Explosion
(Above ground)

Fig 7.9.15 – This is a comparison of the low-speed, subsurface Sedan nuclear explosion with the high-speed, above ground Trinity nuclear explosion. The low-speed Sedan explosion had a low temperature, no illumination and created no glass. On the other hand, the Trinity explosion was a high temperature, high illumination and left the entire crater covered with glass. Although both explosions were nuclear, the difference between them identifies the difference between impact-type craters and phreatic or subsurface explosions.

M. Shoemaker and J. C. Wynn performed the first "detailed investigation of the geology" of the Wabar Impact Craters. The craters were from a reportedly recent fall

Repeated Double Impact Impossible

Double impact crater? No chance.
Multiple eruptions of same hydrofountain? Easy!

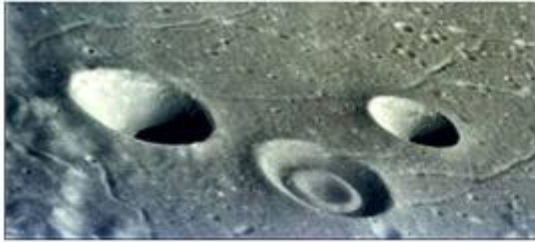


Fig 7.9.31 – The Bull's-eye double crater on Earth's Moon is an almost impossible impact crater. There is a noticeable lack of impact ejecta on these types of craters, yet most researchers still assume they were made by meteorites. The Hydroplanet Model has a new origin for such craters. Courtesy of NASA (AS15-93-12640)



Fig 7.9.32 – This image of Jupiter's moon Ganymede shows multiple double craters, both primary and

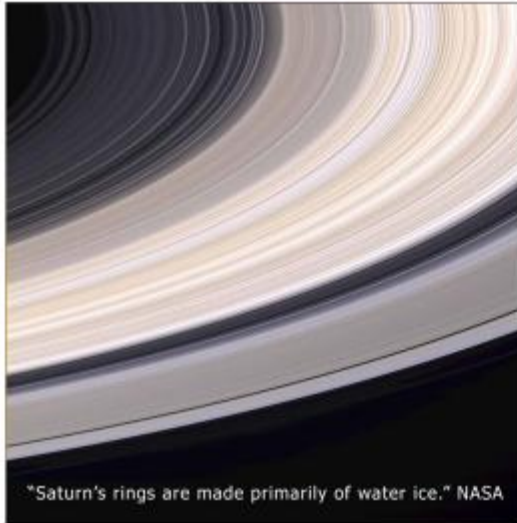
Additional Hydro-Moon Evidences, Demonstrating Water in Various Spheres

Overview of Water Earth Evidences

- Water in vacuum vs in space.
- Water spherical behavior.
- Water precipitating crystals.
- Water blocking satellite.
- Water in planets, moon, sun, comets, asteroids.
- Water in rocks & enhydros.
- Water quartz vs melt glass.
- Why does it matter? The prominence of water in space demonstrates that worlds were made by water, not by explosions of melted material. This indicates a new view of the creation, and eliminates the need for old Earth, evolution, and ultimately atheism and nihilism.

Water On Planets & Stars

Moons of Saturn have hydrofountains which eject material that formed Saturn's rings.



Percentage of Water in Martian Soil

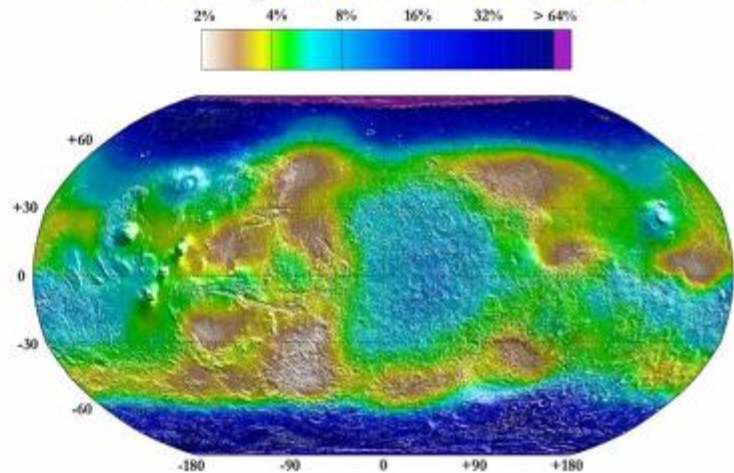
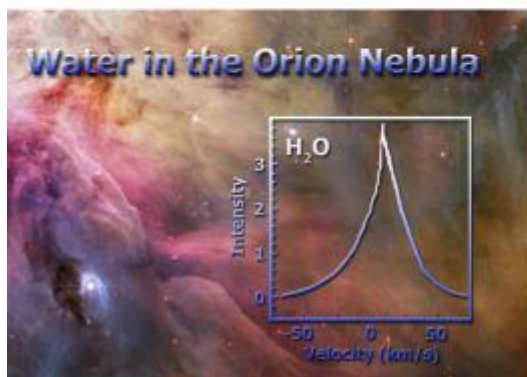


Fig 7.2.5 - This is a map of the surface of Mars illustrating the abundance of water in the topmost meter of Martian soil. The key represents the percentage of water in the soil by weight. Data for this map came from the neutron spectrometer onboard the Mars Odyssey spacecraft in 2003. The blue areas have enormous amounts of water, Courtesy of NASA/JPL.

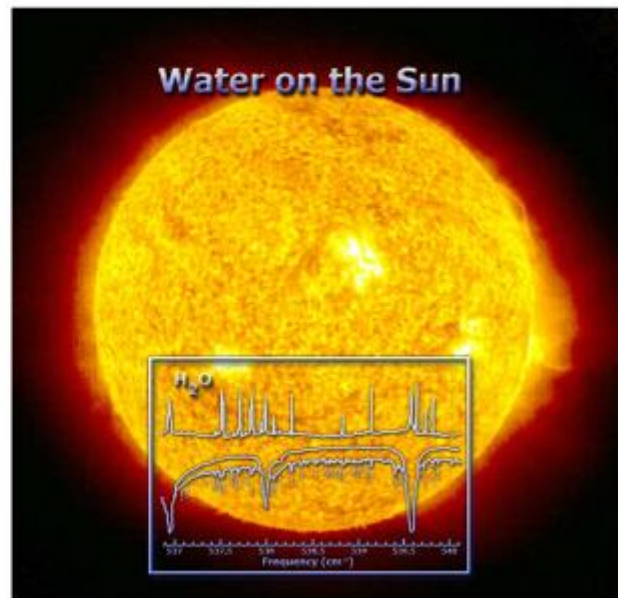
Water in Stars & Nebulas

There is a strong water line in the Orion Nebula as detected by the maser. This water signal was stronger than elemental hydrogen, the supposed most abundant substance in the universe. One researcher said, "It must be raining in Orion."

Water can exist in stars as a gas or even a liquid because ice water and liquid water exist in hot conditions when pressure is high.



Researchers compared the emission of the Sun with emissions of the spectra of hot water, and found that water is on the Sun.



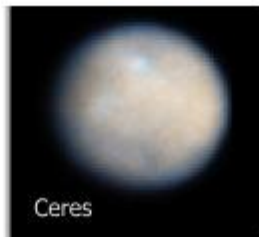
Water on Moons, Asteroids

The high amount of water on these spheres attests to their not being formed out of melted rock.

The moons of Saturn Dione, Enceladus, Rhea, and Iapetus are all mostly ice.



A large near-Earth asteroid Ceres has a 77 mile mantle of ice, which is a quarter of its mass.



Tethys of Saturn

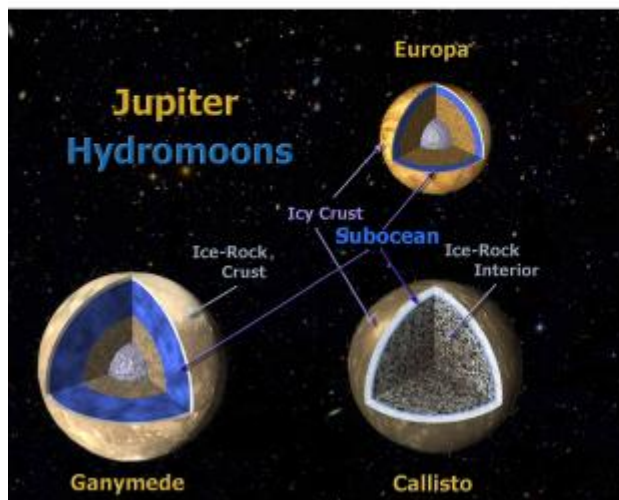
The Tethys Hydrosphere

"This moon is known to have a density very close to that of water, indicating it is likely composed mainly of water ice." NASA

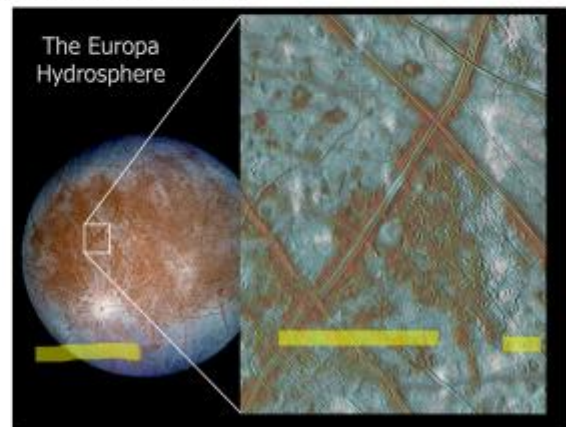


Water Moons

These images adapted from NASA show that these moons all contain significant amounts of water. The amount of water they hold is higher than that proposed in the Hydroplanet Earth Model.



Europa is smaller than Earth's Moon yet holds an ocean 93 miles deep. Earth's oceans average only 2.5 miles deep. Tidal forces have broken and fractured the icy surface of Europa as this image shows due to the tidal force of Jupiter. Brown areas are sediments blown onto the surface by steam and water carried from below the surface by hydrofountains.



Water Moons

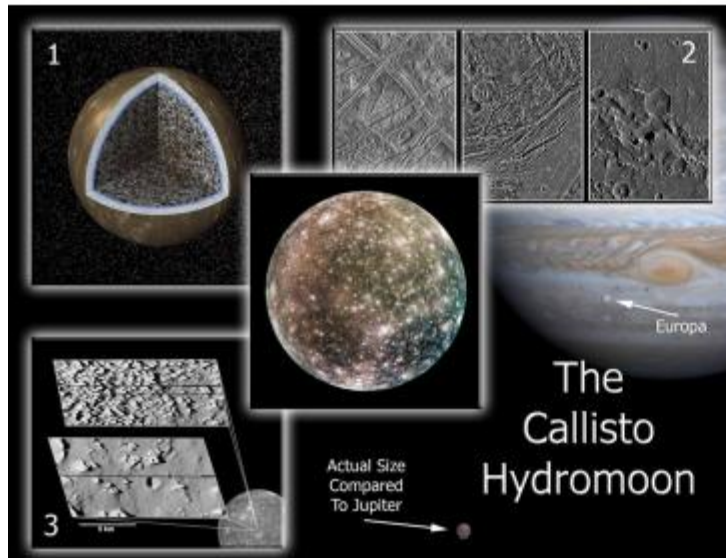
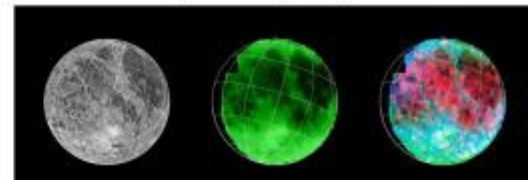


Plate 1 is a NASA illustration showing an icy crust, subocean and an ice-rock interior.

Plate 2 compares the surfaces of Europa, Ganymede and Callisto, showing a “dark material layer” that is easily accounted for in the Hydroplanet Model.

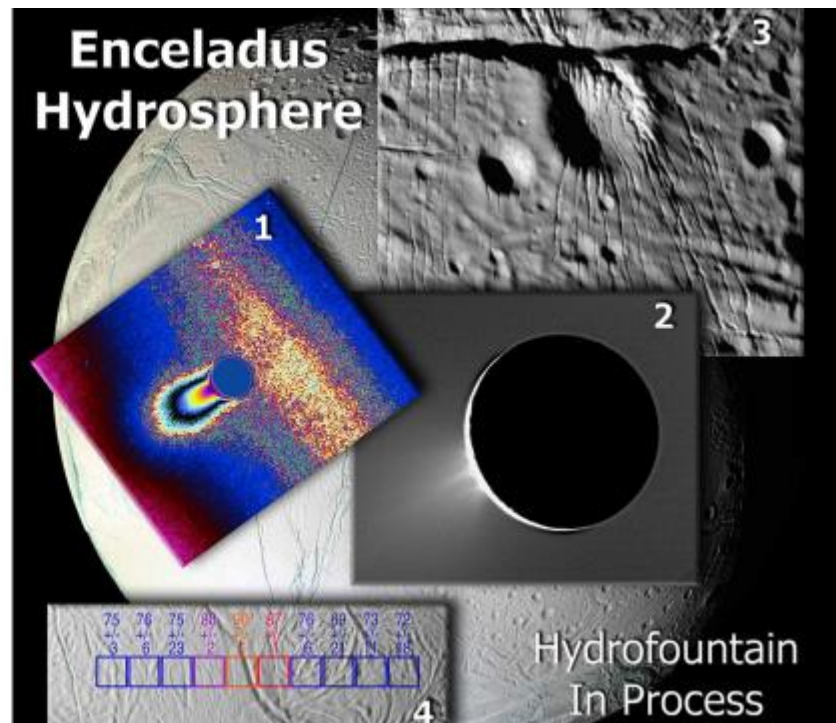
Plate 3 shows icy spires, landforms difficult to explain without a water origin.

Areas in green and blue indicate water on the Ganymede Hydrosphere.



Water Explosion

- 1, 2: Real Time Eruption seen by Cassini spacecraft
- 3: Large canyons from previous ruptures
- Contributes to Saturn’s water rings
- 4: Hottest Near Surface Cracks (Faults)
- Density $\sim 1.5\text{g/cm}^2$, just more than water.
- The vast amount of water in this and other heavenly bodies gives us clues to what could be inside our own planet, and attests to the water-based creation, and is in stark contrast with the explosion melt old universe theory.



Water in Rocks

James Hutton (father of uniformitarianism) 200 years ago came up with the idea that Earth wasn't made in water as Genesis says because rocks in water don't dissolve back into water. However, the type of water matters. Creation waters would have been hot, pressurized, etc., like flood waters. Both the creation and the flood were unique geological events creating rocks of the world. Before Hutton, scientists knew and embraced evidences of the young Earth. Truly evolution is an apocalyptic theory of the end times!

- Heat a rock, it'll weigh less afterward due to water inside evaporating.
- Can't see water in rocks? It's like a germ, built in the microscopic level.
- Rock formulas typically contain H_2O .

Unseen water in rock has always been a mystery to geology in general and doesn't fit well with the magma Earth theory.



Enhydros: Water Trapped in Rock Bubbles

- Worldwide Enhydro rocks show that rocks were made in a water environment. Cool water fast enough, you'll trap liquid in the ice.
- This is a closed system, gas condensing to liquid would implode it. So they weren't made by gasses condensing into liquid!
- These are found near the surface, & wouldn't survive an ice age; solid water expands, and would explode the enclosed system.
- Most geologists don't even know these exist, & can't explain them.

The Enhydro Evidence

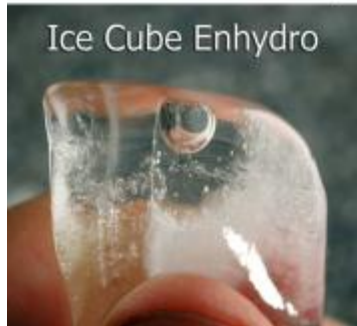


Fig 7.4.3 - These crystals each contain an air bubble that can be seen as it moves in the water, trapped within the specimens shown. Rocks that contain observable water with an air bubble are called **enhydros**. These are naturally formed specimens of quartz and calcite and can be found all around the world. Though unfamiliar to most people, enhydro rocks profoundly demonstrate that these minerals were grown in a water environment.

Water Trapped in Rocks

"In summary, our results show that H_2 , H_2O , CO_2 and CH_4 [methane] are persistent molecular compounds of the gas included in diamonds."⁹ Note 8.16d

When water freezes fast enough, air is trapped and is encapsulated within the ice cube. The gas (air bubble) and liquid (unfrozen water) trapped within the ice cube clearly came from the solution that made the ice cube. In the same way, mineral enhydros entrap liquid and gas of the same material in which they were formed, which gives away the water environment in which they crystallized.



Fluid Inclusions With Organic Gases



Fig 8.16.2 – Inclusions in enhydros contain more than water; they include the remains of microbial activity in the form of gases. Carbon dioxide and methane are common gases found in inclusions formed on or near the surface of the Earth's crust. Conversely, recycled (uplifted and subducted) igneous surface rocks, theorized to have formed deep in the mantle, have as Roedder observed, "essentially zero methane." This is direct evidence that "mantle materials of various sorts" lacking methane, were never subducted or uplifted, but were created in a lifeless (Earth's early creation) hydrothermal environment.