



Does Scientific Integrity Matter?

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Abstract

Should physicians join discussions on astronaut safety in manned missions to the moon? Recent discoveries prompt fundamental questions not only about astronaut safety but also about scientific integrity in science and medicine for diverse and converging evidence reveal data that contradict NASA reports about the Apollo moon missions from 1969 to 1972. For instance, the Apollo moon rocks do not match the moon samples retrieved by Chang E4. Also Curtin University moon rock analysis suggests Apollo samples were most likely from the earth.

Safe Passage (2001), the Institute of Medicine report stated that manned flights to the moon were impossible because of unsolved health challenges. Also official reports confirm that the Apollo astronauts were not protected against heavy radiation for none of the materials i.e., Teflon nylon and aluminium can protect humans against radiation.

Does scientific integrity matter? This question seems to be as fundamental as health hazards associated with future moon missions.

Keywords: Space travel; Astronaut safety; Radiation; Manned space flights; Apollo mission

Does Scientific Integrity Matter?

Should physicians join discussions on astronaut safety in manned missions to the moon? Safe Passage (2001), the Institute of Medicine report stated that manned flights to the moon were impossible because of unsolved health challenges [1]. Surprisingly Safe Passage was published some 40 years after Van Allen wrote that radiation dangers made manned flights to the moon impossible [2-4].

The space suits used by Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin (Buzz) E. Aldrin Jr. during their historic July 20 and 21, 1969, walks on the lunar surface, had to protect against space hazards. According to the official records the suits protected astronauts against micrometeoroids and temperatures ranging from -150°C to +120°C [5]. There seems to be no protection against heavy radiation for none of the materials i.e., Teflon nylon and aluminium can protect humans against radiation [5].

What makes these observations more thought provoking are recent discoveries which suggest the Apollo moon rocks do not match the moon samples retrieved by Chang E4 [6]. Also Curtin University moon rock analysis suggests Apollo samples were most likely from the earth [7]. Furthermore, Rijk Museum, Amsterdam analysis of the moon rock presented to the Dutch prime minister by Neil Armstrong showed it was petrified wood [8].

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Figure 1: The photo below contradicts NASA. Three astronauts (photographer, subject and the image in the visor) on the moon surface.

Should We Believe NASA?

NASA said two astronauts walked and the third was in the spaceship in Apollo moon missions (Figure 1).

Other observations incompatible with NASA statements include:

1. The presence of high level radiation is of significance because it makes radio communication with the earth - the memorable Armstrong words” one giant step for mankind “physically impossible”.

2. Neil Armstrong told us, “I did not see any stars from the moon and truth has many layers”, when the heavens presumably ought to have been filled with billions of points of light from stars throughout the universe, but the issue is debated [9].

Which raises a question, Does scientific integrity matter? This question seems to be as fundamental as health hazards associated with future moon missions.

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