

A Total Waste Of Space.

Chris Spivey/John Hamer.

You cannot fail to have noticed how the press have recently been pushing the idea of space travel.

For example, two days ago (15/10/18) the Chimp released THREE farticles on the subject, the first of which announced that a British built spacecraft will take off on a mission to MERCURY later this month!

A British-built spacecraft will blast off for Mercury in an adventurous mission later this month.

BepiColombo will be the first spacecraft to use electrical ion thrusters to travel to the planet – and report back on what it finds.

And it uses engines that use so little fuel that compared to a petrol engine, it would achieve 17.8 million miles to the gallon.

During BepiColombo's seven-year trip to Mercury its ion thrusters will be operating for 4.5 years.

The resulting 'plasma' is fired out of the thruster at 90,000mph.

Although the speed of the emerging plasma is rapid, the force it produces is tiny. But it can be maintained with high efficiency over a long period of time.

Two engines will fire at any one time producing 290 millinewtons of thrust, the equivalent of about an ounce of force. [Source](#)

Talk about pie in the fucking sky! I mean fuck me, we cannot even get electric cars to run properly yet!

Moreover, my 18 year old Jaguar does about 23 miles to the gallon while these cunts are talking about engines that in comparison will get 18 MILLION miles to the gallon... Oh stop, my sides are splitting.

Course, they have to come out with old bollox such as that since there are no Texaco or Shell garages on the four and a half year journey to refill the engines... Which is just as well since the heat from the planet can sizzle at a conservative temperature of 801 Fahrenheit... Although I am sure that they have found some tin foil to be able to withstand such extreme heat.

Moreover, on the same day that old bollox of a farticle was released, the Chimp also published an article about China's new space-base designed to simulate what life would be like for Astronauts living on Mars:

China has unveiled its £46 million (\$61 million) base designed to simulate what life would be like for astronauts on Mars.

The site in a remote section of China's arid Gobi desert features living accommodation, and aims to boost local tourism and research of the red planet.

Beijing hopes the project will inspire China's next generation of deep space astronauts.

Last year, officials revealed plans to launch an unmanned probe to Mars in 2020.

They claimed the mission would pave the way for a 'robotic and human settlement' on the planet, but stopped short of providing a date for manned missions. [Source](#)



Pictured is one of the nine cabins that make up China's new £46 million (\$61 million) base designed to simulate what life would like for astronauts on Mars

Course on the face of it, all that would be a complete waste of money although no doubt they intend to recoup their loss by turning it into a 'gullible' tourist attraction... And I say that because there is no chance of Astronauts making it to Mars either. At least there isn't by rocket anyway.

And to make it a triple whammy for the Monkey Kuntz, later that very same day, they published a farticle about "NASA's 'brilliant' plan for a cloud city of airships in the atmosphere of Venus"... Beam me up Scotty:

Popular science fiction of the early 20th century depicted Venus as some kind of wonderland of pleasantly warm temperatures, forests, swamps and even dinosaurs.

In 1950, the Hayden Planetarium at the American Natural History Museum were soliciting reservations for the first space tourism mission, well before the modern era of Blue Origins, SpaceX and Virgin Galactic.

All you had to do was supply your address and tick the box for your preferred destination, which included Venus.



Today, Venus is unlikely to be a dream destination for aspiring space tourists.

As revealed by numerous missions in the last few decades, rather than being a paradise, the planet is a hellish world of infernal temperatures, a corrosive toxic atmosphere and crushing pressures at the surface.

Despite this, NASA is currently working on a conceptual manned mission to Venus, named the High Altitude Venus Operational Concept – (HAVOC).

But how is such a mission even possible? Temperatures on the planet's surface (about 460°C) are in fact hotter than Mercury, even though Venus is roughly double the distance from the sun. [Source](#)

That is a “brilliant” plan... Cunts!

Yet in truth it is highly unlikely that man has ever so much as stepped on the moon, let alone gone into ‘space’. In fact one of the most commented on posts ever (found [HERE](#)) on this site was on the subject.

And if my friend, the author and historian John Hamer is to be believed then the first attempts to get there were bollox too.

Just sayin’.

Yuri Gagarin – a Fraud through and through

John Hamer

Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin was ‘officially’ the first man into space.



But did Gagarin really go into space? Kennedy warmly congratulated Khrushchev for their achievement, but the fact

that Kennedy did not contest this exploit was seen by the Russian people, and the whole world, as the confirmation that Gagarin's exploits was fact.

Red Space Flight A Hoax?

WASHINGTON—Was the Soviet stunt in outer space, as announced officially from Moscow, a Hoax?

Granted that some thing went around the earth, was a man really in it, or did the astronaut merely make a separate light similar to that which an American airman, Joseph Albert Walker, recently made in an X-15 Rocket plane at an altitude of 32 miles?



These questions are being asked by scientists because there are some obvious discrepancies in the boastful account of his trip given by Major Gagarin.

First of all, Gagarin says he was over South America eleven minutes after he started. This couldn't be right, and the tracking data collected by Americans tells the story of this gross exaggeration.

Second, Gagarin says he came down by parachute. It is now being inferred by a Russian scientist that the satellite may actually have glided to the earth.

Major Gagarin, in his first in-

"The timetable issued in Moscow said the vehicle had reached the sky over South America within fifteen minutes. However, there is no point in Soviet territory from which an orbiting vehicle could come close to South America in so short a time."

The Daily Worker, a Communist newspaper in London, published an article on the flight before it was officially announced as having happened.

The article spoke on April 7 of the flight as having already occurred when it wasn't announced or tracked by American observing stations as in orbit until five days later.

The Communist newspaper revealed that the Astronaut, son of a Soviet plane designer, was under medical care. Later on, Russian scientists in Moscow denied that the earlier flight had occurred.

The Soviets are past masters at deception. It could be that they did have a man in flight and that the stunt failed.

Not to be denied their laurels, the Communists may have substituted the experience of one of their high-flying airmen who may have simulated the kind of altitude venture which the American, Joseph Albert Walker,

Palm Beach Post 19th April

Yet, some days later, articles appeared in several American newspapers which were describing his so-called space-flight as a hoax, and explaining why it was not credible. Some politicians, for example a representative from Illinois, Roman Pucinski, urged Kennedy not to accept Gagarin's 'achievement' without proof from the Russians (which they have never provided – even to this day.)

Gagarin was systematically announcing his progress on the flight too early, which strongly suggests that his voice was coming from a recording that had been started too early, and which also explains the de-synchronisation between his voice and the corresponding events. Gagarin said that he was flying over South-America only fifteen minutes after he departed, when he needed in fact at least forty-five to get there. He also stated that he could distinctly see the Russian farms and meadows when he was at an altitude of 200 miles, at which

altitude this was impossible. Gagarin said he could see the earth through his porthole when the chief of the Russian program said in a meeting that his cabin had no portholes, only tiny slits.

And, instead of landing inside his space cabin, landed by parachute, at the exactly spot where he had done his parachute training, while his 'space-ship,' Vostok, was crashing far away and seriously damaged. It appears impossible that Gagarin could have ejected himself from his space cabin, and there is evidence that he was dropped from a plane. There are also many other anomalies, such as the fact that Gagarin was viewed from four angles in his cabin, when it was clearly stated that there only were two cameras present – and the fact that his official photo showed him with a bruise near one eye that he only acquired several months after the flight.

In addition, Gagarin seemed to have a very poor memory about the events. For example, he wrote in his memoirs that he was wearing a blue suit during his exploit... whereas the Russian authorities said he had an orange suit and he is clearly pictured in this orange suit. Up until 1961, the United States had managed to launch 42 satellites, the Soviet Union only 12 and the US had also informed the world that Alan Shepard would be the 'first man in space' on 5th May 1961.

Was the Soviet Union therefore forced to do something to 'save face?' It may have been for this reason that a Soviet cosmonaut, Vladimir Ilyushin, was launched into space on 7th April 1961. The Americans intercepted several radio communications between him and the space centre in the Soviet Union and Ilyushin crash-landed and was seriously injured. He could not therefore be shown to the public and it was claimed that he had been injured in a car accident. He was sent to China to receive medical treatment.

The Russian TV documentary 'Cosmonaut Cover-Up' (2001) also claimed that on that day, Vladimir Ilyushin left for space,

got into trouble during the first orbit, and crash-landed in China during the third orbit. Ilyushin was badly injured and was returned to the Soviet Union a year later. Ilyushin was later killed in an 'engineered' car accident, that same year. However, the Soviet Union did not have a spare capsule at that time and so it was decided to orchestrate a huge bluff, a cosmic lie.

Radio Moscow claimed that a Soviet cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, had been sent into space on the morning of 12th April 1961 and according to the official announcement, he had already landed and was in fine health. The whole world believed this except for the Western intelligence services. They had not managed to detect any radio communication whatsoever, between Gagarin and the space centre. In fact the hoax was sloppily orchestrated. Polish newspapers had already announced that morning that a Soviet cosmonaut had been into space and newspapers in other countries did not report Gagarin's flight until the next day. In a book written for western consumption, Soviet propagandists claimed that simple peasants recognised Yuri Gagarin soon after he landed in the field and enthusiastically shouted... "Gagarin, Gagarin!" But at that time Gagarin was unknown to the public, nothing about his exploits had yet been reported at that time, no pictures of him had ever been published and his name had not been mentioned. The message from radio and TV was sent out 35 minutes after the alleged journey. Maybe the peasants were psychics?

At his press conference, Gagarin read from notes when he 'related' his voyage but he made several crucial mistakes. Gagarin stated that weightlessness was no problem and everything seemed just normal but we now know that this is not the case. Most American astronauts reported problems with their balance, upon landing. Gagarin then made his most serious mistake, despite the fact that he was constantly assisted by experts, who often spoke about discoveries in space. He said... "...then I saw South America." This was

impossible. At the time it had been night in South America, which meant that it could not be seen at all. A foreign journalist then asked, "When will the space photographs be published?" Gagarin was silent, thought for a moment and answered, "I did not have a camera with me!"

Even unmanned Soviet space probes had photographic equipment on board. It would have been an important propaganda triumph to publish Gagarin's pictures from space and the Soviet Union would never have missed an opportunity like that. Shepard's pictures were cabled out immediately and parts of his flight were also shown on TV.

When Gagarin naively expressed his wishes to travel in space 'for real' in 1968, he was disposed of, according to Istvin Nemere. His plane exploded on 27th March that same year and the official crash report contained many contradictions and anomalies. The report was classified during the communist period but it claimed that there was not much left of Gagarin's body after the crash. In that case, how did his flight-suit come to land in the top of a tree?

There are far too many questions surrounding Gagarin's spaceflight in April 1961 and his subsequent 'accidental' death. A British team of researchers who questioned the propaganda surrounding manned journeys to the moon also confirmed this information. But when, if ever, will the truth be admitted officially? Although researchers, politicians, and journalists have all doubted the veracity of the story of Gagarin having conquered space, NASA was strangely the only authority to vouch for the authenticity of the scam. From what we have learnt so far about the 'Gagarin Hoax,' it was thanks to NASA's sponsorship that the hoax was finally accepted by the US.

And three weeks later, on 5th May 1961, the Americans launched their first man into space, Alan Shepard. So, why did the Americans accept losing out in the prestigious race to put the

first man in space, when they had all the cards in their hand to prove the Russian hoax?

Well here is a possible clue... Some weeks later, after the pseudo-Gagarin flight, Kennedy made a major speech announcing that the Americans would put a man on the moon before the end of the decade. Before the end of the decade? Impossible surely at that time, so how could he be so certain when the difficulties were so great, and the technology still so relatively primitive? Yet, Kennedy warmly congratulated Khrushchev on Gagarin's feat, which allowed the USSR to make huge political capital of it. It is certain that Kennedy was warned the same day by NASA that Gagarin's exploit was a fraud and could easily be proven a fake so, what inspired Kennedy to boost the Russians by accepting what he knew to be a hoax, and why did it modify his attitude in the invasion of the Bay of Pigs?

It now appears very clear that the Gagarin's fake voyage pushed Kennedy to deliberately sabotage the invasion by planning for it to fail. If Kennedy had allowed it to succeed, it would have diminished the value of the 'gift' that he had made to the Russians in turning a blind eye to their hoax. So, from this it is possible to conclude that Kennedy was expecting an important favour in return from the Russians, as before the hoax, Kennedy showed no signs that he would allow the Cuban invasion to fail.

One of the main arguments we hear in disputing the fact that the moon landings were nothing more than an elaborate hoax, I would suggest, is the claim that if the moon landings had been fake, then the Russians, who definitely had the capability of tracking the American spaceships would have soon exposed them as a scam. Of course, Kennedy also realised this and was only going along with the Russian's claim on the first man in space, in order to give credibility to the claimed moon landings, which at the time was still eight years away.

But was allowing the Russians to claim 'the first man in space,' enough to counter-balance the prestige of landing the 'first man on the moon?' Kennedy reasoned that it may well not be sufficient and that he would no doubt have to grant the Russians some other favours to definitively

'seal the deal' about the future Apollo project. So, the refusal to support the invasion of the Bay of Pigs was the first of these other favours.

Kennedy also had to ensure the silence of 'insiders.' Had he appointed an honest, patriotic American engineer, he would probably not have accepted the subterfuge and may have exposed it. And so, this was why Kennedy appointed as director of the project, a man that he was sure he would be loyal to him, and would not disclose the fakery, for the simple reason that this man was indebted to Kennedy as Kennedy was protecting him from justice, as had the previous presidents all the way back to the end of WWII. That man was Wernher von Braun, the erstwhile Nazi war criminal.

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