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Chapter 310

Feb 22, 1994

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Dear Ingo

I have attempted to collect data on various strange phenomenon on the moon by using the services of geologists and astronomers. Joe asked me to send you the data mentioned are excellent places to begin further investigation and remote viewing.

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George Filer

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STRANGE MOON PHENOMENA  
BY GEORGE FILER

Several people such as Commander Bethune and Larry Warren have commented on seeing a film about UFOs, that also showed strange structures on the moon's surface. This film was shown after they had encounters with UFOs. In their opinion the film indicated some type of alien mining operations were under way there. The film did not provide location but simply indicated these structures were on the dark side of the moon.

I have attempted to collect data on various strange phenomenon on the moon which has been recorded by noted scientists and astronomers. These areas of the moon and the books mentioned are excellent sources to begin further investigation and remote viewing.

Ernest H. Cherrington, Jr. a professor of Astronomy at Hood College in Frederick, Maryland wrote a book called: "Exploring the Moon Through Binoculars" Mc Graw Hill book Company NY 1969. He discusses the fact that unusual formations known as domes exist on the moon and can even be seen with binoculars. On Page 32 he states: "A dome might be described from an observational point of view as an extroverted crater. Such "bumps" are found abundantly in some areas. They are rarely circular but globular in outline, and known examples range from 2 to 40 miles across. Many have one or more summit craters ...there shape and the fact that they seldom are more than a few hundred feet high prevent them from casting appreciable shadows, except when the sun is very near the horizon. They almost always occur in clusters causing speculation that they may be alien construction. Many when examined closely appear as if they were constructed by design rather than by the chances of nature. Their resemblance to terrestrial shield volcanoes, pointed out some 60 years ago by astronomer William Pickering and recently confirmed by geologist Eugene Shoemaker, indicates that they have something important to say about the history of the moon.

One of the larger domes lies 140 miles northeast of Kepler, which it resembles in size only, and a number of smaller examples dot the Procellarum plain midway between Kepler and Copernicus. Rumker, the most prominent one, is a lumpy group of numerous individual domes located near the northwest limb. It is a low hill that runs north south direction. It bares a remarkable resemblance to the back of a pitcher's mitt. However, most of the domes are said to exist on the side of the moon that we do not see.

Much of the suspected moon activity takes place in the Kepler region. Zdenek Kopal and Thomas Rackham in a Sky and Telescope Magazine article dated March 1964 wrote: "Twice on the night of November 1-2, 1963, a large region near the crater Kepler glowed red." The authors have photographs taken at Pic du Midi Observatory depicting the lights.

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deep red light, taken that night of the full moon. The surface brightness around Kepler nearly doubled its normal value during brief periods. The two astronomers attribute the striking phenomenon, which affected some 23,000 square miles of lunar surface to luminescence induced by waves of high-energy particles ejected from the sun during brief solar flares outbursts. Why only this specific area of the moon might be so affected has not been explained.

The position and orbit of the moon itself suggests that its position is not a natural occurrence. Ancient writings imply the moon was in orbit closer to our Earth. The two small moons of Mars have even stranger orbits. Our moon rotates in a peculiar way, so that we are never shown the mysterious dark side. "The moon does rotate on an axis, an axis that is inclined 83.5 degrees to the plane in which its orbit lies. Its direction of rotation is the same as its direction of revolution around the earth (eastward), and the periods of rotation and revolution are exactly the same. That is why we are never shown the far side." We actually can see 59% of the surface of the moon due to various orbital fluctuations.

The Moon moves through the sky in an easterly rate, and covers its diameter in about one hour. It is also interesting to note that the sun and the moon appear to be the same size in the sky as viewed from Earth, (half a degree in diameter) yet the sun is 400 times a farther from Earth than the moon. Despite the sun's much larger actual size, we are allowed the great spectacle of a total eclipse of the sun by the comparatively tiny moon. Although, all of these facts could be simply a series of coincidences, we keep running across the possibility of a godly or alien plan.

Genesis 1: In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.... And God made the two great lights, the greater light to govern the day, and the lesser light to govern the night. He made the stars also." (verse 16)

One of the most interesting features of the moon is a fault line running north and south. It has often been referred to as the "The Railway." or cliff. The fault scarp is 800 feet higher on the west side than on the east. An 800 foot cliff rises at a 41 degree slope from the east up hill to the west. It appears similar to fault lines on the Earth. The straight wall runs for 60 miles on the west side of Mare Nubium between the craters the Bit and Birt. It is best seen under the setting sun when the moon is a waning crescent.

According to Fred W. Price in his book: "The Moon Observers Handbook": Cambridge University Press 1988, Astronomers have been noting strange happenings of the Moon for hundreds of years. Fred Price devotes a whole chapter to "Mysterious Happenings on the Moon." He discusses clouds, mists, variable light and dark spots, streaks, lights, flashes, glows and obscuration. P.A. Moore at Armagh, Ireland put together a catalog of unusual happenings or transient lunar phenomena (TLP) and published it in 1971. He had

been able to catalog 713 unusual lunar happenings. Interestingly, the recorded happenings are not randomly distributed throughout the moon. Red events tend to occur around the shores of circular maria and in areas where there are rills. Maria Crisium, Imbrium, and Serenitatis are the home to most of the red events.

The crater Alphonsus has been studied for centuries, but as early as 1182 Klein claimed to observe volcanic activity inside the crater. In November of 1958 photographs made at the Mount Wilson Observatory, taken with both infra-red and ultra-violet light picked up an interesting haze or mist in the crater. Infra-red wavelengths penetrate haze while the ultra-violet wavelengths scatter the light. The ultra-violet pictures showed the clefts on the west part of the floor as blurred. This was not seen in the infra-red photos indicating that mist or light scattering was being caused by a permanent or temporary atmosphere on the floor of Alphonsus crater.

Most of the events occur when the Moon is closest to the Earth. At this time the surface of the Moon is under the greatest gravitational stress. Lights and various gas emissions are known to occur along fault lines on Earth. A similar situation may occur on the Moon. One of the most notable red events occurred on April 30, 1966 when the crater floor of Gassendi glowed with a unmistakable orange-red-shaped object. It was seen by numerous astronomers and lasted for a duration of more than four hours.

Some astronomers feel ancient volcanoes are emitting mist or smoke from underground caverns. There is a mystery on the floor of a nearby formation at Herodotus, where an enigmatic pseudo peak has been seen periodically. Clouds or mist may be mistaken for the peak which according to the latest photography no longer exists. In the Lunar Orbiter V pictures of Aristarchus, frame HR 194-3 shows some type of mist in the photo. Underground radio-active radon gas emissions could be the cause of the mist or fog.

The moon makes an ideal command center and observation post to spy on the Earth. Advanced telescopes with powerful magnification could provide a great deal of information for those with interest in our planet. Air Force documents speculate that UFOs have been visiting Earth for 50,000 years. Much of our history may have been determined and controlled by our visitors.