



SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — "Houston . . . Tranquillity Base here. The Eagle has landed." Those were the first words from the lunar surface, from command pilot Neil Armstrong after the touchdown on the moon.

A MOONWALK!

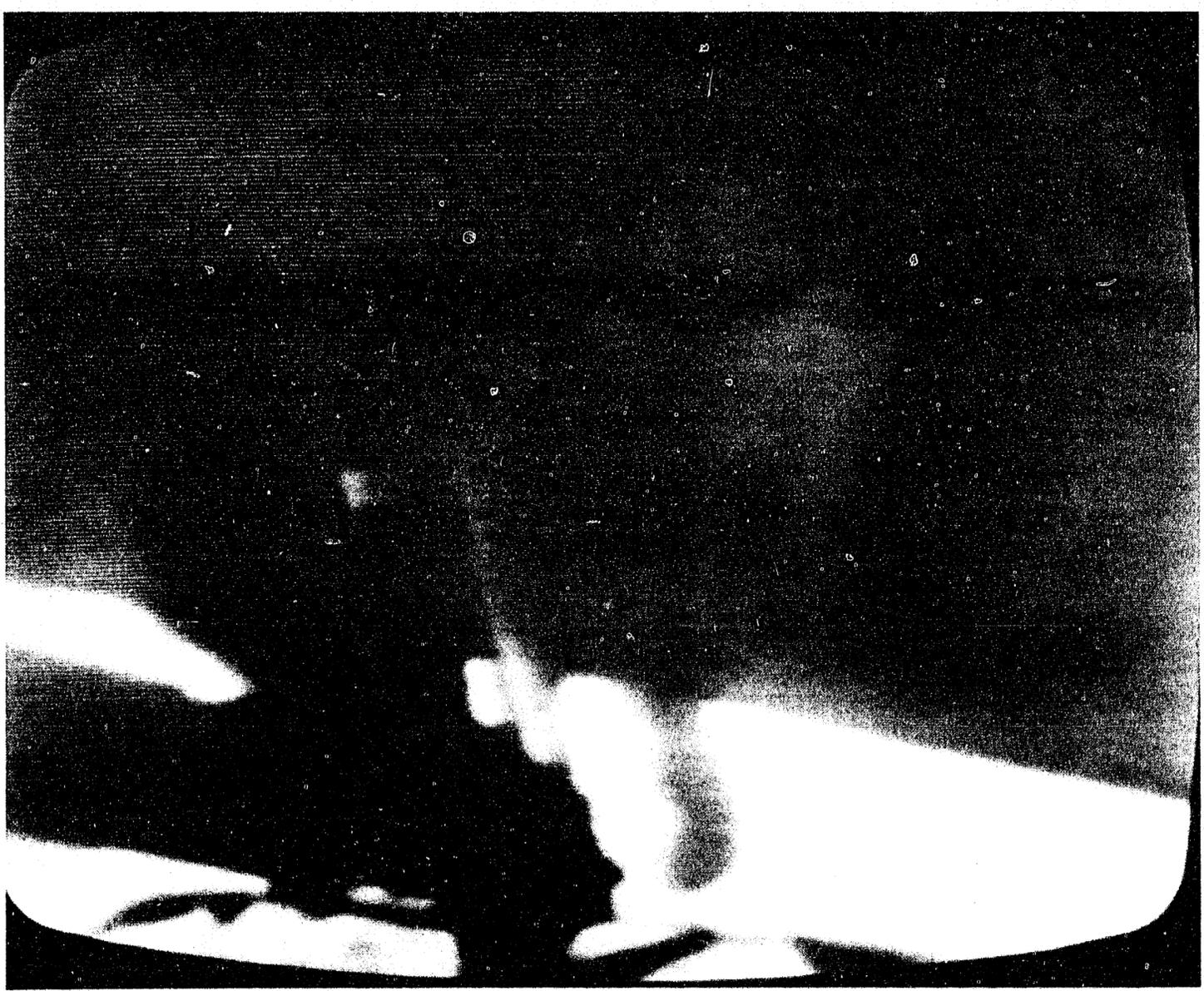


NEIL A. ARMSTRONG

U.S. Leaves Its Mark in History As Neil 'Leaps For Mankind'



EDWIN E. ALDRIN JR.



ASTRONAUT NEIL ARMSTRONG BECOMES THE FIRST MAN TO SET FOOT UPON THE MOON. S&S Photo

SEA OF TRANQUILLITY, The Moon (AP)—Man landed and walked on the moon Sunday, July 20, 1969.

Two Americans, Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., 240,000 miles from their home on the planet Earth, settled to a dusty landing on the moon's alien soil at 4:18 p.m. EDT and some six hours later Armstrong

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made the first footprint on that strange globe.

In a bulky suit that gave him the life-sustaining environment of his planet, Armstrong climbed laboriously down the nine steps on a ladder at the side of his spaceship.

Armstrong's first words on the moon were:

"That's one small step for man. One giant leap for mankind".

Aldrin, his companion on this trek of history, waited inside the ship Eagle to
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We Did It! Neil Takes Walk on the Moon

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watch Armstrong's progress before venturing down himself.

They had been impatient to be out—to complete man's ancient dream. They asked, and received permission, to make their walk early.

Eagle landed on the moon at 4:18 p.m. EDT while Michael Collins—in the mother ship that brought them—continued to girdle the moon awaiting their reunion 22 hours later.

"Houston," Armstrong's voice called out in the first human communication from the moon. "Tranquillity Base here. The Eagle has landed."

"Fantastic," said Collins on his lonely orbital perch some 69 miles above.

Later Aldrin sent a message "to ask every person listening, wherever they may be, to pause for a moment and contemplate the events of the past few hours



MICHAEL COLLINS
'Don't forget me'

and to give thanks in his or her own way."

As Eagle neared the surface of the moon, Armstrong saw that the computerized automatic pilot was sending the fragile ship toward a field scattered with rocks and boulders in the projected landing site on the moon's Sea of Tranquillity.

He grabbed control of his ship, sent it clear of the area where it would have met almost certain disaster, and landed four miles beyond the original landing point.

It was a costly maneuver. It cut the available fuel short. When it landed Eagle had barely 49 seconds worth of hovering rocket fuel left, less than half of the 114 seconds worth it was supposed to have.

When they began to descend to the moon, Armstrong's heart was beating at 110 throbs a minute. When they touched on the moon's surface it had boosted to 156. Less than 45 minutes later it had calmed to 90, about 20 beats a minute above normal.

The landfall on the moon was the fruition of a national goal declared by the late President John F. Kennedy. The fulfillment cost \$24 billion.

"The auto targeting was taking us right into a football field sized crater with a large number of big boulders and rocks," Armstrong said. "And it required us to fly manually over the rock field to find a reasonably good area."

They landed just north of the moon's equator. In the original landing site, Armstrong said there were "extremely rough craters and a large number of rocks. Many of them were larger than 10 feet."

The world thrilled to the moment. London's Trafalgar Square rang with cheers and screams of delight.

At New York City's Kennedy Airport, 2,500 clustered around television screens at the International Arrivals Building. And at Yankee Stadium, 35,000 fans watching the Yankees and Senators saw the news on the scoreboard: "They're on the moon." Everything stopped as the stadium filled with cheers. Then they fell silent for a moment of prayer, then sang "America the Beautiful."

President Nixon, who will speak to the astronauts later by telephone while they walk the face of the moon, said their

feat "will stand through the centuries as one supreme in human experience and profound in its meaning of generations to come."

The chief executive, after religious services in the East Room of the White House, set up a "moon watch" to personally keep tab on man's first venture into another world.

Outside her flag-draped brick Colonial home in Wapakoneta, Ohio, where Armstrong was born and learned to fly, his mother, Mrs. Stephen Armstrong said, "I hope it will be for the good of all mankind."

Immediately after Eagle touched down, mission control dropped the radio call sign Eagle and referred to the Americans on the moon as Tranquillity Base.

The first hour was full of descriptions of sights no one had ever seen before.

"From the surface," Aldrin reported, "we could not see any stars out of the window. But out of the overhead hatch, I'm looking at the earth, big, round and beautiful."

Luna Is Close —But No Cigar

JODRELL BANK, England (AP) — The Soviet Luna 15 darted near the moon Sunday in a maneuver Jodrell Bank scientists said could only mean the unmanned probe was bent on reconnaissance during the Apollo 11 mission or was preparing to land.

Observatory Director Sir Bernard Lovell said that after Luna 15 had carried out two course corrections, its mean altitude was 40 miles above the lunar surface.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass said Luna 15 was within 10 miles of the moon at its lowest point. Tass said the probe was functioning normally in its scientific exploration of lunar space.

The startling development left astronomers at Jodrell Bank, the West's main vantage point during Soviet space shots, uncertain immediately of its implications.

Lovell said Luna's new orbit

Just after landing, mission control called up, "Be advised there are lots of smiling faces here and all around the world."

"There are two up here also," Armstrong beamed back.

"Don't forget the third one up here," added Collins from the orbiting command ship.

Then he added his compliments. "Tranquillity Base, you guys did a fantastic job," he said.

"Just keep that orbiting base up there for us," said Armstrong on the moon.

"We are in a relatively smooth plain with many craters five to 50 feet in size," Armstrong said. "We see some ridges. And there are literally thousands of little one and two-foot craters. We see some angular blocks some feet in front of us, about two-to-three feet in size."

"There's a hill in view on the ground track ahead of us. It's difficult to estimate, but it might be one-half mile or a mile away." Normally, the lunar hor-

izon could be as much as two miles away.

When he heard his fellow crewmen on the moon describing the scene around them, Collins interrupted to say, "Sounds like it looks better than it did yesterday. It looked rough as a cob then."

"The targeted area was very rough," Armstrong told him. "There were many large boulders and craters there."

"When in doubt," Collins said, "land long."

"So we did," Armstrong replied.

The sun appeared to alter the color of the rocks around them. Aldrin said, "Almost every variety of rock you could find. The color varies, depending on how you're looking at it. Doesn't appear to be much of a general color at all."

The voices of Armstrong and Aldrin were always tightly under control despite the excitement of the moment.

Even during the powered descent, they read off their altitude figures with the dispatch of a broker reading stock market quotations. The descent rocket burned for some 12 minutes, the controls in Armstrong's right hand, as Eagle followed the long arc over the lunar surface and came down like a hovering helicopter.

Just after landing, there was a busy silence while the men quickly set up the spacecraft for an emergency takeoff if necessary. The first minutes were devoted to making the decision whether to stay.

The dust was still settling. The rocket kicked up clouds of dust from the moment it reached a point 40 feet over the lunar surface.

The men on Tranquillity Base, accustomed to the weightless state of space flight, were suddenly subjected to the moon's gravity, one-sixth as strong as earth's. They felt as though they weighed about 30 pounds. They said they didn't think there was any difficulty adapting to it.

At a news conference at the Manned Spacecraft Center, Dr. Thomas O. Paine, head of the space agency, told newsmen:

"We have clearly entered a new era. The voices we hear coming back from these brave men are hard to believe. But it's true. It's raised spirits of men around the world."

When the astronauts began their dangerous descent at 3:09 p.m., Eagle was coming around the backside of the moon for the 14th time. "Everything is going along just swimmingly," said Collins in the command ship.

His spaceship acted as a communications relay when there was some temporary difficulty talking to the astronauts in Eagle.

Before that, they separated from Columbia, and they were on their own.

"The Eagle has wings," reported Armstrong.

After landing, the astronauts immediately began preparing for an emergency liftoff. But that procedure ended when mission control assured them that Eagle was healthy and able to spend at least two more hours on the lunar surface.

Armstrong and Aldrin conducted a simulated countdown to liftoff, as planned, until they received the go-ahead to stay.

The spacemen then took off their helmets and gloves and started eating man's first meal on the moon. Eagle's larder included a choice of breakfast-style and dinner-style food. The spacemen didn't say which they selected.

Weather

July 20					
	H	L			
Bangkok	84	75	Naha	88	77
Chitose	82	68	Saigon	93	77
Guam	91	81	Seoul	81	73
Hazuke	86	73	Taipei	91	79
Manila	90	75	Tokyo	88	73
	H	L		H	L
Anchorage	63	55	Melbourne	57	44
Atlanta	89	75	Miami	89	67
Boston	92	72	Moscow	68	55
Chicago	78	68	N. Orleans	82	76
Cincinnati	94	72	NYC	81	68
Cleveland	86	69	Paris	82	59
Denver	88	61	Phila.	93	74
Detroit	80	64	Phoenix	101	84
Fort Worth	100	74	Singapore	85	71
Hong Kong	85	75	St. Louis	93	74
Houston	96	80	San Fran.	63	52
Jakarta	92	81	Seattle	81	55
Kansas City	85	75	Sydney	71	53
London	77	55	Wash.	98	77

Ted Faces Charges for Leaving Scene

Compiled From AP and UPI
EDGARTOWN, Mass. — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy rested under a doctor's care Sunday, facing charges of leaving the scene of a fatal automobile accident in the latest blow to the tragedy-plagued Kennedy family.

Killed in the plunge of the senator's car into a saltwater pond here late Friday night or early Saturday was pretty blonde Mary Jo Kopechne, 29, a former member of the staff of assassinated Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, Edward Kennedy's brother.

The accident was not reported for about nine hours.

The senator was in seclusion at the family compound in Hyannis Port, across Nantucket Sound from this picturesque island vacation resort.

The family physician, Dr. Robert D. Watt, said Kennedy had suffered a "slight concussion" at the back of the head and had been given a sedative to ease the pain.

"I am firmly convinced there

was no negligence involved," Police Chief Dominic J. Arena told newsmen Sunday. "But the matter of the time period after the accident — there is, in my opinion, a violation concerning going from the scene, leaving the scene."

Arena said he would seek a formal complaint Monday in Edgartown District Court. He said Kennedy would have 24 hours in which to request a hearing. If no such request is forthcoming, Arena said, a summons will be issued automatically.

Kennedy could be fined \$200, lose his license for two years or be sentenced to two years in jail, or all three.

Miss Kopechne had worked for a firm of political consultants in Washington.

The 5-foot-4 blonde shared an apartment in Washington with Nancy Lyons, a member of the senator's staff. With seven other girls she attended a reunion party for former members of Robert Kennedy's staff on Chappaquiddick Island at a cottage

rented by Joe Gargan, a cousin of Kennedy.

After the party, Kennedy was giving Miss Kopechne a ride to the two-car ferry, an outboard-powered barge which makes its last three-minute trip across a narrow channel at mid-night.

According to a statement he gave police, Kennedy was "unfamiliar with the road and turned right on Dock Road instead of bearing hard left on Main Street" and a half-mile later "descended a hill and came upon a narrow bridge. The car went off the side of the bridge."

Arena was called by a summer resident who was told by two boys they had spotted a car in Pocha Pond. When he arrived, he changed into a bathing suit and dived several times to see if there was anyone in the car.

"But there was a strong tidal current which exhausted me, and I think I'm a pretty good swimmer," Arena said.

Arena called for fire department divers, and John Farrar found Miss Kopechne's body in

the back, face up against the floor. "I surmised that she went up with the last bit of air," Farrar said. A medical examiner ruled death was due to accidental drowning.

While Arena was at the bridge, he was told that Kennedy had come to the police station.

Kennedy was accompanied by Gargan and Paul F. Markham, former United States attorney in Boston. He stayed about three hours and flew back to Hyannis Port.

Arena said Kennedy was in such a state of shock that "he didn't tell the people he came over with" about Miss Kopechne's death.

One of the first things that Kennedy did after he realized what happened was call Miss Kopechne's parents. The girl's father, Joseph Kopechne, an insurance man, said his wife collapsed on hearing the news.

The senator's 80-year-old father, Joseph P. Kennedy, an invalid since a 1961 stroke, was too ill to be told of the latest tragedy, family sources said.