

We're On  
The Moon!

# The Coshocton Tribune

Astros Leave  
Lunar Surface;  
Tuesday Tribune

VOL. 60 NO. 326

COSHOCTON, OHIO, 43812, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1969

TEN CENTS

## 'One Small Step For Man... One Giant Leap For Mankind'

### We're On The Moon: Liftoff Scheduled This Afternoon

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI)—America's two moon pioneers completed man's first exploration of the lunar surface today and sealed themselves back in their spaceship Eagle for the hazardous voyage home to earth.

But no matter what lay ahead, Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., already belong to history as the first to set foot on the surface of the moon. In doing so they made a "great leap for mankind" toward new conquests of the universe. They collected about 80 pounds of lunar stones and dirt for study by scientists on earth.

With millions the world over watching the black and white television pictures they beamed back, Armstrong and Aldrin planted the American flag and explored the gray, alien surface of rocks, rilles, ridges and dust that turned their blue spaceboots cocoa colored.

They were calm, deliberate and encountered no difficulty during their time outside Eagle—2 hours and 11 minutes for Armstrong and 29 minutes less than that for Aldrin.

They still had to blast off from the moon in the lunar module, rendezvous with Michael Collins circling the moon in the Apollo 11 commandship and fly home to a splash-down in the Pacific Ocean Thursday morning.

The firing of the Eagle's ascent engine to get them off the moon was scheduled for 1:53 p.m. EDT.

But with half the mission still left, there was no doubt about the place history would assign it.

Dr. Thomas Paine, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said the flight proved the possibility of travel "between the earth and other bodies."

"The heavens have become part of man's world," President Nixon told the astronauts from the White House, 250,000 miles away.



The flight captured not only the imagination of the Americans—the space program leading to it cost roughly \$800 for every man, woman and child—but people around the world.

The Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda said, "The courageous cosmonauts have landed on the moon." But it gave bigger headlines to its still-mysterious Luna 15 which remained in lunar orbit.

American GIs in Vietnam clustered around radios to listen to accounts of the landing and moon walk. So did Boy Scouts attending their jamboree in Farragut State Park, Idaho.

In Armstrong's hometown of Wapakoneta—both Armstrong and Aldrin are former scouts—Jacob Zint remembered how

Armstrong got his first close look at the moon years ago through Zint's homemade telescope on top of his garage.

"It's unbelievable, when I think of all those times Neil and I talked of what it would be like up there," Zint said. "And now he's there. Now, his dream has come true."

Zint said he was surprised at the emotion in Armstrong's voice when he stepped onto the moon.

"That was more emotion than I've ever heard him express before. Even when he talked about things he was excited about—like space travel—he always had a calm voice."

Television clearly showed Armstrong, a 38-year-old civilian from the same part of Ohio as the Wright Brothers, backing down a nine-rung ladder on the lunar module, stepping on the yard-across landing pad, and planting his left foot on the surface.

History will mark the time as 10:56:20 p.m. EDT.

That was three and a half days after their blastoff from Cape Kennedy, 6 hours 29 minutes after the Eagle settled on the moon and eight years and two months after John F. Kennedy committed the nation to try for such a landing in this decade.

"That's one small step for man—one giant leap for mankind," Armstrong said as he left a 13-by-6 inch footprint showing the zig-zag sole of his spaceboot.

Twenty minutes later Aldrin, 39, an Air Force colonel sometimes known as Dr. Rendezvous for his work on orbital mechanics, joined him.

On television the two men appeared as

shadowy, but clear figures, when they were in the shade of the Eagle. When the sun shone off their white space suits the picture blurred.

After re-entering Eagle early today and before eating and bedding down for several hours sleep, Armstrong and Aldrin threw out 1 million dollars worth of special equipment that they will leave behind on the moon.

Donald E. "Deke" Slayton, chief of the astronauts, then told the Eagle crew, "I would like to say from all of us down here in Houston and all of us in all countries in the entire world that we think you have done a magnificent job up there."

"Thank you very much," Armstrong said. "It's been a long day," added Aldrin.

"Get some rest and get at it tomorrow," Slayton said.

The time was 4 a.m. EDT. A wakeup call from the ground for the Eagle pilots was due about 11:32 a.m. with Collins being awakened an hour before that.

The events that made the 20th day of July in the year 1969 A. D. so historic came at an almost dizzying pace.

It was 1:47 p.m. EDT when Armstrong and Aldrin riding their lunar lander cut themselves loose from the command ship Columbia with only Collins left aboard.

"Eagle has wings," radioed Armstrong. While Columbia remained in a 69-mile high orbit, Eagle began the deliberate drop toward the lunar surface.

At 46,000 feet, Armstrong fired Eagle's

(Continued On Page B-1)



President Nixon talks from his White House office to both astronauts on the lunar surface. Nixon termed it "the most historic telephone call ever made." The three-way conversation is on page B-1 today. (Tribune photo taken from WHIZ-TV television screen).



Neil Armstrong



Edwin Aldrin



Michael Collins

## 'Coming Down... Looking Good... Eagle Has Landed!'