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Ten Cents—VALLEY EDITION

2 STEP ON MOON

'Giant Leap For Mankind'

By John Barbour

SPACE CENTER, Houston — (AP) — Two Americans landed and walked on the moon Sunday, the first human beings on its alien soil. They planted their nation's flag and talked to their President on earth by radio-telephone.

Millions on their home planet 240,000 miles away watched on television as they saluted the flag, and scouted the lunar surface.

The first to step on the moon was Neil Armstrong, 38, of Wapakoneta, Ohio. He stepped into the dusty surface at 10:56 p.m. His first words were, "That's one small step for man, a giant leap for mankind."

Twenty minutes later, his companion, Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr., 39, of Montclair, N.J., stepped to the surface. His words were, "Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful. A magnificent desolation."

They had landed on the moon nearly seven hours before, at 4:18 p.m.

President Nixon's voice came to the ears of the astronauts on the moon from the Oval Room at the White House.

"This has to be the most historic telephone call ever made," he said. "I just can't tell you how proud I am . . . Because of what you have done the heavens have become part of man's world. As you talk to us from the Sea of Tranquility, it inspires us to redouble our efforts to bring peace and tranquility to man."

"All the people on earth are surely one

in their pride of what you have done, and one in their prayers that you will return safely . . ."

Aldrin replied, "Thank you Mr. President. It is a privilege to represent the people of all peaceable nations." Armstrong added his thanks.

ARMSTRONG'S steps were cautious at first. He almost shuffled.

"The surface is fine and powdered, like powdered charcoal to the soles of the foot," he said. "I can see my footprints of my boots in the fine sandy particles."

Armstrong read from the plaque on the side of Eagle, the spacecraft that had brought them to the surface. In a steady voice, he said, "Here man first set foot on the moon, July, 1969. We came in peace for all mankind."

In the moments he walked alone, Armstrong's voice was all that was heard from the lunar surface.

He appeared phosphorescent in the blinding sunlight. He walked carefully at first in the gravity of the moon, only



STEPPING ONTO the moon is Neil Armstrong — 109 hours after his space

ship was launched. (AP Wirephoto)

one-sixth as strong as on earth. Then he tried wide gazelle-like leaps.

Aldrin tried a kind of kangaroo-hop, but found it unsatisfactory.

"The so-called kangaroo hop doesn't seem to work as well as the more conventional pace," he said. "It would get rather tiring after several hundred."

In the lesser gravity of the moon, each of the men, 165-pounds on Earth, weighed something over 25 pounds on the moon.

ARMSTRONG BEGAN the rock picking on the lunar surface. Aldrin joined him using a small scoop to put lunar soil in a plastic bag.

Above them, invisible and nearly ignored, was Air Force Lt. Col. Michael Collins, 36, keeping his lonely patrol around the moon for the moment when his companions blast-off and return to him for the trip back home. Collins said he saw a small white object on the moon, but didn't think it was the spacecraft.

Back in Houston, where the nearly half-moon rode the sky in its zenith, Mrs. Jan Armstrong watched her husband on television. "I can't believe it is really happening," she said.

Armstrong surveyed the rocky, rugged scene around him. "It has a stark beauty all its own," he said. "It's different. But it's very pretty out here."

THEY TOOK pictures of each other, and Aldrin shot views of the spacecraft against the lunar background.

In a world where temperatures vary some 300 degrees, from 243 degrees above zero in sunlight, to 279 below in shadow, the men in the spacesuits felt comfortable.

Aldrin reported, "In general, time spent in the shadow doesn't seem to have any thermal effects inside the suit. There is a tendency to feel cooler in the shadow than out of the sun."

The sun was a problem for vision. "I have so much glare from the sun off the visor that when I go into shadow, it takes a while for my eyes to adjust," Aldrin said.

The dust, too, was unusual. "The color of my boot has completely disappeared into . . . I don't know how to describe it — a kind of cocoa has covered my boot."

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Briefly

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Message

HOUSTON—P— Here is a text of astronaut Edwin Aldrin's message from the landing craft Eagle on the moon to the people of earth:

New Era

HOUSTON—P— The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's director said Sunday Apollo 11's successful landing on the moon opens "a new era" where "man is indeed going to establish places of abode outside the earth."

Biafra

WASHINGTON—P— The Nixon administration, after reviewing all policy options in the Nigerian Civil War and the Biafran crisis, has apparently chosen to follow essentially the same course as the Johnson administration.

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Proud Nation Forgets Ills In Triumph

The Associated Press

A proud nation set aside its troubles Sunday to hail the achievement of two of its citizens in landing on the moon.

"It was one of the greatest moments of our times," said President Nixon after watching the televised account of American astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin Jr. piloting their lunar module to the Sea of Tranquility.

"We've proved that we're No. 1," said Leo Vigil, 51, of Albuquerque, N.M. and, the President's feelings and Vigil's words were echoed by most Americans.

"The moon landing is the most fantastic thing that has ever happened," said Cecil T. Morris of Leawood, Kan. "The landing means to me just what it means to any American—pride in accomplishment."

THERE WERE dissenters. "It doesn't do any good," Mrs. Rose Rosen, 76, of New York City, said about the landing.

"On this earth there are so many people who are unhappy, forsaken and poor."

Percy Simpson, 11, of Chicago, said, "I don't think they should be fooling around up there . . . If God intended us to see the moon, he'd send it down here."

Some people agreed with Robert T. Montgomery of Kansas City, Kan. "I have mixed feelings," he said. "On one hand I think it would be much better to spend these vast sums of money in other areas where much good could be done. However, I am sure that many things coming in the future from this venture will turn out to be of great value to civilization."

TO THE VAST majority, however, Sunday was a day for unqualified cheers. "A great triumph for American science," said William T. Freeman of Studio City, Calif.

"A fabulous, almost incomprehensible accomplishment," said Joseph J. Vance of Ralston, Neb.

"It's fantastic, of phenomenal significance," said Dr. Terrance Judge, 33, of Seattle.

Half a billion people, including President Nixon, watched television reports of the landing.

There were prayers for the astronauts in churches throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Air Raids, Artillery Rip Between Egypt, Israel

The Associated Press

Israeli jets attacked Egyptian positions across the Suez Canal Sunday for the first time since the 1967 war, Egyptian planes struck Israeli targets in the occupied Sinai Desert and both sides claimed shooting down a large number of planes.

Egypt said it downed 13 Israeli Mirages, Israel admitted losing two planes and said five Egyptian planes were downed—three MIGs and two Sukhoi SU7 fighters.

Israel said the pilots of its two downed aircraft bailed out safely and landed on Israeli territory.

Military communiques from Egypt and Cairo Radio said one Israeli Mirage was shot down by anti-aircraft fire 12 hours before the aerial battles during an Israeli commando attack on an Egyptian island fortress in the Gulf of Suez.

Arab reports said another Israeli plane was downed in the morning, nine in the afternoon and two more in the evening. The air battles coincided with fierce artillery duels along the Suez Canal.

U.N. observers called for a cease-fire at 11 a.m. EDT and again at 12:30 p.m. but Israel said the Egyptians continued fighting and Israeli forces retaliated. The Cairo Radio broadcasts indicated the Egyptian jets were scrambled to raid the Sinai after the latter cease-fire deadline.

Tel Aviv radio reported the Egyptian aircraft were shot down while trying to

attack Israeli positions on the east bank of the Suez Canal.

A communique from Egypt said the Israeli planes began raiding Egyptian positions on the west bank of the canal 12 hours after the Israeli commando raid on the island fortress. The Egyptian air force was ordered to intercept the raiders and attack Sinai, it added.

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Kennedy Faces Charge in Car Tragedy

EDGARTOWN, Mass.—A complaint charging Sen. Edward M. Kennedy with leaving the scene of an accident will be sought as the result of an auto wreck in which a woman died, police said Sunday.

The victim, Miss Mary Jo Kopechne, 28, of Washington, D.C., former secretary to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., was riding in a car that skidded off a narrow bridge and into a pond on Chappaquiddick Island. Kennedy was driving. He reportedly escaped with what apparently was only a mild concussion.

The accident happened between 11 p.m. Friday and 1 a.m. Saturday, but went unreported until 10 a.m. Saturday.

"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.

Under Massachusetts law, persons convicted of leaving the scene of an accident in which personal injury has been sustained may be imprisoned for from two months to two years.

Kennedy remained in seclusion Sunday

at the family compound in Hyannis Port, on Cape Cod, and issued no statement. His wife Joan was reported to be with him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted a physician as saying the 37-year-old Massachusetts Democrat sustained a mild concussion in the accident but had been given a sedative and was resting comfortably. The physician, Dr. Robert D. Watt of Hyannis Port, was quoted further as saying he would be seeing Kennedy again.

Dr. Watt was not available for comment Sunday.

Kennedy was here Friday for the annual regatta of the Edgartown Yacht Club, an event in which he and his late brother had taken part for years.

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screen. "Thank God they've made it," said one woman.

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."

President Nixon, who watched the news of the landing from his working office in the Executive Office Building next door to the White House, sent his personal congratulations.

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

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. 'Tranquility 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."

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