

The News Frontier

**The Space Race documented through front
pages of newspapers from around North
America**

**Newspapers and patches generously donated to the
McAuliffe-Shepard Discovery Center by Jerrid Kenney**



After the end of World War II, a new battle began: the Cold War.

In the mid-20th century, the United States and the Soviet Union were each trying to prove they were better than the other. Both sides wanted to show the superiority of their technology, military, and, by extension, their political systems. Starting in the late 1950s, the battlefield reached space. The United States and the Soviet Union fought to first achieve milestones in space exploration—starting in 1957 with the Soviet Union’s launch of Sputnik I, continuing through the U.S.’s landing astronauts on the Moon in 1969, and ending with a handshake in space between American astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts in 1975.

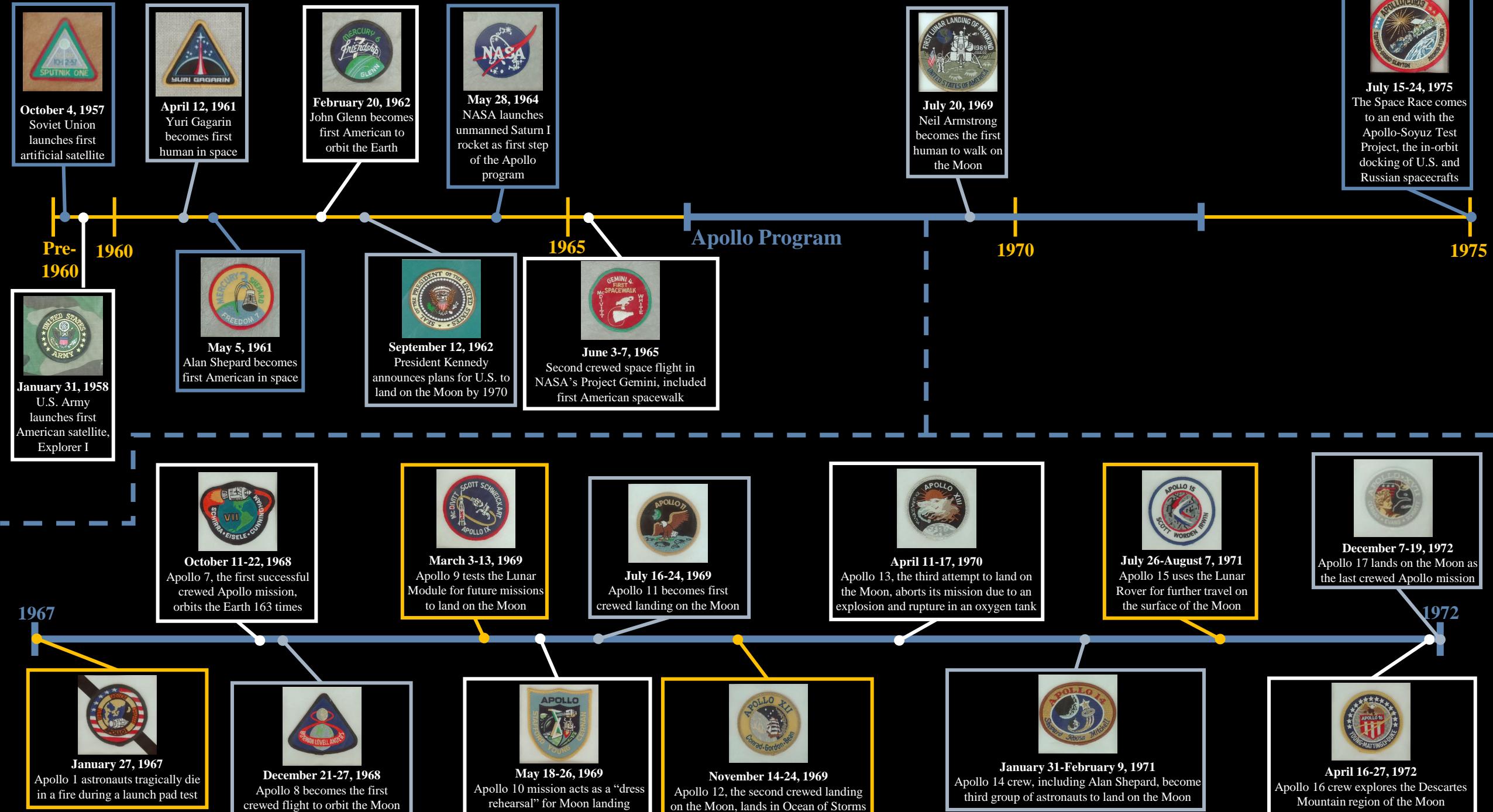
Witness the fight for extraterrestrial might by reading about the United States and the Soviet Union’s major feats of the Space Race, as recorded in American and Canadian newspapers in real time.

The Space Race Over Time



July 15-24, 1975

The Space Race comes to an end with the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, the in-orbit docking of U.S. and Russian spacecrafts





Two members of the Whittier Amateur Astronomers Association, alerted last night as part of Operation Moonwatch, reported sighting the Russian satellite launched yesterday.

Paul Nemecek, 39, of 7727 Glengarry Ave., Whittier, and Eugene Enyard, 39, of 1256 Ceder Grove Ave., Whittier, said they sighted the satellite moving in a northeast to southwest direction about 8 p.m.

The association manned 10 special satellite observing telescopes for more than three hours last night at the Whittier College Observatory on College Hill east of the campus.

The scanners watched a narrow strip of the sky from north to south with special wide-angle, low magnification telescopes. They said the satellite pass through their field of vision in about three seconds. They were reluctant to discuss their find until they receive clearance...

(continued on another page)

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (Saturday) (AP) — The Soviet Union announced today it has the world's first artificial moon streaking around the globe 500 miles out in space. A multiple-stage rocket launched the earth satellite yesterday, the Russians said, shooting it upward at about five miles a second.

They said the satellite, a globe described as 23 inches in diameter and weighing 183 pounds can be seen in its orbit with glasses and followed by radio through instruments it carries.

In New York radio signals on the wave length of the Soviet moon—sounding as a deep “beep beep beep”—were picked up by electronic engineers of the National Broadcasting Co. The British Broadcasting Corp. in London reported similar reception.

Victory for Russia

In thus announcing the launching of the first earth satellite ever put in a globe-girding orbit under man's controls, the Soviet Union claimed a victory over the United States. The two big powers had been in a hot but mainly secret race to be first to probe space with spheres laden with instruments.

The Moscow announcement said:

“The successful launching of the first man-made satellite makes a tremendous contribution to the treasure house of world science and culture...”

Space Travel Predicted

“Artificial earth satellites will pave the way for space travel and it seems that the present generation will witness how the free and conscious labor of the people of the new Socialist society turns even the most daring of man's dreams into reality...”

In a special bulletin early this morning the Soviet Tass agency said the Russian moon “is now revolving around the earth at the rate of one circuit every hour and 35 minutes.

The launching occurred just three months and four days after the opening of the International Geophysical Year.

In Cambridge, Mass., officials at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory said that sightings of the satellite had been reported last night by moonwatch stations across the country, including Whittier, Cal., Terre Haute, Ind., and Columbus, O.

Will Launch More

The observatory is the central point for collection of data on satellite observation by teams of “moon-watchers” in many parts of the world.

The Russian broadcast said the Soviet Union plans to launch several more earth satellites in the next year. It declared the development will open a way for travel to the planets.

Moscow said the satellite is fitted with steel radio transmitters continuously sending signals earthward on the 15 and 7.5-meter wave lengths and easily received by a broad range of amateur sets. Its announced weight of about 185 pounds is more than eight times the weight of a projected U.S. earth satellite.

Bigger Ones Planned

Moscow described the signals as of about 3/10 of a second long with a pause of the same length. The two frequencies alternate in signaling, Moscow radio said.

The broadcast said Soviet satellites planned later will be bigger and heavier than the first sphere.

U.S. experts in Washington were amazed at the reported size of the Soviet moon. Dr. Joseph Kaplan, chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the In-

(continued on another page)



No. 29,389—86th Year

DAILY & COLOR
SUNDAY & LENTS

GAZETTE TELEGRAPH

COLORADO SPRINGS

M'Dress 2-4541

COLORADO SPRINGS—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1958

Printed on Recycled Newsprint
At Colorado Springs, Colo., U.S.A. Vol. 8, No. 1, 19585 Local News
8 Columns
23 News Briefs
5 Letters
101 Classified Ads
TV Log
8 Sports
6 Comics
Editorial

12 PAGES

Army Launches First U.S. Satellite



Satellite Is Working 'Very Well'

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Everything is working very well, with the first American satellite in orbit still around the earth, Dr. James A. Van Allen, head of the physics department of Iowa State University and director of the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council, told reporters here yesterday.

Van Allen added that the instruments on board the satellite, which cost \$1.5 million, passed the heat insulation test and are now in operation.

The instruments, which were built by the large team of the National Academy of Sciences, "are getting the data," he said, "and we are evaluating the information."

At 10:15 a.m. yesterday, Dr. Robert T. Smith, vice president of the Broadcasters' Board of the U.S. Information Agency, and Dr. James A. McHugh, president of the Broadband Hotel Inc., McHugh had previously been acting chairman of the commission.

At left is Robert Selig, general manager of the Broadband Hotel in Denver, who was selected to speak at the review committee.

(Photo by Bob Miltz)

Commission Organizes, Adopts Celebration Slogan

Bey Acquited Of Charges In Grenade Death

The day no limit in Colorado in 1957 was the day officially adopted Friday at the Broadband Hotel by a group of Colorado business leaders.

Gov. Steve McNichols

signed the slogan for the new

annual celebration to be ap-

plied to the state's 100th year.

McNichols said the slogan

was "Spilling Colorado to the

World."

At right is Robert T. Smith,

vice president of the Broadband Hotel Inc.

McHugh had previously

been acting chairman of the

review committee.

At left is Robert Selig,

general manager of the Broadband Hotel in Denver, who was selected to speak at the review committee.

(Photo by Bob Miltz)

District Court To Rule Where Boy Shall Be Tried

An attorney for a 16-year-old boy charged with killing his mother in Colorado Springs has asked a federal court judge to decide where the boy shall be tried.

Victor Tull, vice president of the Colorado Bar Association, filed a motion yesterday asking the court to rule on whether the boy should be tried in a federal or state court.

The youth, who was found guilty of killing his mother in Colorado Springs last July, was immediately sentenced to death.

"The one question I have is, 'Is it better to have him tried in the federal or state court?'" Tull said.

The boy, identified only as "the son of a man who was shot dead in Colorado Springs," was found guilty of killing his mother in Colorado Springs last July.

Attorney James P. Moyes, representing the boy, asked the court to order confinement of the boy to a federal prison rather than to a state prison.

Tull and Moyes said many things could be done to add justice to the boy's case.

Today the Weather Bureau will issue its forecast for the state.

(Photo by Paul D. Hayes)

Today's Weather

(Issued by the U.S. Weather Bureau of Peterson Field)

WEATHER FORECAST

For Colorado Springs, Colo.

For Denver, Colo.

For Pueblo, Colo.

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WASHINGTON (UP) — "Everything is working very well," with the Explorer, America's first satellite to be put into space, it was announced today.

Dr. James A. Van Allen, head of the physics department of Iowa State University, announced at the National Academy of Science that "all of the reports are excellent."

"We have heard it at every point we expected to," he said.

Van Allen added that the information on the Explorer at a news briefing in the large main hall of the academy.

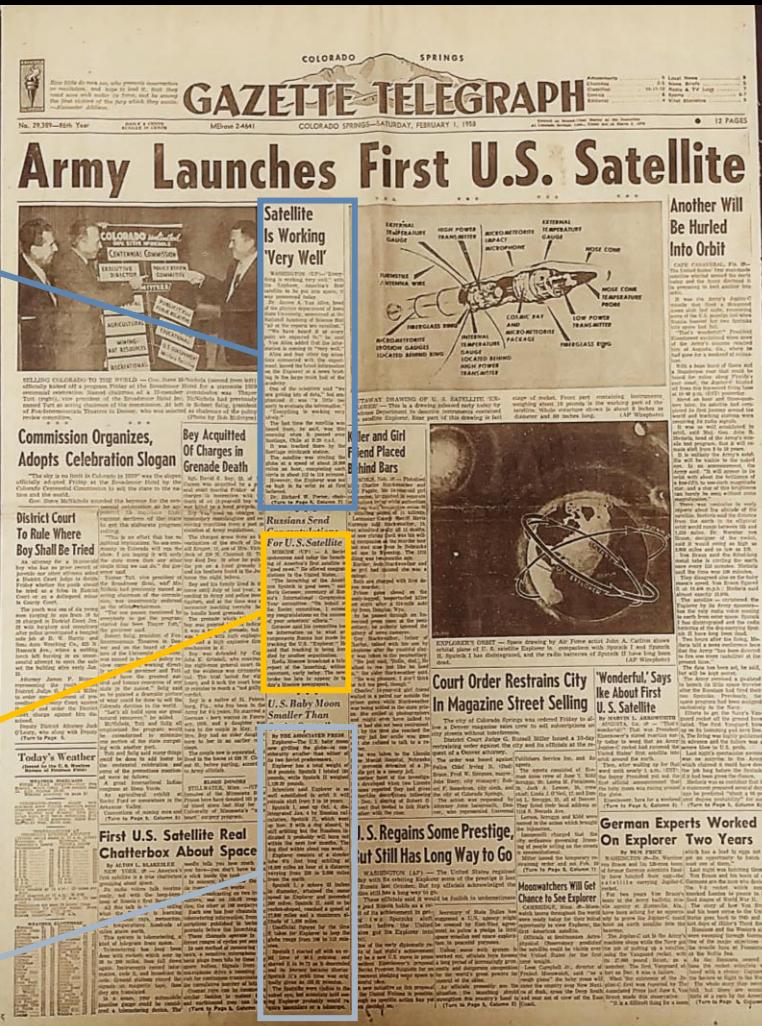
One of the scientists said "we are getting lots of data," but emphasized it was "a little too early to evaluate the information." "Everything is working very nicely."

The last time the satellite was heard from, he said, was this morning when it passed over Santiago, Chile at 8:20 c.s.t.

It was tracked there by the Santiago minitrack station.

The satellite was circling the globe at a speed of about 18,000 miles an hour, completing each circle in about 113 to 114 minutes. However, the Explorer was not as high in its orbit as at first believed.

Dr. Richard W. Parker, chair-... (continued on another page)



MOSCOW (UP) — A Soviet spokesman said today the launching of America's first satellite is "good news." He offered congratulations to the United States.

"The launching of the American Sputnik is good news," said Boris Gerasov, secretary of Russia's International Geophysical Year committee. "On behalf of the Soviet committee, I extend my congratulations on the success of your scientists' efforts." Gerasov said his committee has no information as to what arrangements Russia has made for tracking the U.S. "Explorer." He said that tracking is being handled by another organization.

Radio Moscow broadcast a brief report of the launching, without comment, early today. The news broke too late to appear in today's Moscow newspapers.

Explorer—The U.S. baby moon now girdling the globe—is considerably smaller than either of its two Soviet predecessors. Explorer has a total weight of 30.8 pounds. Sputnik I totaled 184 pounds, while Sputnik II weighed 1,120.29 pounds. Scientists said Explorer is so well established in orbit it will remain aloft from 2 to 10 years.

Sputnik I, sent up Oct. 4, disintegrated Jan. 4 by Russian calculation. Sputnik II, which went up Nov. 3 with a dog aboard, is still orbiting but the Russians indicated it probably will burn out within the next few months. The dog died within about one week.

Explorer consists of a slender tube 6½ feet long orbiting at 18,000 miles an hour at a distance varying from 230 to 2,000 miles from the earth.

Sputnik I, a sphere 23 inches in diameter, attained the same speed as Explorer and ascended 560 miles. Sputnik II, said to be rocket-shaped reached a speed of 17,840 miles and a maximum altitude of 1,056 miles.

Unofficial figures for the time it takes for Explorer to look the globe range from 106 to 113 minutes.

Sputnik I started off with an orbit time of 96.2 minutes and shaved it to 94.72 as it descended and its journey became shorter. Sputnik II's orbit time was originally given as 103.52 minutes. The Sputniks were visible to the naked eye, but scientists said seeing Explorer probably would require binoculars or a telescope.

By Alton L. Blakeslee

NEW YORK (AP) — America's first satellite is a true chatterbox gossiping about space.

Its radio voices talk continuously, not with the beep-beep-beep of Russia's first Sputnik.

All this talk is in code, telling what the Explorer is learning about cosmic rays, meteorites, and temperatures hundreds of miles above earth.

This system is telemetering, a kind of telegram from space.

Telemetering has long been done with rockets which soar up 50 to 200 miles, then fall down again. Instruments record the signals on magnetic tape, then they are translated. In a sense, your automobile gasoline gauge could be considered a telemetering device. The needle tells you how much gas you have—you don't have to put a stick inside the tank.

In essences, here's how the little moon's system works:

It is broadcast on two transmitters, one on 108.03 megacycles.



Each one has four channels for telemetering information, from descriptions published in technical journals before the launching.

These channels operate in different ranges of cycles per second.

In one method of measuring meteors, a sensitive microphone detects pings from hits by these tiny space bullets. Signals from the microphone drive a counting circuit for continuous transmission of the cumulative number of hits.

Cosmic rays can be counted in similar fashion to meteor hits, and earthbound men can learn...

(continued on another page)

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — The United States' first man-made satellite whirled around the earth today and the Army disclosed it is preparing to hurl another into orbit.

It was the Army's Jupiter-C missile that fired a 30.8 pound moon aloft last night, recovering some of the U.S. prestige lost when Russia boosted her two Sputniks into space last fall.

"That's wonderful!" President Eisenhower exclaimed when news of the Army's success reached him at Augusta, Ga., where he had gone for a weekend of relaxation.

With a huge burst of flame and a thunderous roar that could be heard for miles along Florida's east coast, the Jupiter-C blasted off from this top-secret firing base at 10:48 p.m. (EST) yesterday.

About an hour and three-quarters later, its journey around the world and tracking stations were receiving its first journey around the world and tracking stations were receiving its radio signals.

It was so well established in orbit, said Maj. Gen John B. Medaris, head of the Army's missile test program, that it will remain aloft from 2 to 10 years.

If it unlikely the Army's satellite will be visible to the naked eye. In an announcement, the Army said: "It will appear in its orbit with about the brilliance of a one-fifth to one-sixth magnitude star, and a star of this brightness can barely be seen without some magnification."

There was confusion in early reports about the altitude of the satellite. Medaris said the distance from the earth in its elliptical orbit would range between 185 and 1,230 miles. Dr. Wernher von Braun, designer of the rocket, said it would swing as high as 2,000 miles and as low 230.

Von Braun said the 6-foot-long metal tube is circling the earth once every 113 minutes. Medaris said the time was 106 minutes.

They disagreed also on the baby moon's speed. Von Braun figured it at 19,400 m.p.h.; Medaris said almost exactly 18,000.

The satellite—christened the Explorer by its Army sponsors—has the only radio voice coming to earth from outer space. Sputnik I has disintegrated and the radio batteries of the dog-carrying Sputnik II have long been dead.

Two hours after the firing, Medaris told a news conference here that the Army "has been directed to fire one more (satellite) at the present time."

The date has been set, he said, but will be kept secret.

The Army received a go-ahead to launch its little space traveler after the Russians had fired their two Sputniks. Previously, the space program had been assigned exclusively to the Navy.

Efforts to get the Navy's Vanguard rocket off the ground have failed. The first Vanguard blew up on its launching pad here Dec. 6. The firing was highly publicized in advance and the failure was a severe blow to U.S. pride.

Last night's spectacular success was no surprise to the Army, which claimed it could have done the job long before the Sputniks if it had been given the chance.

Medaris was so confident that in a statement prepared several days ago he predicted "about a 90 per cent degree probability" for suc...

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NASA Chief Hails it as Significant, Britain as Enthusiastic

Scientists throughout the world today heaped praise on their Soviet colleagues who won the momentous race into space.

Sir Bernard Lovell, eminent British scientist who heads Manchester University's Jodrell Bank observatory, termed the successful orbiting of a man around the earth the "greatest scientific achievement in the history of man."

James E. Webb, director of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Agency which was racing to beat the Soviets, said the flight was a "splendid achievement...a significant event in terms of the Soviets' own timetable."

Webb, whose astronauts are now in training said he hoped the Russians will provide the scientific community the information gained from the experiment.

Not Unexpected

At an international symposium in Florence, Italy, leading space scientists from throughout the world said Russia has achieved a great success but declined to compare Soviet and U.S. achievements in rocketry.

"It is a great achievement but not unexpected," said H.C. Van de Hulst of Holland. "Science is not a race, so I will express no opinion as to whether the Russians are ahead."

NASA's representative at the scientific gathering, Gerald M. Truszynski, said he expected the Soviets to orbit a man during the symposium.

"This is not the first time they have timed a launching during a big scientific meeting like this," he said.

On to Other Planets

A top Japanese rocket experts, Prof. Hideo Itokawa, said the Soviet Union had taken "the first step of the long-range job of transporting humans to other planets than the earth." He said he also expected the space shoot during the current Florence meeting.

News of the flight was broadcast in Japan five minutes after Moscow Radio announced it. Red China's New China news agency broadcast it 19 minutes after Moscow Radio and then gave only technical details of flight.

Many scientist expressed ad... (continued on another page)



Manned Space Feat Called Remarkable At Cape Canaveral

Cape Canaveral, Fla., April 12—(AP)—The Redstone rocket which the United States had hoped would boost the first man into space stands on a launching pad here.

The Russian beat its firing date by at least two weeks.

"So close yet so far," commented a technician who is helping groom the Redstone to send one of America's astronauts of a short suborbital flight, hopefully late this month or early in May.

"We've kept our fingers crossed all along that we'd get our rocket off before the Russians," he said. "If we hadn't had those troubles last fall and on the chimp and Little Joe shots this year, we might have made it."

'Remarkable Breakthrough'

"But you have to give the Russian scientists credit. They've accomplished a remarkable breakthrough."

Project Mercury officials had hoped to achieve a manned Redstone flight last December or January. But a series of launch mishaps necessitated additional launching to qualify the system.

On Nov. 8, a space casule [sic] failed to separate from a Little Joe rocket fired from Wallops Island, Va., in a test of the capsule escape system.

Two weeks later, a Redstone topped by a capsule fizzled because of a faulty connection which caused the escape tower to fire, leaving the rocket and capsule on the pad. This test... (continued on another page)

Moscow, April 12—(UPI)—A Soviet on aeronautics said today the manned Russian space ship was fully automatic.

The specialist, Nikolai Varvarou, a professional ilot, saidth automatic devices not only controlled the space ship but "took care" of the man himself.

Reaction Too Slow

Varvarou explained that the space man could not control the ship by means of a "stick" because the velocity of his ship was so great it would take "fabulous strength" to turn it by mechanical means.

A man's reaction would be too slow anyway, he added.

Varvarou said that in eventual prolonged interplanetary flight man will have to have a hand in controlling the ship because of the obvious need for correcting flight courses over big distances.

Role Explained

Varvarou said the role of Yuri Gagarin was that of an explorer rather than a pilot.

Varvarou said that only a man could draw conclusions from the man indications given by a space ship's instruments.

On the basis of Gagarin's reports, he said, Soviet scientists can make any corrective adjustments in what until now has been mainly theory.

London, April 12—(AP)—Moscow television presented a picture of the Soviet Union's first space man today, describing him as a man with "a good, honest smile."

The portrait of Major Yuri A. Gagarin was shown and then came this broadcast comment, repeated by Moscow radio:

"For those who did not see this picture we should like to give a description of this splendid man.

"On the screen appears the image of a man about 25-28 with a kind, Russian face, eyes set apart, fine bushy brows and high forehead.

"He wears a flying helmet, a light overall suit. He smiles a good, honest smile. And is there any need to add that this man who has been the first to dare to fly to space, to reach for the stars, to look down on our earth, is a man of a very great and very real character. This is evident in his smile, in the intelligent fine eyes."

Gagarin was 27 just a month ago.

His wife, Valentina, is 26. She also has a scientific background. She was graduated from medical school at Orenburg.

They have two daughters, Yelena, two, and Galya, just a month old.

The cosmonaut has an ideal Soviet background: His father, a carpenter, his mother a housewife.

Gagarin was born March 9, 1934, in the Gzhatsk district of the Smolensk area. As a child of seven, just starting school, he and his family experienced the Nazi invasion and fled into the hinterlands.

At the end of the war the family returned to Gzhatsk to a collective farm. Gagarin resumed his schooling and in 1951 was graduated with distinction from a vocational school in Lyubertsy, outside Moscow.

He qualified as a molder and foundryman. Simultaneously, he attended evening classes for working youths and then was sent to an industrial college at Saratov on the Volga. Again he was graduated with honors, in 1955.

At Saratov, Gagarin took training in aviation and after graduation attended an airman since 1957, a member of the Communist Party since last year.

Gagarin's name means "wild duck." It is as common in Moscow as Smith in America. The Soviet news agency Tass checked the Moscow address office and found there are 1,200 Gagarins in the city, probably none of them related to the astronaut.



Florence, Italy, April 12—(UPI)—A top Soviet scientist said today the Soviet Union will launch another man into space if it is established that Yuri Gagarin suffered no ill effects.

Prof. Anatoli Blagonravov of the Moscow Academy of Sciences made the statement after a telephone conversation with Moscow. He is here for an international space conference.

Blagonravov said he understood that Gagarin had weathered the flight well.

He said that he assumed the recovery of the space ship was achieved "by a combination of parachute and glider."

Moscow, April 12—The Soviet Union today fired a man into space in a five-ton satellite.

He rode once around the earth and then landed safely back in the Soviet Union at a prearranged target point in just over one hour and a half.

A statement from the Soviet Government and the Communist Party said the satellite spaceship Vostok with 27-year-old Maj. Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin aboard, rose into outer space at 9:07 A.M. Moscow time "and, having rounded the globe, safely returned to the sacred soil of our homeland, the land of the Soviets."

Vostok landed at 10:55 A.M. Moscow time, 108 minutes after the launching, the Russians said. Neither the point of the takeoff nor the location of the landing was announced.

Soviet scientists watched Gagarin during his flight by television and he was in constant radio communication with a Russian control station, the Soviets said. Messages from him while in flight saying that he was well were broadcast to the breathless public. **Not Injured or Hurt**

According to Tess, the Soviet new agency, Gagarin on landing said:

"Please report to the party and government and personally to Soviet Premier Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev that the landing was normal. I feel well, have no injuries or bruises."

Khrushchev replied with a message of congratulations telling Gagarin the "entire Soviet people acclaim your valiant feat which will be remembered down the centuries as an example of courage, gallantry, and heroism in the name of service to mankind."

'In Service of Peace'

In a statement boasting that the Soviet Union, "the land of triumphant socialism," had "opened the new era in the development of mankind," the Soviet government and the party issued an appeal for peace to all countries and called on all people "to make an allout effort to put an end to the arms race, to effect universal and complete disarmament, to ensure world peace."

"We place the Soviet achievements not in the service of war, but in the service of peace and the security of the peoples," the statement said.

Scientists around the world hailed the Soviet achievement. The Young Communist League entered the name of Gagarin, a married man with two small daughters, in its book of honor, terming him an "outstanding example of selfless service to the homeland."

Space 'Telegrams' Heard

"Telegrams" from Gagarin, sent from outer space, were read to spellbound radio listeners gathered around loudspeakers in their hoes and in snow-covered Moscow squares. "I feel well," he said in one from over... (continued on another page)

But a Little Praise Seeps Through

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (AP) — Russia Friday viewed the ride of Alan B. Shepard, jr., as a puny and belated effort of the United States in the space race.

The official Tass news agency compared it in belittling fashion with the orbit flight of Yuri Gagarin on Apr. 12.

"Good Start"

Here and there, however, there was condescending praise for Shepard's feat.

American correspondents at a reception were congratulated by Soviet newsmen. One said, "It is a good start."

A commentator in an English language broadcast on Moscow Radio remarked:

"This is a notable achievement by American scientists. It gives us reason to hope that in due course they will be able to put a manned space ship into orbit around the Earth, as the Soviet Union did recently."

Mikhail Pervukhin, Soviet ambassador in East Germany, told a reception there the Americans were to be congratulated but that the Russians could have duplicated the American space achievement "years ago."

They didn't do it, he said because it was too dangerous without preliminary tests with animals.

This is what Tass said:

"The launching carried out in the United States of America today of a rocket with a man aboard cannot be compared with the flight of the Soviet spaceship Vostok which carried the world's first cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin."

"Very Inferior"

"During Shepard's training for the flight, the American press itself acknowledged that from the point of view of technical complexity and scientific value, this flight would be very inferior to the flight of Gagarin.

"For example, Time magazine emphasized that the

American project of sending a man into space was designed only to put a man into a short trajectory which is considerably less than the complicated flight of the Vostok round the earth.

"The Soviet ship orbited around the earth at a maximum height of 327 kilometers (more than 200 miles). The cosmonaut made a full orbit around our planet and only then landed in the pre-set area of the territory of the U.S.S.R.

15 to 108

"The capsule which carried the American astronaut fell at a distance of only 302 miles from the site of the launching. The entire flight of the American rocket took only 15 minutes while Yuri Gagarin spent 108 in his orbiting flight round the earth.

"The following fact shows the principal difference between his flight and that of the American rocket: Yuri Gagarin was in a state of weightlessness during the entire time his spaceship was in orbit but the American astronaut was in this state only several minutes."



Shepard vs. Gagarin

CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA. (AP)—Here is a comparison of the space flights of America's Alan B. Shepard, jr., and Russia's Yuri Gagarin:

SHEPARD

Date of Flight May 5, 1961
Nature of Flight Sub-orbital
Altitude 115 miles
Distance 302 miles
Top Speed 5,000 m.p.h.
Time of Flight 15 minutes
Weight of Space Ship 3,000 pounds
Thrust of Booster Rocket 78,000 pounds

GAGARIN

Date of Flight April 12, 1961
Nature of Flight Earth orbit
Altitude 187.75 miles
Distance (Estimate 20-25,000 miles)
Top Speed (Estimate over 17,000 m.p.h.)
Time of Flight 108 minutes
Weight of Space Ship 10,460 pounds
Thrust of Booster Rocket 800,000 pounds

CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA.—It is chilling to imagine what Navy Cmdr. Alan Bartlett Shepard, jr., 37, thought about, alone for four hours atop a Redstone rocket waiting to be launched and alone for 19 minutes as the second man in space.

But he must have been doing what he once described as "closing out the fear and concentrating on my job."

The cool, aloof man spent two years cudgeling his mind with complex problems and allowing his muscular body to be jolted, spun, chilled, roasted, crushed and floated in air. All was in preparation for Friday's successful flight.

"Work At It"

But Shepard has faced danger before. "There's no real point in worrying anyhow," he once said. "It just messes you up. I've had engine flame-outs at extremely high altitudes. I've had canopies blown off suddenly and I've had to land on carriers in the black of night. The only way to make it is to work at it."

His mother has said: "Alan has never feared anything."

His wife, Louise, has said: "It is characteristic of him always to find a challenge."

His pre-school coach said: "He was a hard-nosed kid, always accepted a challenge. He always had a lot of courage."

His crewmate on the varsity rowing team at Annapolis said: "He amazed the coaches and everybody else, beating out bigger guys for a seat in the boat."

His I.Q. is high, between 135 and 147. But physically, he would fade away in a crowd. He stands 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, has blue eyes and has brown, crew-cut hair.

Shepard's outstanding characteristic is his fierce desire to leap any hurdle.

His wife has disclosed that when he was a cadet dating...
(continued on another page)



GRAND BAHAMA ISLAND (AP)—Cmdr. Alan B. Shepard was in "excellent health" Friday night after an "absolutely perfect" 15-minute flight through the fringes of space in a Mercury capsule.

The description of his health came from the personal physician to the seven Mercury astronauts after a thorough examination a few hours after Shepard hurtled 115 miles up and 302 miles out into the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Canaveral, Fla.

It was Dr. Wernher von Braun, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's chief rocket expert, who called the flight of the first American man in space "perfect."

Von Braun was seconded by Walter Williams, the launching director, who said it was "as nearly perfect as we could ever expect."

As for the spaceman himself, Shepard was getting a good, long sleep Friday night (he had had only three hours Thursday night) before undergoing another series of psychological and physical tests today.

"Jolly and Joking"

As Shepard arrived at this missile-tracking base by plane from the carrier Lake Champlain, he was greeted by two of his fellow-astronauts, Capt. Virgil Grissom and Capt. Donald Slayton. It was Slayton who had talked from the ground to Shepard during the flight.

"He looks great," said Grissom, "and feels great. He is jolly and joking, as Al always is."

Slayton called the flight "perfect—it couldn't have been any better." Slapping Shepard on the shoulder, he exclaimed: "You pulled it off real good."

Newsmen overhead Shepard say, "Everything went fine." Then he was hustled off to the base hospital and put to bed.

Tea and Shrimp

Not long afterward, his arrival was toasted in champagne—but on doctor's orders Shepard reluctantly drank tea. However, he was permitted a large roast-beef sandwich and a huge helping of shrimp cocktail.

First on the schedule for Shepard Friday afternoon was the medical examination by Col. William Douglas, the astronauts' special physician...
(continued on another page)

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Feb. 20—The United States launched Astronaut John H. Glenn, jr., into space at 9:47 a.m. today in this country's first manned orbital flight. He finished his first circle of the earth at 11:21 a.m.

The apparently flawless launching was carried out after a series of delays due to weather and minor mechanical difficulties.

The calm voice of Col. Glenn was received at Cape Canaveral from space 6 minutes after the launching. "Zero G—I feel fine—the view is tremendous," the 40-year-old Marine test pilot said.

Two Flew as Fast

Only two men in the history of the world have flown anywhere near as fast as the speed at which Col. Glenn whizzed into orbit high above the Atlantic. Both were Russian—Yuri Gagarin and Gherman Titov.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Project Mercury control center announced shortly after the launching that Col. Glenn's capsule was in orbit with a minimum altitude of 100 miles and a maximum of 160 miles.

His speed as he streaked across the African coast at the start of the first orbit was 17,530 miles an hour, just a shade under 5 miles a second. At this rate, he circles the earth once each 89 minutes.

Passes Over Charleston

Col. Glenn completed his first orbit of the earth at 11:21 a.m. when his capsule streaked across the Atlantic Coast of the United States about 100 miles over Charleston, S.C.

Actually, because the earth has been turning under Col. Glenn's capsule while it had been circling the mother planet, a complete 25,000-mile trip around the earth had been finished

several minutes early, while the space ship was still west of Mexico.

When he came into contact by radio with the Mercury control center here, Col. Glenn reported observing some "small particles" moving at the same speed as himself as he passed from the darkness into sunlight. He could not elaborate on their nature but said they were not affecting his mission.

Attitude System Problem

One glimmer of trouble was reported [sic] by the astronaut, who said he was having some minor difficulty with his altitude system. This also had caused trouble in the Enos flight last November, but regarding this difficulty, spokesmen for the space agency had [sic] said a pilot could have corrected it.

Col. Glenn switched from automatic attitude control to a semimanual mode known as "fly by wire." This is a method by which the pilot gives orders to an autopilot which in turn regulates the roll, pitch and yaw controls of the space craft.

Col. Glenn passed into range of Bermuda for the second time at 11:26 a.m. He said he was continuing to fly by wire and was having no trouble. He reported a "beautiful view" of the Atlantic Coast. The first trip around the world, Mercury control said, had taken 88.29 minutes.

Blasts Off at 9:47½

Although plagued by trouble in the early morning hours, the launching went off with absolute smoothness once the final countdown moments were entered. Events from the awesome moment when fire first appeared in the tail of Col. Glenn's rocket went this way:

At 9:47½, this quarter-million pound Mercury-Atlas lifted off the pad and climbed straight up. Trailing a long sheet of orange flame behind it, it bored through a blue, cloudless sky until it hit the

cold upper air of the stratosphere. Then, the rocket started leaving a "contrail"—a cloud-like plume that marked its path through the heavens.

The broad contrail left by the three engines narrowed sharply at 9:49 when the two outboard "booster" engines ceased firing, dropped off, and left the job of orbiting the Friendship 7 spacecraft to the smaller, central sustainer engine.

At 9:50, Col. Glenn reported that the escape tower—now no longer necessary—had been separated and that gravitational forces from acceleration were continuing to build up.

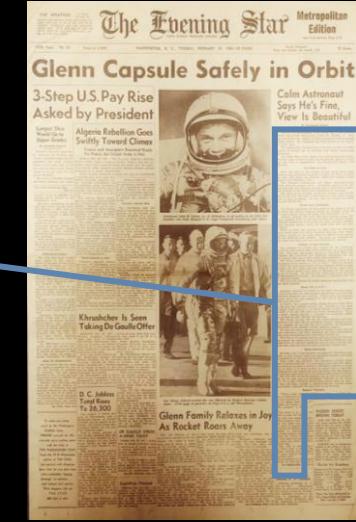
The first of 18 ground stations scattered along the Mercury track around the world—the one on the island of Bermuda—got signals from the Mercury spacecraft at 9:51 and a minute and a half later reported that the flight trajectory looked good.

Turns Spacecraft

By 9:54—only 7 minutes after the take-off—Col. Glenn was firmly in orbit, having turned his spacecraft around so he could ride backwards in the approved position.

Once orbit was achieved, the astronaut's terrific speed began to make itself felt. It is one thing to say that Col. Glenn was traveling five miles a second, or 295 miles a minute of 17,53 miles an hour; it is quite another to reflect that in less than 15 minutes he had crossed the Atlantic Ocean and was boring a hole through space high above the deserts and jungles of Africa.

Not only was his speed amazing, but so was the unforgettable air of calm and self-possession reflected in the pilot's voice. On a tape recording played back shortly after the take-off, this cool man, already a transcontinental airplane speed record holder, described his adventure as he went up.



Reports Vibration

"There's some vibration coming up now...A little contrail or something went by the window there...It's smoothing out now, getting out of the vibration [sic] area...The oxygen pressure is coming down now—5.7 (pounds per square inch)...Cabin pressure is holding at 6.1.

"The tower is go; I saw the smoke go past the window."

All this—the essential information-passing chore of a veteran test pilot—was delivered in a voice as relaxed and matter-of-fact as that of a man describing a well-remembered but fairly remote adventure.

And Col. Glenn had words not only about his instruments, but about the earth and space around him.

"The view is tremendous," Col. Glenn said. "I can see that booster turning around about 200 yards behind me. It's a beautiful sight."

As he passed over the Canary Islands, he told the men at a... (continued on another page)



Only the droning of the count-down sounded in the Arlington (Va.) home of Astronaut John H. Glenn, jr., today as the seconds ticked toward his epochal space flight.

"Then when the thing got off the ground there was a tremendous note of joy," the Rev. Frank A. Erwin told newsmen gathered in front of the Glenn home.

"You could tell how everybody felt by just looking at their expressions. Everybody was seated on the edge of their chairs watching intently. Everybody was extremely happy and extremely relieved."

Pastor of the Glenns' church, the Little Falls United Presbyterian, Mr. Erwin acted as spokesman for Mrs. Annie Glenn, 41, and the two children, David, 16, and Lyn, 14.

They and a few friends were clustered in the living room of the brick and frame rambler at 3683 North Harrison street when Col. Glenn finally got off on the much-delayed orbital flight. They watched one of three television sets in the home.

Mrs. Glenn did not choose to face the battery of newsmen, photographers and television cameras until she was certain how the story would end.

What family members had to say as the space capsule spun around the world remained pretty much a confidential matter.

But just before the blast-off, Mrs. Glenn commented:

"I know John is really smiling now."

Although everyone remained outwardly calm as would befit the family of an astronaut, Mr. Erwin felt the tension mount as the blast-off came.

"We were all very excited," he said. "Everything looked so good and everybody was so radiant."

"Everyone remained quiet with his own thoughts just then. I'm sure there were prayers, but no oral ones."

"My own feeling was one of real humility, profound gratitude and absolute assurance. I could tell the others felt the same. Everyone was confident."

"The Glenn family have a very fundamental faith, not only spiritual, but faith in all the people connected with the project and faith in John. You can't help but feel it."

In spirit at least, the children, were with their famous father as he sped around the earth, his voice coming through to them loud and clear. Both the children followed the course with charts and a stopwatch, tracking the Friendship VII every mile of the way.

Mrs. Ida Mai Miller, one of... (continued on another page)



WASHINGTON (AP)—President Kennedy has returned from a two-day tour of major space installations, determined the United States will be the first in space and have a man on the moon by 1970.

The President also made clear during the exhaustive inspection tour ending late Wednesday at the McDonnell Aircraft plant in St. Louis, that he intends to press his challenge to Russia to reserve outer space for peaceful purposes.

At the plant Kennedy got a close-up view of the work being done on Gemini spacecraft designed to take an American to the moon and back. He chose the city, site of the manned spacecraft center, for his only formal speech.

Speaking to 50,000 people under a boiling sun in Rice University Stadium, the president declared:

"The eyes of the world and its restless millions now look up and out to space, to the moon and the planets beyond. And we have vowed that they shall not see it governed by a hostile flag of conquest, but by a banner of peace."

Promising that outer space will not be filled with weapons of mass destruction, Kennedy said, "The vows of this nation can only be fulfilled if we in this nation are first—and therefore we intend to be first."

Of this nation's lunar ambitions, Kennedy said: "We choose to go to the moon this decade." This, said Kennedy, is a challenge we intend to win."

Kennedy also gave short talks to officers and employes [*sic*] at the spacecraft center, again at St. Louis and Tuesday at the Army and space agency installations Huntsville, Ala., and Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Those were his occasions to speak. The rest of the time he spent listening, seldom commenting to government and industry rocketry specialists.

Kennedy not only received their analyses and advice but got the feel of how it is to ride a space capsule by climbing into a three-man Apollo model at the Houston center with astronaut Donald (Deke) Slayton.

The purpose of Kennedy's survey was to familiarize himself with operations in the space program and to gather fundamental information in advance of preparing his space budget proposal for 1963-64. He has said that space expenditures are bound to rise above the current budget of \$5.4 billion.

Unmanned Flight Hailed As Step to Landing on the Moon

By Howard Benedict

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., May 28 (AP) — America's Apollo man-to-the-moon test flight program rocketed to an impressive start today when a Saturn I super-booster propelled into orbit an unmanned model of the lunar spaceship.

The mighty Saturn I, the world's largest known rocket, registered its sixth straight test flight success in hurling the "boilerplate" Apollo capsule into an orbit ranging from 123 to 140 miles above the earth.

Both rocket and spacecraft are early models of hardware that is expected to boost three-man Apollo teams into earth orbits starting in 1966, to practice for moon landings planned for 1969.

Officials Hail Flight

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration hailed the success as a brilliant beginning for the Apollo program. The price tag on today's launching was more than \$20 million, including \$17 million for the Saturn I.

George Mueller, NASA's associate administrator for manned space flights, reported "the success adds to our confidence in meeting our goal of landing men on the moon in this decade."

Wernher von Braun, director of the Marshall Space Flight Center, maker of the Saturn rocket.

called the flight "a very clean one" and said excellent radio data were received throughout.

Major goals of the flight are to further qualify the Saturn I, verify structural compatibility of the rocket and spacecraft during a jarring trip through the atmosphere, and evaluate a new guidance system of the same type that will steer astronauts on the path of the moon.

Flawless Performance

Preliminary data indicate flawless performance by the mammoth booster. The first stage has a cluster of eight engines, generating 1.5 million pounds of thrust. The second stage, powered by high-energy liquid hydrogen, delivers a 90,000-pound thrust.

Because of the test nature of the flight, no effort was made to separate the Apollo craft from the burned out second stage and an instrument package. The three sections—80 feet long, and weighing 37,300 pounds—orbited together.

There is no plan to recover the satellite, which is expected to circle the earth for about 4½ days before being burned up by atmospheric friction.

Persons in areas over which the satellite passes at dawn and dusk should be able to spot it shining as brightly as the evening star, Venus.

The satellite is the second heaviest ever sent into space. On Jan. 29, the Saturn I made its first two-stage test flight, and put a 37,700-pound load into orbit. This is nearly three times heavier than the previous Russian record holder.



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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1965

Year 1965, Vol. 40
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Editorial Page
TEN CENTS



ASTRONAUT EDWARD H. WHITE, 2D, walks in space in a color photograph made by James A. McDivitt from the Gemini 4 capsule. Big nose to White pronounced the "combined effort" which

69th St. Link
Studied by PTC
And Red Arrow

One-Vehicle Rides
Considered; No
Fare Cuts Planned

By PHILIP FINE
Of The Bulletin Staff
The combination of bus and railroads as a means of getting around Philadelphia has been studied by the Pennsylvania Transportation Commission and the Philadelphia Transportation Authority, and Morris H. Taylor, Jr., Red Arrow president, announced yesterday.

PTC President Albert G. Luria confirmed that no immediate action will be taken on street, subway and elevated lines, but the two agencies are working on the problem.

Red Arrow said that if the findings of the present study were favorable, passengers would have more choices in getting around from Norristown, Villanova, Chestnut Hill, Bryn Mawr, Ardmore and other stations this summer.

Other Considerations

Taylor and the following

other factors also are being

studied:

• Express bus service be-

tween Center and Dilworth

stations and the airport via Lancaster Avenue.

• Two new express bus lines via Germantown Avenue and the Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

• Taylor and Luria did not say what the new service would cost.

• The commission will re-

view its fare structure.

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Guerillas Rip Into U.S. Camp, Kill Some GIs

First Passengers Land
By Automatic Pilot

Nearby Town
Also Taken
In Assault

Eighty-eight passengers land at London Airport, home of the British Royal Air Force, after they stepped from the plane just minutes after it had been passengers to be landed by guerrilla guerilla.

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June 10, 1965



Gold's Stadium Panel To Seek a Compromise

Three prominent business leaders are meeting with city Council and Mayor Frank Rizzo to discuss ways to enter the sports stadium into the city's budget. The group includes Mayor Rizzo, Philadelphia Mayor Joseph L. Bruno, and members of the City Council and the city's economic committee, and includes Rep. John W. McCormack, D-Mass., who has been instrumental in the negotiations.

The committee will meet for the second time today at the office of the City Councilman, Rep. P. M. O'Rourke, chairman of the Select Committee on Education.

It will take place following a meeting of the committee's legislative subcommittee on education, which will be held at the City Hall Rotunda at 1 p.m.

It was arranged, one source said, that the deal will be worked out by the end of the day.

Four Others Named

Four other names were mentioned with Bruno, O'Rourke, McCormack and Rizzo: Sen. George V. McGovern, D-S.D.; Rep. John W. McCormack, D-Mass.; Rep. John W. McCormack, D-Mass.; and Rep. John W. McCormack, D-Mass.

Philadelphia's Movers and Shakers: No. 5

An Idea Becomes the Pride of a City, But It Takes Teamwork and Energy

By JOHN G. MCDEVITT

Of The Bulletin Staff

Philadelphia's idea of a team effort to build a better city has become a reality.

The fact is, although the city has been a leader in the field of urban renewal, Philadelphia has not been able to do it alone. It has been able to do it with the help of other cities, states and even foreign countries.

Philadelphia's idea of a team effort to build a better city has become a reality.

Heroes' Welcome Given Astronauts in Florida

Jacksonville, Fla., last Friday evening gave a hero's welcome to the Gemini 4 astronauts, James A. McDivitt and Edward H. White, II, who had just completed their first spacewalk.

After a 17-hour stay in the capsule, the two astronauts had just completed their first spacewalk.

They had traveled 100 miles above the Earth, 200 miles above the Moon, and 100 miles above the Sun.

Their flight, which began at 10:23 a.m. EST, ended at 5:53 p.m. EST.

Their return to Earth was delayed by a technical problem with the capsule's heat shield.

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ASTRONAUT EDWARD H. WHITE, 2D, walks in space in a color photograph made by James A. McDivitt from the Gemini 4 capsule. Bag next to White contained the "umbilical cord" which connected him with the orbiting spacecraft. White holds the oxygen-powered space gun he used to propel himself outside the spacecraft. Camera is mounted on top of the gun.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 10—(UPI)—Astronauts James A. McDivitt and Edward H. White, 2d, returned home from space and the sea today, and to the cheers of thousands set foot on land for the first time since they soared into space one week ago.

All smiles and looking healthy and relaxed, the astronauts waved to a crowd of more than 3,000 persons as they strode down the gangplank of the carrier USS Wasp and onto a red carpet at the Mayport Naval Air Station near here.

A band played "Happy Birthday," in honor of McDivitt, who was 36 today, then went into "Around the World in 80 Days."

Greeted by Governor

Gov. Haydon Burns presented the astronauts with a plaque of the great seal of Florida and told them:

"Welcome to terra firma, welcome back to the United States and welcome to the great state of Florida."

Burns said he welcomed the Gemini fliers on behalf of the [sic] all the "little people."

White replied, "Thank you very much for mentioning the little people. They are the ones

who made our flight possible."

It was the first public welcome for the astronauts since they were hurled aloft one week ago today to spend four days in space. They were plucked from the Atlantic Monday and taken aboard the Wasp to undergo a series of medical tests and debriefings.

Brief Stopover

McDivitt and White, clad in blue Air Force flight suits, were on the ground only about ten minutes, speaking briefly to the governor, before they walked farther along the red carpet and boarded a twin-engine jet waiting to take them to Houston and their wives, children and parents.

"Thank you," both men replied to Burns when he presented them with the plaque. The governor added to McDivitt: "Happy birthday."

Capsule on Deck

"We got started here in Florida and ironically we ended up here," McDivitt said, referring to the launching of their flight from Cape Kennedy.

The Gemini 4 capsule, the astronauts home in space during their four-day flight, was visible on the desk of the carrier... (continued on another page)



BURNED TO DEATH– Astronauts Virgil Grissom, Edward White and Roger Chaffee were killed Friday night when a fire engulfed their Apollo spacecraft during a launch pad test at Cape Kennedy. The three Apollo One astronauts are shown in a photo made Tuesday, Jan. 17. (UPI Telephoto)

CAPE KENNEDY (UPI) – America's first three Apollo astronauts were killed Friday night when a flash fire trapped them in their moonship during a launch pad test.

Veteran astronaut Virgil (Gus) Grissom, 40; Edward H. White, 36, the nation's first spacewalker and Roger Chaffee, 31, were killed in the tragedy.

They were the first U.S. astronauts, and as far as is known the first in the world, to die in the attempt to conquer space.

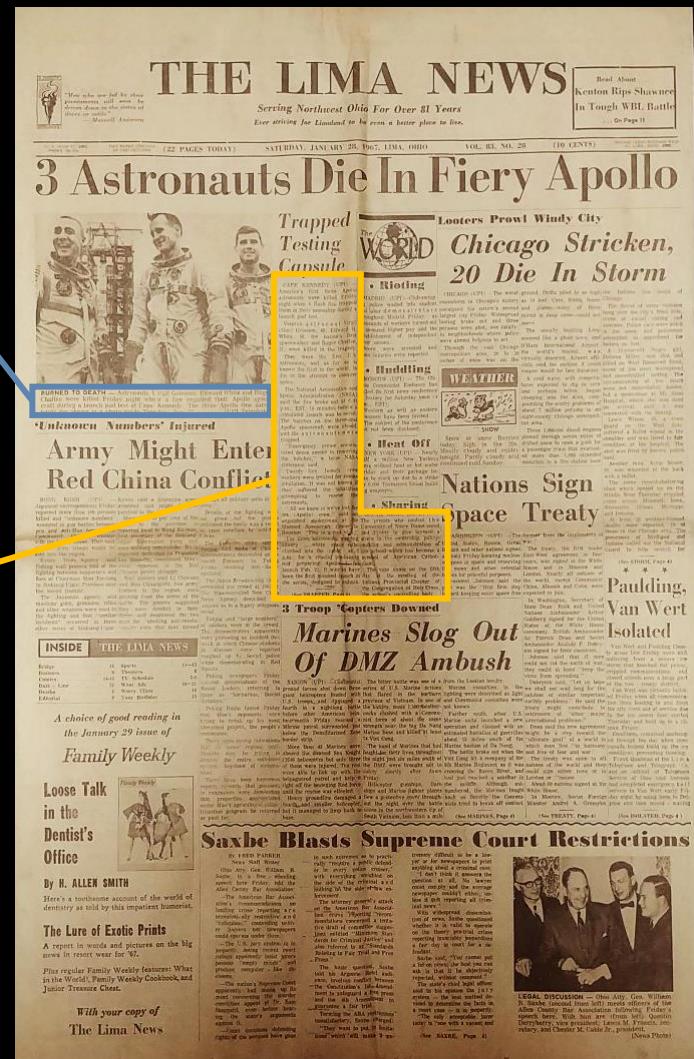
The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said the fire broke out at 6:31 p.m., EST, 10 minutes before a simulated launch was to occur. The hatches on the three-seat Apollo spacecraft were closed and the astronauts were trapped.

"Emergency crews encountered dense smoke in removing the hatches," a terse NASA statement said.

Twenty-five launch crew workers were treated for smoke inhalation. It was not known if they suffered the inhalation attempting to rescue the astronauts.

"All we know is we've lost the 204 (Apollo) crew," said an anguished spokesman at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston. "This is a bad blow."

The three astronauts wearing silvery-white space suits, climbed into the cabin at 2 p.m., for a crucial pre-launch test preparing Apollo 1 for launch Feb. 21. It was to have been the first manned launch in the series, designed to culmin... (continued on another page)



Raps D.A. At Hearing
Mrs. Mamon's
Lawyer Asks
For Evidence

By CHARLES F. MCGUIRE
Courier Times Staff Writer

Mrs. Mary Mamon's defense counsel Edward C. Connolly, yesterday asked Bucks County Court to grant him an adjournment to file a motion to dismiss the charges against his client.

Connolly had been called as a witness in the defense case, but he had been subpoenaed by Clark, who has not conveniently replied to a full of particular adjournment request.

He said he received subpoenas on his appearance in preparing for Mrs. Mamon's trial.

Partial Answer

Connolly told the five judges in criminal court to wait two hours for the hearing to begin after he had talked with Clark and Judge Paul R. Shaffer and Judge S. Grinn, received a partial answer in another panel.

The defense lawyer, however, took his position, Connolly said that without full disclosure there is no presumption of innocence.

He also denied politics of the Supreme Court supreme court of the province of Rule 214 on criminal procedure.

Overall

President Judge Edward G. Romeo said: "It seems to me what you are asking for is too much."

Connolly could not believe that an every capital case there should be full disclosure of all evidence, he said, adding that it would be specific and not understandable.

Clark in his argument said Rule 214 is the appropriate rule of law, but he said the defense must be based on exceptional circumstances.

"We don't want to be unfair to the defendant," Clark remarked. "We think we have given him [Connolly] everything to which he entitled."

Blow Out

Mrs. Mamon is accused on the March 21, 1967 homicide slaying of John Lawrence Mulligan, 21, of Levittown, during the final hearing of Mrs. Mamon's Capital Trial and a judgment was rendered.

Clark said only guilty and not guilty.

It is unusual for defendants to appear simultaneously in criminal and civil trials, Clark said, and on the nature of the evidence, "The several rule like practice of the defendant,"

Among the many Connolly motions copies of an anonymous incriminating letter involving the killing of Mulligan were filed in criminal court on March 21, 1967, when two men taken into custody for the slaying attempted to withdraw their names from the indictment.

Connolly and the defense would have some relation to nothing, he explained. He recommended Page D, Col. H.

Good Evening

Astronauts are back safe and sound.

New thing about these orbital trips is that the astronauts themselves aren't writing for you.

The three men apply for summer vacation embarks after landing upside down and sitting a bit.

New York still under siege with the police, repairing rock and clearing debris, the soldiers continue out the frozen thoroughfares a slowdown and other groups waiting their turn.

The Courier Times broke new ground yesterday in supporting a Democratic bid for president. It was the first time in the history of this newspaper.

Take any good voter, the Courier Times will say, and you can find the most fervent and the most zealous than going across the line for any party.

It's a new era and one everyone in Lower Bucks will profit from.

(Also a new era is ending a sentence in a preposition. Check above.)

In Baltimore, after ten long years, former Johnny Unitas is off again. All three of his games were forced into overtime.

Here in Philadelphia, New Sound Brothers them down in the other side.

Advice to men over 40: Sleep an hour and a third refrigeration.

Advertisement in first period, when young children least money parents should be told the facts of life.

Courier Bucks County Times

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II-DAY TRIP ENDS IN ATLANTIC

'7' Lands Safely Upside-Down



WAITS FOR RESCUE — Astronaut



Walter Schirra gets out of the Apollo capsule. Eugene Cernan stands by. (UPI Radiophoto)

Eugene Cernan gets out of the capsule. (UPI Radiophoto)

Most Successful Spaceflight Over For U.S.



LONG DISTANCE — President Johnson, right, and Apollo 7 Spacecraft Commander Walter Schirra on a TV set while he talks to Schirra from the White House today.

The President congratulated the crew of Apollo 7 on the "success" of their spaceflight and told them "your fellow countrymen are happy to welcome you home." (UPI Photo)

The President, who had been informed by the astronauts that they had made a successful landing, told them "you did a great job throughout the flight."

After long deliberations in the last days of the voyage, the crew of the Apollo 7 spaceflight decided to land in the Atlantic Ocean rather than in the Pacific Ocean, where they had originally planned to land.

On Oct. 21 launch on a journey around the moon by passing the Moon three times, the crew had a hard time getting the ship into "mated" orbit.

It's great to be back, and now the astronauts are looking forward to a special dinner at the White House.

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WAITS FOR BUDDIES — Astronaut Water [sic] Cunningham sits in a liferaft as paramedics wait for Donn Eisele and Walter Schirra to get out of the Apollo 7 following the spacecraft's splashdown. (UPI Radiophotos)

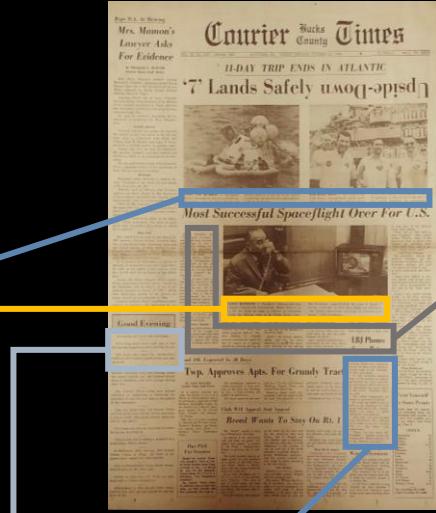
JOB WELL DONE — The crew of the USS Essex (background) gives astronauts (from left) Walter Schirra, Donn Eisele and Walter Cunningham a round of applause as they satand on the deck of the carrier following the splashdown.

LONG DISTANCE — President Johnson watches Apollo 7. Spacecraft Commander Walter Schirra on a TV set while he talks to Schirra by telephone from the Cabinet room of the White House today. The President congratulated the crew of Apollo 7 on the "triumph" of their spaceflight and told them "our fellow countrymen are happy to welcome you home." (UPI Telephoto)

Astronauts are back safe and sound.

Nice thing about these orbit trips is that the customs inspectors aren't waiting for you.

The three may apply for submariners' emblems after landing upside down and sinking a bit.



ABOARD USS ESSEX (UPI) — The Apollo 7 astronauts received telephoned congratulations on the desk of this recovery carrier today on the "triumph" of their spaceflight.

"In this universal gladness there is the making for human partnership for space technology and science which will serve as instruments for man's peace in the world," President Johnson said.

"Our fellow countrymen are happy to welcome you home...We salute the three of you as well as the thousands of your space team led by Mr. (James) Webb and others in great admiration and affection.

"And when you have finished your debriefings Mrs. Johnson and I hope to receive you and talk to you about your experiences."

"Thank you very much, Mr. President," replied spacecraft commander Walter Schirra. "It is our pleasure and honor."

By Al Rossiter Jr. UPI Space Writer

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI) — Apollo 7's three astronauts rode back to earth in a pink cloud of fire today triumphantly ending the "perfect" 11-day spaceflight that shattered the barriers between man and the moon.

Walter Schirra, Donn Eisele and Walt Cunningham landed upside down in the Atlantic Ocean 1,100 miles east of Cape Kennedy at 7:12 a.m. EDT, only a "little fatigued" by their marathon journey.

Nearly an hour later, unshaken by the topsy-turvy landing of a frantic 15-minute search through fog and rain to find them, the astronauts stepped onto the deck of the carrier Essex, headed for a quick medical checkup, shaves an a steak-and-eggs breakfast.

"It's great to be back," said Schirra. Doctors reported the astronauts were unharmed by the effect of re-entry and the colds that plagued them throughout the flight.

"Perfect Mission"

After long deliberations in the last days of the voyage, the astronauts came back with their helmets off so they could clear their ears against the rising pressure, avoiding burst eardrums.

The 4.5-million-mile, 163-orbit flight was "just a perfect mission," the most successful America has ever flown, said Apollo program head Lt. Gen. San Phillips. It virtually assured clearance for Apollo 8's Dec. 21 launch on a journey around the moon by proving the Apollo ships "mature" enough to take men on the 500,000-mile roundtrip flight.

Apollo 7 set several records, chiefly that for the most manhours in space. The spacecraft, charred by the searing heat of reentry, was hoisted gently aboard the Essex.

"The mission went beautifully," said Schirra. He did nearly all the talking—which was very little—after he and his crew reached the Essex.

first shave since launch morning Oct. 11—Schirra sat down to a steak and eggs breakfast. Cunningham was so hungry and tired of the dehydrated space food they had lived on for 11 days, that he had part of his medical exam while eating.

"They told us they were a little fatigued," said James Robert Winfree, head of the three-man team of divers who reached the spaceship first.

"They didn't look tired at all. They looked pretty good."

Call From President

The astronauts, during the medical briefings, got the traditional telephone call from President Johnson, who said "we salute the three of you...in great admiration and affection."

Cigars were lighted at mission control and George Low, head of spacecraft development said "we've accomplished 101 per cent of the flight objectives."

Apollo 7 was visible through breaks in the early morning overcast as it hurtled over the U.S. Gulf Coast. "It looked like an orange basketball, fiery with a vapor trail," said one witness.

"We're riding a pink cloud," cried Schirra as friction from the ship's 17,000-mile-an-hour speed built a cocoon of fire around it.

A 19-piece Navy band, awaiting hem on the Essex thundered through a two-minute rendition of "Anchors Aweigh," "Air Force March" and "California, Here I Come"—for the civilian Cunningham—and had just swung into "Everything's Coming Up Roses" when the astronauts went for the medical checkups.

Two hours after Apollo 7 hit the Atlantic, a hoist swung it aboard the Essex.

Plans Retirement

It was the third, and probably final, space voyage for the 45-year-old Schirra, commander of Apollo 7 who plan retirement...(continued on another page)

WHIRLING AROUND MOON—The Apollo 8 astronauts today fired their main engine to brake their spacecraft and dropped into an orbit around the moon. Ten such orbits are planned before they head for home.



By HOWARD BENEDICT

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP)—The Apollo 8 astronauts swept today into an orbit around the moon and as they gazed back at their troubled home planet, a quarter-million miles away, flight commander Frank Borman offered a Christmas-time prayer of peace.

"Show us what each one of us can do to set forward the coming day of universal peace," Borman said with great sincerity [sic] as Apollo 8 raced through its third of 10 planned orbits around the moon.

Borman, a lay reader at St. Christopher Episcopal Church in League City, Tex., explained he originally had planned to give the prayer at Christmas services in the church.

He asked Mission Control to pass on a recording of the prayer for delivery at services tonight.

"I was supposed to lay read tonight," he

explained, "but I couldn't quite make it."

Borman read the prayer about five hours after he, Navy Capt. James A. Lovell Jr. and Air Force Maj. William A. Anders joined the ranks of history's premier explorers [sic] at 4:59 a.m. EST when they fired Apollo 8 into a perfect lunar orbit.

They reported the moon looked like dirty sand and televised startling pictures of a wild and wondrous lunar terrain.

Borman said the prayer not only was for St. Christopher, but "actually to people everywhere." It read:

"Give us O, God, the vision which can see Thy love in the world in spite of human failure.

"Give us the faith to trust the goodness in spite of our ignorance and weakness.

"Give us the knowledge that we may continue to pray with understanding hearts, and show us what each of us can do to set forward the coming day of universal peace."

The Apollo 8 commander had indicated before the flight that he would make an appropriate Christmas-time gesture from space. He is expected to join with Lovell and Anders for an other Christmas commemoration during a television program tonight.

As they circled the moon, long a goal of man's dreams, the astronauts gazed in astonishment at a sight never before seen by man—the backside of the moon that constantly hides itself from earth.

It was akin to Columbus sighting the New World, Balboa staring down at the Pacific or De Gama rounding the Cape of Good Hope. It was Jules Verne, Buck Rogers and Flash Gordon, all wrapped up in a neat Christmas package for the adventure-lovers of the world.

The astronauts then zipped around to the front side to beam to earth dramatic pictures, accompanied by a vivid word description.

The engine fired them into an initial orbit ranging [sic] from 69 to 193 miles high. A second firing

during the third lunar orbit circularized the path at about 70 miles above the surface.

About the same time, Apollo 8 swept past the halfway point of the planned mission of six days and three [sic] hours.

"It looks like plaster of paris, or sort of grayish beach sand," was Lovell's first impression of this alien celestial body that has awed man since his beginning.

Two and one-half hours later, the astronauts flashed the scene to home television sets with the same camera that Monday had relayed pictures of the earth from 200,000 miles away.

The bright reflection of the sun drilled some of the features, but viewers could not help but be caught up in the excitement of seeing pictures beamed live by three adventurers 230,000 miles from their home planet.

Earthlings were treated to a bleak, barren landscape of crater-pocked plains, boulder-strewn, plateaus and rugged mountains.

It looked like a most inhospitable place, a scene of desolation more complete than any Sahara. As Anders handled the camera for the 12-minute telecast from an altitude of about 150 miles, he described the surface as "whitish-gray, like dirty beach sand with lots of footprints in it."

Naming unnamed craters after astronauts, including themselves, Anders turned lunar tour guide with such descriptions as:

"We're passing over crater Borman right now. Lovell's right next to it and Anders right next to it."

The television was beamed after Apollo 8 a tiny speck in limitless space, whirled through its second of ten planned orbits of the moon.

Each pass takes about two hours.

The spacecraft was injected initially into an orbit ranging from 69 to 193 miles above the surface.

The astronauts are to shoot themselves out of orbit at 1:06 a.m. Wednesday and start the 58-hour return to earth.

The momentous orbit insertion climaxed a 69 hour journey that started Saturday at Cape Kennedy in which the astronauts, like three wise men of the past, guided themselves toward a bright object in the heavens.

After a suspenseful 36 minutes in which the astronauts were out of contact behind the moon where they executed the orbit maneuver, Mission Control Center excitedly announced:

"We've got it! We've got it Apollo 8 is in lunar orbit."

After a check to make certain all systems were working, the control center asked:

"What does the old moon look like?"

Navigator Lovell replied:

"The moon is essentially gray. No color...The Sea of Fertility doesn't stand out as well here as it does on earth...We're getting quite a bit of contrast as we approach the terminator."

The terminator is the line between darkness and light on the moon.

He added that the view was very good and that it was easy to pick out landmarks.

Chart Landmarks

Charting landmarks on the surface to guide future moon-landing astronauts is a major goal of the flight.

As Apollo 8 passed north of the craters Colombo and Guttenberg, Anders reported "very good detail...they're very visible."

Gazing down on a landscape of crater-pocked plains, boulder-strewn plateaus and rugged mountains, Lovell reported on the great number of craters.

Rounded Craters

"The craters are all rounded off," he said. "There's quite a few of them. Many of them look like, especially the round ones, look like they've been hit by meteorites or projectiles of some sort. The walls of the craters... (continued on another page)

Cape Kennedy (AP)—Here are the men who will fly the Apollo 9 space missions, last voyage before the historic landing of United States astronauts on the moon.

Spacecraft commander James A. McDivitt, 39-year-old Air Force colonel. A veteran of 145 combat missions during the Korean war, he was named as astronaut in 1962 and commanded the four-day flight of Gemini 4 in 1965.

Command module pilot: David R. Scott, 36, Air Force colonel. One of the third group of astronauts named in 1963, he rode the Gemini 8 spacecraft which performed the first successful docking of vehicles in space.

Lunar module pilot: Russell L. Schweickart, 33, a civilian on his first space flight.

Cape Kennedy (AP)—"My impression when I first saw the LEM," said Air Force Col. James A. McDivitt, commander of Apollo 9, "was 'Holy Moses, we're really going to fly that thing in space?'"

"That thing" is the lunar module which is expected to carry two astronauts to the surface of the moon in July.

"I wouldn't give you two dollars a day for a room in it," commented McDivitt.

CREW AND ROCKET—The Apollo 9 astronauts, partially dressed for their flight, pause at space center with rocket. From left, Russell Schweickart, David Scott and James McDivitt.



Cape Kennedy, Fla. (AP)—Here are the facts and figures on the Apollo 9 launching:

ASTRONAUTS—Air Force Col. James A. McDivitt, 39, and Air Force Col. David R. Scott, 36, and civilian Russell L. Schweickart, 33.

PURPOSE—Orbit the earth to qualify all pieces of Apollo hardware, including first manned test of lunar module designed to land two men on the moon. Rendezvous and docking exercises between lunar module and Apollo 9 command module and a two hour space walk by Schweickart.

FLIGHT DURATION—9 days, 22 hours, 47 minutes.

ROCKET—Three-stage Saturn 5, which with Apollo spacecraft stands 363 feet tall. The world's most powerful booster, with first stage thrust of 7.7 million pounds.

COST OF MISSION—Saturn 5, \$185 million; lunar module, \$41 million; launch operations, including recovery forces, \$59 million. Total: \$340 million.

Cape Kennedy (AP)—The Apollo 9 astronauts rode the awesome power of a Saturn 5 super-rocket into earth orbit today to start a planned 10-day mission that could clear the way for two Americans to land on the moon in June or July.

Cape Kennedy (AP)—The three Apollo 9 astronauts, cured of their colds, slipped into the cockpit of their spaceship today, ready to rocket into earth orbit to test the spidery craft designed to land men on the moon on a later flight.

The countdown ticked smoothly toward the planned 11 A.M. blastoff as Air Force Col. James A. McDivitt and David R. Scott and Russell L. Schweickart, civilian, secured themselves in the cabin couches atop a mammoth Saturn 5 rocket.

Threelayers [sic] of clouds hovered over Cape Kennedy, but the space agency said there was ample ceiling and visibility for the launching.

To Test LEM

During 10 earth-circling days, the astronauts are to test thoroughly the lunar module, LEM, the fragile, spindly-legged moon landing ship.

If they succeed, they could clear the way for two Americans to land on the moon in June or July. If the LEM does not work, the United States lunar timetable could receive a severe setback.

McDivitt, Scott and Schweickart were up at 5:45 A.M. for a medical examination and the traditional flight day breakfast of steak, scrambled eggs, toast, coffee and orange juice.

Dr. Charles A. Berry reported no signs of the colds that had delayed the flight three days.

Schweickart asked to take a motion sickness pill and Berry said it was okay.

Donned Spacesuits

The astronauts donned their white spacesuits with bubble tops. As they left their crew quarters they waved and smiled at several hundred space center workers who cheered and wished them good luck.

Their departure was delayed 15 minutes because the launching crew fell slightly behind in loading the huge rocket with tons of fuel.

The spaceman traveled the 5 miles to the launching pad in an air-conditioned van and took an elevator up 320 feet to the spacecraft level.

The spacecraft hatch was sealed at 9:1 A.M. and the cockpit was pressurized.

The \$340 million launching was delayed three days while...(continued on another page)

Majestic Prince
out of Belmont
(Page 17)

The Gazette

191st YEAR

36 PAGES

MONTRÉAL, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1969

FINAL

PRICE



Air Canada can fly tomorrow if agreement ratified

By F. T. COLLIER

Air Canada announced it could have its planes flying tomorrow following resolution of a dispute over payment of the 30-day strike by 1,000 maintenance workers belonging to the International Association of Machinists.

N.B. joy-ride

PM goes supersonic on tour

By JAMES FERRARO

GATINEAU — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's supersonic tour of New Brunswick and Quebec yesterday was aimed at getting the last省 of the country to co-operate in the federal election campaign.

The day started bright in Fredericton, where Mr. Trudeau stopped to meet with the mayor and the mayor, and the minister, among others.

Trudeau then headed west to Moncton, where he met with the mayor and the mayor, and the minister, among others.

After a short stop in Miramichi, Mr. Trudeau continued to Fredericton, where he met with the mayor and the mayor, and the minister, among others.

Mr. Trudeau then headed west to Fredericton, where he met with the mayor and the mayor, and the minister, among others.

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Today's Gazette





CAPE KENNEDY—(UPI)—Apollo 10 hurtled away yesterday on its lonely mission to skim over the craters of the moon, the last daring test for a lunar landing this summer. Its three astronauts beamed back brilliant and unprecedented color television pictures of the earth, hanging 26,000 miles away like a blue and white ball.

"Just for the record, it looks like a pretty fair place to live," said astronaut Eugene Cernan of the home planet.

Turning their tiny color camera out the window of their spacecraft, the astronauts showed the entire western hemisphere wrapped in clouds, with the brilliant blue of the oceans studded with pale orange land masses.

Then they switched to a long lens which filled the screen and zeroed in clearly on the Rocky Mountains, New Orleans and even "the smog over Los Angeles."

Cernan, 35, command pilot Thomas Stafford,

38, and navigator John Young, 38, thundered into orbit from Cape Kennedy at 12:49 p.m., then fired their rockets again, left the earth orbit and headed for the moon at 24,000 miles per hour.

Their aim was so precise flight controllers decided to cancel a scheduled midcourse correction at 12:22 a.m. today. Instead, they planned to make a scheduled second course correction at 3:22 p.m. today do the job.

Apollo 10 provided the final dress rehearsal for the Apollo 11 manned landing on the moon in July. Stafford and Cernan will orbit the moon in the four-legged lunar lander and descent within 10 miles of its surface on Thursday.

The astronauts turned on their color television camera twice—once to show the maneuver in which they pulled their fragile lunar landing craft out of the Saturn rocket stage which carried it into space.

Two hours later, Cernan aimed the camera out

the window at earth.

The earth came in with spectacular clarity. Part of the lunar lander hooked up nose-to-nose with the spacecraft, showed in the foreground.

It was a brilliant feat that electrified millions of TV viewers around the world.

"See the Rocky Mountains sticking out there?"

Cernan radioed to ground controllers at the Manned Spacecraft Center at Houston. "There's Baja California. I can't tell if you have any smog (at Houston). But Alaska's pretty well socked in.

"There's cloud cover over...the northeast part of Canada. I can see New England and they have a low pressure area...that brown spot is the Rocky Mountains—you can see them running down into New Mexico and up into Colorado."

For 13 minutes the astronauts zoomed in for closeups and back for panoramas of the earth, against the black night of space—what Cernan called the blackest black that you could ever conceive."

Then they pulled back for one last shot of the earth in its entirety.

"It's just sitting out in the middle of nowhere," Cernan said. "It's unbelievable."

The astronauts seemed perfectly at home in their command ship nicknamed "Charley Brown" and ready to experiment with the lunar lander they christened "Snoopy."

The first transmission, showing the lunar lander, its legs folder and carefully stowed in the open-ended S4b rocket stage, was also astonishingly clear. Viewers on the ground got to watch as Stafford eased the spaceship up close for docking.

"Slam, snap and we're there," said Stafford as Apollo 10 linked gently with the lunar lander, watched by millions on television.

An hour later, 14,000 miles from earth, Apollo 10 backed away from the rocket's third stage, pulling the lunar lander...(continued on another page)



HOUSTON—(UPI)—Voices from space tell the story of Apollo 10.

Veteran Astronaut John W. Young: "Just like old times. It's beautiful up here."

Astronaut Eugene A. Cernan on launch: "What a ride, what a ride."

Cernan on the view: "Fantastic, just fantastic."

Thomas P. Stafford after the rocket's first stage was dropped off:

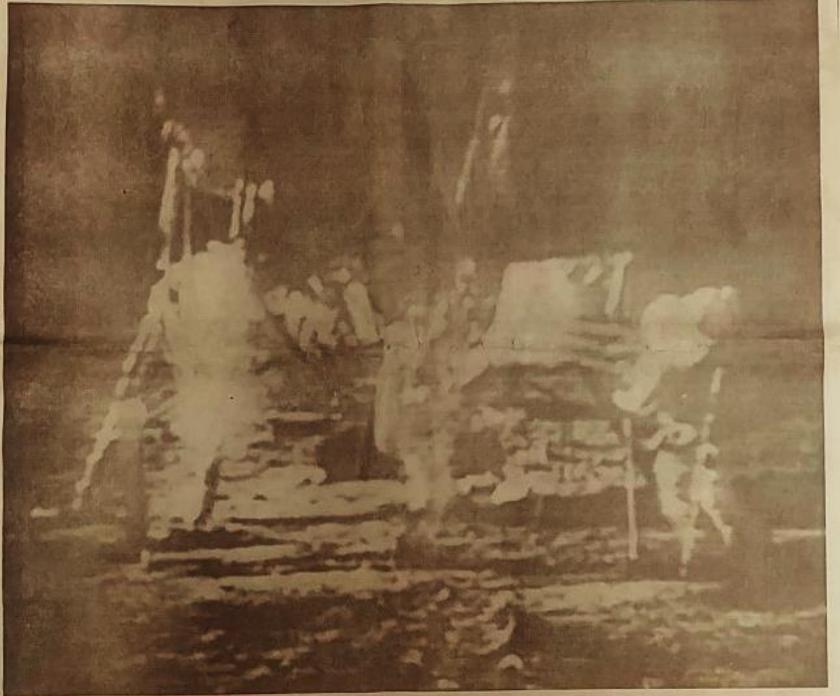
"Man, that staging was quite a sequence."

Young, referring to the same jolt: "Babe, you ain't seen nothing until you've seen that S 1-C stage...It's real smooth between the start and the end of its burn."

Stafford: "We feel real good in here."

July 20, 1969

MAN WALKS ON MOON



Astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin plant American flag on the moon at 11:46 p.m. (AP)

World Gets Guided Tour: 'Beautiful, Magnificent Desolation'

"OK Houston, I'm on the porch."

* * *

"I'm at the foot of the ladder."

* * *

"That's one small step for a man, but one giant leap for mankind."

* * *

"The surface is fine and powdered, like powdered charcoal to the soles of my boot . . . I can see my footprints in the boot in the fine particles."

"I only go in a fraction of an inch, an eighth of an inch."

* * *

"Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful. A magnificent desolation."

Two men from the planet Earth landed on the surface of the Moon at 11:41 E.D.T. Sunday, July 20, 1969.

It brought the dawn of a new era in the evolution of man.

The first human footprint on lunar soil was made five hours after the landing by Neil A. Armstrong, a civilian from the United States of America. The time, 16:04:01 p.m., July 20, 1969.

Watching him at the historic moment was Edward E. Aldrin Jr., an Air Force lieutenant colonel.

"Isn't it nice we might see some purple rocks?"

"Did you find purple 'nicks'?"

"Yup."

"It has a small beauty all of its own. It looks like the desert of the United States. It's different but it's very pretty out here."

* * *

"It's quite dark here in the shadow and quite hard for me to see where I'm stepping . . ."

"Looking up at the LM . . . I can see everything quite clearly . . . everything is very clearly visible."

* * *

"Put it in the pocket . . . got it . . . the sample is in the pocket . . ."

"I want to back up and partially close the hatch. Making sure not to lock it on my way out . . ."

July 21, 1969



"OK Houston, I'm on the porch."

* * *

"I'm at the foot of the ladder."

* * *

"That's one small step for a man, but one giant leap for mankind."

* * *

"The surface is fine and powdered, like powdered charcoal to the soles of my boot...I can see my footprints of my boot in the fine particles."

"I only go in a fraction of an inch, an eighth of an inch."

* * *

"Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful. A magnificent desolation."

Two men from the planet Earth landed on the surface of the Moon at 4.17.45 E.D.T., Sunday, July 20, 1969.

It brought the dawn of a new era in the evolution of man.

The first human imprint on lunar soil was made five hours after the landing by Neil A. Armstrong, a civilian from the United States of America. This time, 10:56.20 p.m., July 29, 1969.

Watching him at the historic moment was Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., an Air Force lieutenant colonel.

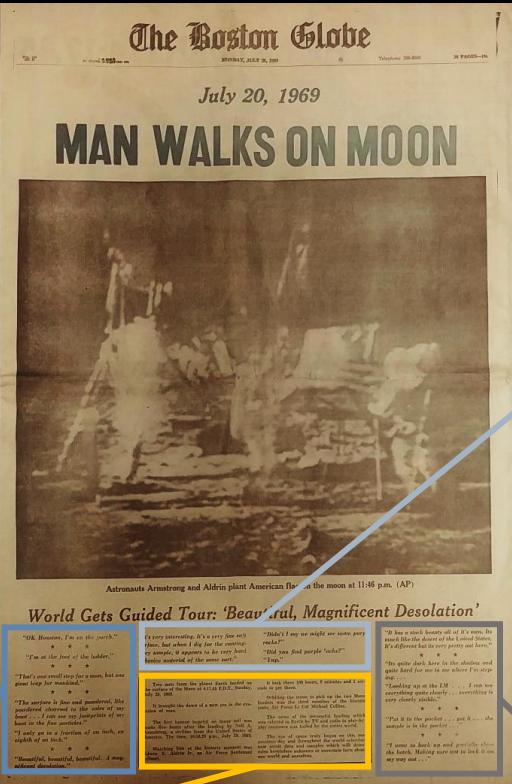
It took them 109 hours, 8 minutes and 5 seconds to

get there.

Orbiting the moon to pick up the two Moon landers was the third member of the historic team, Air Force Lt Col Michael Collins.

The news of the successful landing which was relayed to Earth by TV and radio in play-by-play sequence was hailed by the entire world.

The age of space truly began on this momentous day and throughout the world scientists now await data and samples which will determine heretofore unknown or uncertain facts about our world and ourselves.



"It's very interesting. It's very fine soft surface, but when I dig for the contingency sample, it appears to be very hard cohesive material of the same sort."

"Didn't I say we might see some purple rocks?"

"Did you find purple rocks?"

"Yup."

"It has a stark beauty all of its own. Its much like the desert of the United States. It's different but its very pretty out here."

* * *

"It's quite dark here in the shadow and quite hard for me to see where I'm stepping..."

"Looking up at the LM...I can see everything quite clearly...everything is very clearly visible."

* * *

"Put it in the pocket...got it...the sample is in the pocket..."

* * *

"I want to back up and partially close the hatch. Making sure not to lock it on my way out..."

ASTRONAUT NEIL ARMSTRONG, right, reads the inscription on the plaque signed by the three astronauts of Apollo 11 and President Nixon just before unveiling it after the two astronauts began their moon walk last night. Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin looks on as Armstrong reads the plaque. Photo was taken off a television screen at Goldstone Tracking Station in California. Millions watched the event on television sets kept operating late into the night. (UPI Telephoto)

By CAROL MORRISEY

Bleary-eyed and overwhelmed by the accomplishments of three American astronauts, Granite Staters arose this morning along with their countrymen to celebrate Moonday.

Discussions at breakfast tables and coffee shops throughout New Hampshire undoubtedly centered around the lunar landing, which has been termed by many as mankind's greatest achievement.

Most federal, state and municipal offices are closed today, although the majority of stores, factories and banks remain open.

In Manchester and other New Hampshire communities, American flags are flying on the streets and in the yards of persons who saw fit to commemorate the occasion.

Electricity bills in many homes will reflect the added...(continued on another page)



By EDWARD K. DELONG (UPI Space Writer)

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 splashdown in the Pacific Ocean Thursday morning.

Firing Scheduled 1:53 P.M.

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

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...(continued on another page)

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP)—Apollo 11 had history, uncertainty and danger, Apollo 12 had pure exuberance and excitement. So much that you almost forgot about the danger.

Across 240,000 miles of space you could almost picture Pete Conrad jumping up and down with joy as the lunar lander Intrepid bore down on the Ocean of Storms exactly the way it was supposed to.

Down Middle of Road

"There it is!" he shouted. "Son of a gun. Right down the middle of the road."

And Alan Bean, standing beside him reading out the computer's figures, joined in: "Outstanding!" Down, down, came the Intrepid. And the excitement mounted. Conrad like a kid seeing his first circus elephant.

"Hey, it's right down the center of the crater!" he yelled. The moon's horizon was coming up in the Intrepid's little windows.

"Forty-two," Bean said, calling out the degree of the ship's bearing. "Look out there."

Conrad again: "I can't believe it! Amazing! Fantastic!"

"Forty-two degrees," Bean said again. "Ride it in. Forty-two. We're passing 3,500 feet."

You're Go for Landing'

It seemed superfluous, but Mission Control had to say it: "Intrepid, Houston. You're go for landing."

"I just want to land to the right a little."

"Forty degrees, Pete, 40 degrees," said Bean.

"That's so fantastic, I can't believe it," Conrad said.

"We're at 2,000 feet," Bean again.

Then the dramatic final minutes, with Bean narrating:

"Thirty-eight, 38 degrees. 36 degrees. You're 1,200 feet, Pete. Thousand feet coming down at 30. You're looking good. Got 14 per cent fuel. Looks good out there, Babe, looks good."

Down, down came the Intrepid: 800 feet...680 feet...600...530. Bean counted them off.

"Four-seventy-one," he said. "You are all right. 426."

2 Airplane-Type Controls

It was the signal for Conrad to take over from the computers, his hand on two airplane-type controls.

"I got it," he said.

"Four hundred. You're at 366, Pete, 366. Okay."

"I gotta get over here to the right."

"You're at 330 feet," Bean said.

"Got lots of gas."

"Hey, look at that crater!" Bean shouted. "Right where it's supposed to be. Hey you're beautiful. Ten per cent, 257 feet coming down at 5 (feet per second), 250, coming down at 5. Hey, you're really maneuvering around."

Come on down, Pete. Okay. Ten per cent fuel, 200 feet, coming down at 3. You can come on down."

Down, down came the Intrepid.

Start the Clock'

"Start the clock," said Bean, "42 feet coming at 2...40 coming down at



2...Looking good. Watch the dust...31...30 feet...coming down Pete. You got plenty gas. Plenty gas. Hang in there."

"Thirty seconds," said Mission Control.

"Coming down at 2!" Bean was shouting again. "We've got it made. Come on it there, 24 feet. Contact lights!"

Two more men from earth were on the moon.

Now it was Conrad's turn again to yell...(continued on another page)

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP)—Two American astronauts made a bull's-eye landing on the moon today, raised their flag and conducted the most detailed exploration yet of the black, powdery surface.

Before returning safely to their lunar ferry Intrepid, they set up five scientific instruments powered by the first nuclear generator on the moon. It was man's second quest for knowledge on the alien soil.

Color Television Camera Fails

The moonwalk was spoiled for earthlings when a camera transmitting the first color television pictures from the moon failed after 45 minutes.

Charles "Pete" Conrad Jr. climbed back into the cabin at 10:28 a.m. EST after being on the surface 3 hours 44 minutes.

Alan L. Bean, his companion on this voyage of discovery, had re-entered at 10:15 a.m., after an even three hours outside.

"We won't have any trouble sleeping tonight," Conrad reported.

These third and fourth humans to tread the moon were in good humor and wise-cracked often as they explored the cratered world around them. Conrad's cackling became a familiar sound.

20 Feet from Edge of Crater

They steered their lunar ferry Intrepid to a perfect landing just 20 feet from the edge of their target crater at 1:54:29 a.m. Just 600 feet away rests an unmanned Surveyor spacecraft that soft-landed on the slope of the crater 2½ years ago.

They hope to walk to the Surveyor and retrieve parts of it during a second outside excursion scheduled to start at 12:32 a.m. Thursday. They also hope to have the television camera repaired in time for the second walk. Experts on the ground were working on a solution.

The nuclear generator worked perfectly, and the instruments began sending data to earth as

soon as the unit was turned on.

After collecting a few rock samples, raising the flag and deploying the nuclear-powered instruments, Conrad and Bean climbed back into Intrepid's cabin to rest for the second excursion Thursday.

Brush Off Layers of Powder

Before returning to the cabin they brushed off layers of the dark powder that clung to them. They said it was thicker than that found by the Apollo 11 astronauts in July.

The moonwalkers originally were to have stayed outside about 3½ hours. With their oxygen supply holding well, Mission Control told them to remain out an extra half an hour and instructed them to collect samples from the rim of a nearby crater.

Conrad and Bean reported the dust in the Ocean of Storms was thicker and blacker than that in the Sea of Tranquility where the first moon explorers landed in July.

"You boots dig into the soil quite a bit," Bean said. "If you don't pick up your feet you really kick a load of dirt in front of you."

They roamed several hundred feet from Intrepid to explore and to set up a set of five sophisticated scientific instruments to measure such things as the solar wind, moonquakes and the moon's atmosphere and ionosphere."

First Nuclear Generator

To power the instruments they implanted the first nuclear generator on the surface, a unit which required delicate handling because of its hot radioactive element.

The camera did record the first steps of both on the powdery surface. Commander Conrad's first words as he placed his 13-inch boot in the soil were: "That may have been a small one for Neil, but that's a long one for me."

He referred jokingly to Neil Armstrong's first...(continued on another page)



Apollo 12 commander Charles "Pete" Conrad walks in from the right side of the picture toward the Intrepid carrying a sample to be placed aboard.

Photo diagram shows approximate landing point of Apollo 12 lunar module on the moon today near Surveyor 3. The lunar module landed some 600 feet from the Surveyor craft which is in a 650 feet diameter crater. Photo was taken by Lunar Orbiter III.

Apollo 12 Lunar Module Pilot Alan L. Bean climbs down the ladder of the Intrepid to set foot on the moon and join his fellow space traveler Charles Conrad.

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP)—Happy and jovial, a third American, Charles Conrad Jr., stepped onto the surface of the moon at 6:44 a.m. EST today to begin the second exploration of the lifeless satellite.

"That may have been a small one for Neil, but that's a long one for me," Conrad said as he stepped off.

Stays Behind

His fellow astronaut, Alan Bean, stayed behind to monitor Conrad's first minutes on the Ocean of Storms.

"You'll never believe it, but look what I see sitting on the side of the crater," Conrad chuckled. "The old Surveyor. It can't be more than 600 feet from here."

It confirmed the Intrepid's pinpoint landing. One of the main objectives was to land near the unmanned Surveyor that softlanded on the moon in April 1967.

Conrad said, "I have the decided impression I don't want to walk too rapidly. That Surveyor really is sitting on the side of a steep slope, I can tell you that."

Famed Quote

The reference to "Neil" was to Neil Armstrong's famed quotation as he became the first human on the moon last July: "That's one small step for man, but a giant leap for mankind."

Conrad joked to Mission Control: "You might suspect some of the pictures Neil brought back, gang. I have a small rock sitting out in front...(continued on another page)

SPACECENTER, Houston (AP)—There was, in the language of fliers and astronauts, "no joy" on television from the moon today.

It started fine when Charles Conrad Jr. opened a lower compartment on the lunar lander and exposed the camera. It showed first Conrad, then Al L. Bean, climbing down the ladder.

GOES SOUR

But when Bean moved the camera away from the spacecraft, the picture suddenly went sour. At the top there was a jagged white area. The bottom three quarters was solid black.

Television engineers in Houston said it appeared the camera was accidentally pointed at the sun—burning the sensitive image tube.

"All the connections look good," Bean said when Mission Control reported no picture was coming through.

"All the connections look good," said Bean.

"Take a good close look at the lens and make sure it's in the right configuration," the ground suggested. But it didn't help.

Mission Control suggested that a color wheel inside might be stuck.

WHEELS RUNNING

"When I hold the end of the camera I can feel the wheels running," Bean said. He tried changing the setting, but still no joy.

Suddenly there were streaks.

"Okay, it's coming in now," said Mission Control.

"I hit it on the top with my hammer," Bean said. "I figured we didn't have anything to lose. That's skilled craftsmanship."

SUGGESTS

The ground suggested: "Give it one more light rap and also cut down on the F stop." On a camera, the larger the "F stop" the small the amount of light admitted by the lens.

"Okay, we did," said Conrad. "Did it zoom down for you?"

"No joy," said the ground.

"Okay, I'm going to pound it a bit," Conrad said.

Streaks, but still no picture.

EXPERTS

Mission Control promised to get experts on the ground working to solve the problem and the astronauts—by then far behind on their limited time schedule—went about their scientific tasks.

The camera is the same one that was carried in the command module on the Apollo 10 in May. Its outside was coated with a special material to withstand temperature extremes on the moon and its inside was beefed up.

But today, the first of Apollo 12's two planned moonwalks, there was no joy.

Conrad apparently was enjoying himself...(continued on another page)

The Boston Globe

Vol. 107, No. 108, \$1.50, Globe Newspaper Co.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1970

Telephone: 222-4000 38 Pages—18¢

Tired, Bearded Trio
Pronounced Healthy

Talk With Families
Before Sleep, Meals

Spacemen Rest, Plan
To Tell Story Tuesday

Astronauts Safe and Sound



ASTRONAUTS FRED HAISE, JAMES LOVELL, AND JOHN SWIGERT SMILE ABOARD AIRCRAFT CARRIED TWO NASA (UPI)

U.S. Eyes Limited Cambodia Aid To Check Red Threat to Capital

By Murray Melvin, Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The United States is mounting a growing demand and is threatening to impose economic sanctions if Cambodia does not end its support for Vietnamese Communists who are based in the capital of Phnom Penh.

Administrative authorities apparently are trying to move U.S. military aid programs to Cambodia to drive out the Reds, to stop North Vietnamese and Cambodian Communists from infiltrating Cambodia.

Such an effort is regarded as far-fetched by most Americans, who believe that the Reds are too weak to threaten the Cambodian capital.

ARMED, Page 5

100 Viet Civilians Die In Cambodia Massacre

By Joseph M. Harvey, Globe Staff

Normally are U.S. military aid programs to be measured by American military advisers.

But there is reported to be great concern in the U.S. over the possibility of sending such a team to Cambodia, even if the decision is made to send arms.

No actual decision has been reached on proposed armistice in Cambodia's civil war, but the U.S. State Department said on Thursday it is being "seriously" considered.

Indonesian sources emphasized

that no final decision has been reached.

On the other side of the border, Cambodian officials said yesterday that their country was sending its own military advisers to help the Reds.

Cambodian Communists who total more than 400,000 are caught up in a reign of terror under attack by the Reds.

The Vietnamese come under suspicion because Vietnam and North Vietnamese are attacking the Cambodians.

CAMBODIA, Page 1



JACOB MALJE

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CAMBODIA, Page 1

ARMED, Page 5

Kopechne Report Impounded Again

By Joseph M. Harvey, Globe Staff

A further delay, possibly until Fall, in the issuing of the much awaited report on the death of Edward W. Kopechne, the aide to Senator George McGovern, has been ordered by Supreme Court Justice Edward W. Rees.

The new batch of the already delayed opening of those records came as a Supreme Court panel is now rescheduling yet another hearing before a judge, Justice Edward W. Rees.

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WEATHER

BASAL METABOLISM

TO \$140

INDEX

WEATHER

Walking Game

SATURDAY—Clearing, 10pm to 6pm

SUNDAY—Partly cloudy, 1pm to 6pm

MONDAY—Cloudy, 1pm to 6pm

TUESDAY—Cloudy, 1pm to 6pm

WEDNESDAY—Cloudy, 1pm to 6pm

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ASTRONAUTS FRED HAISE, JAMES LOVELL AND JOHN SWIGERT SMILE ABOARD AIRCRAFT CARRIER IWO JIMA (UPI)



By Andrew F. Black, Globe Staff

HOUSTON—The three-man crew of Apollo 13, so close to death for so long and farther from help than man has ever been, landed safely in the Pacific Ocean at 1:08 yesterday afternoon.

Bearded, tired and weak on their feet as they came about the recovery ship USS Iwo Jima, they smiled and briefly acknowledge the cheering crew.

Mission commander James A. Lovell apologized for their beards: "We were planning to come aboard clean-shaven like other crews."

Recalling the economizing of power on the trip back from the moon, astronaut John Swigert said: "It was so damn cold." But astronaut Fred Haise had the word for present: "Man, it sure is good to be warm."

In Washington, President Nixon announced he would fly to Hawaii via Houston today to present them with the Medal of Freedom. While in Houston, he will also present one of the medals to the staff at the Manned Spacecraft Center for their efforts in America's first space rescue...*(continued on another page)*

By Victor K. McElheny, Globe Staff

HOUSTON—Astronaut James Lovell's report yesterday morning that "one whole side" of the Apollo 13 service module had been ripped out by Monday night's explosion confirmed the suspicions of space engineers here who are now seeking the cause.

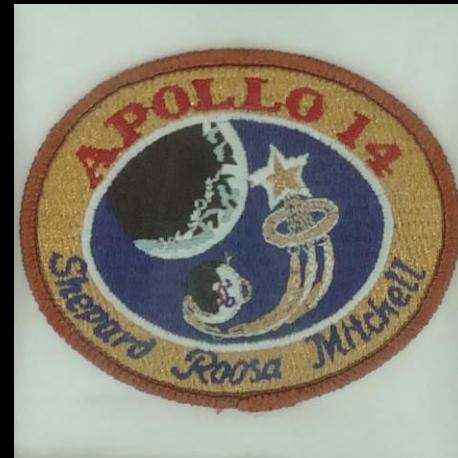
Yesterday, as the astronauts kicked loose the service model 41,000 miles above Earth, they got a good look at it and took photographs.

"There is one whole side of the thing missing," Lovell reported excitedly, "almost from the base to the engine. There's a dark brown streak down the side. It's really a mess."

One entire panel, 22 feet long, and part of the engine bell were gone, he said... (continued on another page)



February 1, 1971



Apollo 14 Headlines Inside TODAY

A MAN who claims to have been to the moon was highly impressed. (2A)

TODAY'S CHIEF photographer tells how he finally go the picture at right (2A)

VICE PRESIDENT Agnew tells space workers that day of cutbacks is past (3A)

VIEW FROM VAB, next to Firing Room 4, proves to be the "best in the house—unless you were in a plane. (3A)

DYING SPACE program receives shot in the arm from such well-known backers the actor Hugh O'Brien, singer Robert Goulet and cartoonist Al Capp. (3A)

SWINGING GOODBY given Cape Canaveral's Hilton hotel (4A)

NIGHT SPOTS on the beach pack-in Apollo 14 VIPs and guests (4A)

GOV. ASKEW says he will send Lt. Gov. Tom Adams to Washington to push shuttle for KSC (5A)

ASTRONAUTS WISH Apollo capsule had room for 50 men. (5A)

SCIENTISTS SAY U.S. ill advised to curtail Apollo moon exploration program. (5A)

APOLLO 14 wives admit they'll be listening to their "squawk" boxes until their husbands return home. (6A)

PRESIDENT NIXON says "it looks

perfect" as he watches from his Caribbean retreat. (6A)

JACQUES COUSTEAU, speaking in Brevard, says space is more important than oceanography. (6A)

ASTRONAUTS ATTEND VIP brunch, sponsored by Gannett. (6A)

PROTEST MARCHERS—at the KSC entrance—please for "bread, not moon rocks." (7A)

MORE THAN 100,000 jam jetty park in Cape Canaveral to watch the liftoff. (7A)

TITUSVILLE WAS a carnival town Sunday...for one brief shining moment, it lived. (7A)

DR. JACK Maxfield Jr., Texas millionaire, brought his friends to the launch in a chartered 747. (7A)

ASTRONAUTS DAY in pictures. (16A)

SPORTSWRITER JERRY Greene views Apollo liftoff from Daytona International Speedway. (4C)

Specials TODAY

THIRTEEN YEARS after

launching of first American satellite, Explorer 1 on Jan. 31, 1958, there are more than 2,000 man-made objects in orbit around the earth. And more that 2,700 other satellites and space "junk" have fallen out of orbit and burned up upon reentry or dropped somewhere on the globe. Focus. (14A)



By SANDERS LaMONT TODAY

Aerospace Writer

A rookie pilot's skill and quick thinking by earth-bound experts Sunday night saved the Apollo astronauts' chance to land on the moon.

A serious mechanical problem threatened to bring the spacemen home early, but was resolved and the moonward journey salvaged at 9 p.m.

"It was a good hard dock," an elated spacecraft commander Al Shepard Called back to earth at 9 p.m. after the sixth attempt to latch onto the Lem proved successful.

It was a narrow escape for the ambitious moon landing mission which has among its prime goals erasing

By SANDERS LaMONT TODAY Aerospace Writer

"I was sweating it out," Apollo 14's launch director said Sunday. "There was concern."

Launch Director Walker J. Kapryan said in a post-launch interview and press conference that the launch team and astronauts were worried Sunday afternoon that rain showers might eat up so much time it would cause a month's delay in the blastoff toward the moon.

Their worries were for nothing, but Kapryan admitted it was a touch-and-go situation inside the firing room of the launch control center for the last few hours.

"It looks like it's my lot to be seeing you on cloudy days," the diminutive boss of the Kennedy Space Center launch team said afterwards, referring to his previous blastoffs—Apollos 12 and 13. Apollo 12, Kapryan's first as launch director, was hit by lightning as it roared off toward a successful moon landing.

Apollo 13 was less eventful...(continued on another page)

memories left behind by the unsuccessful flight of Apollo 13 last year.

The combined mental skills of the engineers in mission control and smooth flying by the astronauts salvaged the chances of success for the crew.

The roaring launch into space had been delayed 40 minutes by bad weather, breaking Apollo's on-time record which reached back almost three years. The rocket made up for the lateness by being letter perfect from the first ripple of white-hot flame to the last fading glimpse of it streaking through the clouds and on into space.

But it was the problems when they reached space which kept the astronauts busy Sunday.

Officials had feared the crewmen inside the command module would not be able to capture the Lem, and were considering having them don their spacesuits, vent the cabin and try some

deep-space repair work on the craft.

But such drastic steps proved unnecessary as rookie command module pilot Stu Roosa flawlessly steered the ship into position nose-to-nose against the Lem, and fired a capture system to lock onto the lunar module inside its nest on top of the rocket's third stage.

"Super job," astronaut Gene Cernan yelled across the miles from his post at mission control in Houston.

"That thing didn't even wiggle when he hit it," Shepard told the ground happily.

Without the lunar module the astronauts faced the unhappy possibility of flying around the moon, or even turning back short of it, and conducting nothing more exciting than some deep-space photography experiments.

Now Shepard and Ed Mitchell still have a chance at a lunar landing in the rugged Fra Mauro region of the...(continued on another page)

CAPE KENEDY, Fla.
(AP)—The planned timetable highlights of the Apollo 15 mission (all times central daylight):

MON., JULY 26

11:30 p.m.—Fire out of earth orbit on 78½-hour trip to the moon.

THURS., JULY 29

3:07 p.m.—Fire into lunar orbit.

FRI., JULY 30

12:48 p.m.—Astronauts David R. Scott and James B. Irwin separate lunar module Falcon, leaving Alfred M. Worden alone in command ship Endeavour.

6:15 p.m.—Falcon lands at moon's Hadley Apennine site.

6:44 p.m.—Scott pokes head out hatch to survey site.

SAT., JULY 31

8:24 a.m.—Start seven-hour surface excursion, driving moon buggy.

SUN., AUG. 1

5:46 a.m.—Start six-hour driving excursion.

MON., AUG. 2

2:34 a.m.—Start six-hour driving excursion.

12:09 p.m.—Falcon launched from moon.

2:04 p.m.—Falcon docks with Endeavour.

TUES., WED., AUG. 3-4

Astronauts spend two extra days in orbit conducting scientific experiments.

WED., AUG. 4

3:10 p.m.—Eject satellite into lunar orbit.

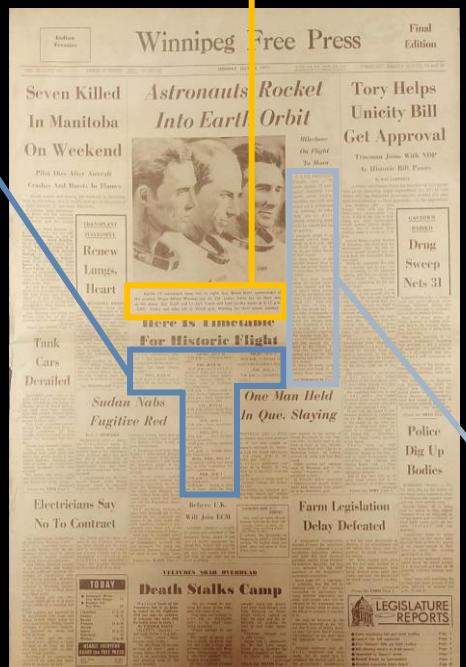
4:18 p.m.—Apollo 15 fires out of lunar orbit for long homeward trip.

THURS., AUG. 5

10:34 a.m.—Worden takes space walk to retrieve film.

SAT., AUG. 7

3:46 p.m.—Splashdown in Pacific.



Apollo 15 astronauts from left to right, Col. David Scott, commander of the mission, Major Alfred Worden and Lt.-Col. James Irwin are on their way to the moon. Col. Scott and Lt.-Col. Irwin will land on the moon at 5:15 p.m. (CDT) Friday and take off at 12:09 p.m. Monday for their return journey.

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida (AP)—The three Apollo 15 astronauts rocketed into earth orbit today, reaching the first milestone an a [sic] moon-landing journey in which they are to drive among towering mountains to search for lunar secrets.

A powerful Saturn V rocket thundered away from Cape Kennedy at 8:34 a.m. CDT to start David Scott, 39, James Irwin, 41, and Alfred Worden on their bold voyage.

All three stages of the 36-story-tall booster fired as intended and hurled Apollo 15 into orbit more than 100 miles above the earth.

The first stage burned 2½ minutes, the second stage nearly seven minutes and the third stage almost three minutes in driving the astronauts into orbit at about 17,400 miles an hour.

"Good job," Scott told the launch crew. "It was a very smooth ride all the way."

Hundreds of thousands of persons in the Cape Kennedy area cheered the blazing departure and the beginning of what has been termed one of history's greatest scientific explorations.

The thunder from the rocket engines assaulted ears and shook the ground for miles around as the Saturn V rose from the launch pad and streaked out over the Atlantic, consuming fuel at the rate of 15 tons a second.

To reach the moon, Apollo 15 must first orbit earth 1½ times in nearly three hours while the...(continued on another page)

By STUART AUERBACH L.A. Times-Washington Post Service

HOUSTON—Astronaut John W. Young tripped over a cable on the moon yesterday and ruined the second most important objective of Apollo 16, an attempt to take the internal temperature of the moon.

Earthbound scientists need the data from two thermometers stuck eight feet beneath the lunar surface to check the surprisingly high internal temperatures found at Apollo 15's Hadley-Apennine landing site.

They want to know if the Apollo 15 temperatures are representative of the entire moon—a finding that would contradict the most widely held theories of the internal composition of the moon.

The \$1.2 million heat-flow device had the highest priority of any instrument set out yesterday. Temperature testing was listed by space agency planners as the second most important objective of the mission—only behind today's exploration of Stone Mountain in the southern Descartes highlands.

Young tripped over the cable just after Charles Duke had drilled eight feet into the lunar surface with no trouble. On Apollo 15, drilling was the biggest problem the astronauts had on the lunar surface.

"Charlie, something happened here, there's a wire loose. It's from the heat flow," Young said, his voice full of remorse.

"God almighty. God I'm sorry. The wire came off at the connector. I guess you can forget the heat flow. Oh rats. God damn, it (the cable) looks like a bunch of spaghetti."

"Tell Marc we're sorry"

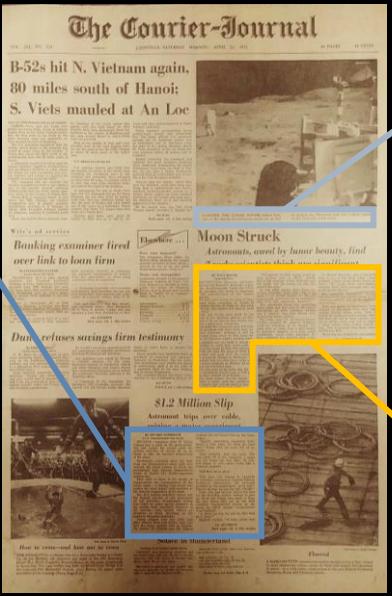
"Tell Marc (Dr. Marcus E. Langseth of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, the principal scientist on the experiment) we're sorry."

"There's no way we can fix that, Charlie."

Duke, who had already drilled the hole for the heat-flow probes, refused to give up. As he and Young were about to leave the site where they set up the fifth scientific experimental station on the moon, he asked capsule communicator Tony England:

"Is there no way we can fix that heat flow, Tony?"

England replied, "It looks pretty bad...(continued on another page)



By PAUL RECER Associated Press

HOURSTON—Two American astronauts exploring the Descartes Mountain region of the moon yesterday found two white rocks scientists said would be important to the understanding of the moon's foundation.

The find came during the first of three planned moon excursions by Apollo 16 astronauts Charles M. Duke Jr. and John W. Young. The second will start at 10:36 a.m. today.

Duke and Young were awed by the beauty of the highland plateau as they toured it by car and on foot during yesterday's seven-hour expedition.

Last night the astronauts were told they could go ahead with their third lunar excursion tomorrow, although it will be shortened from seven to five

LEAVING THE LUNAR ROVER behind him, one of the Apollo 16 astronauts starts out on foot to explore the Descartes area, the highest region on the front side of the moon.

hours because of Thursday night's landing delay.

A decision was also made to return the astronauts to earth from lunar orbit almost a day ahead of time. The astronauts will lift off from the moon at 10:22 p.m. tomorrow and dock with the command ship piloted by Thomas K. Mattingly. The command ship will then leave lunar orbit just before midnight on Monday, 18 hours before the scheduled time.

The new plan would mean that the Pacific splashdown should come at 3:30 p.m. Thursday—instead of on Friday.

The main reason for the earlier departure is worry over the condition of the engine that will be used to fire the command craft out of lunar orbit.

"The systems in that engine aren't as good as they were at liftoff," Apollo Spacecraft Manager James McDivitt said last night, "and the longer you stay the greater the risks."

At one point during their lunar excursion yesterday, Duke said, "This is so great I can hardly believe it. We are proud to be Americans on an experience like this. It's absolutely beautiful."

The astronauts found two crystalline white rocks that they said fit the classic description of what scientists believe was a volcanic lava that flowed very

early in the moon's history.

The rocks, said U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) scientist Dr. Howard Wilshire, could be remnants of an ancient volcanic flow, or come from a melt caused by meteorite impacts, or a rock called anorthosite, which some scientists believe composed the original lunar crust.

"Any way they test," he said, "they are going to be very important rocks."

Dr. Harold Masursky, also of the USGS, said of one of the white rocks: "That's probably a piece of one of the Cayley lava flows." The Cayley flows were highland volcanic flows that occurred very early in the moon's history.

The scientists emphasized, however, that they were speculating, based on color television pictures and on the astronaut's description.

Duke and Apollo 16 commander Young stepped on the moon from their lunar module shortly before noon. They deployed an atomic-powered science station and then set out in their electric rover car to gather rocks, soil and to explore a lunar region never before visited by man. They re-entered their lunar capsule at 6:55 p.m. EST.

"Here you are mysterious and unknown...(continued on another page)

people

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1972
 television
 sports
 comics

names in the news

Compiled by CLAY RICE

'Peanuts' cartoon creator
is sued for divorce

SNOOPY

SCHULZ

A dog and his master

Charles M. Schulz, 48, creator of the "Peanuts" comic strip, has filed for divorce from his wife, Joyce, 45, after 25 years of marriage. They have two sons, 17 and 19.

A nice belt to lose
Cathleen Bechtol, 20, wife of U.S. Rep. William D. Broomfield, 37, has joined the Office of Colorado State Auditor, Denver, as a legislative aide. Her husband, Douglas, and his wife had been involved in a political scandal last year that led to his loss of the state's attorney general's office.

Barnards struck
by hit-and-run driver

Dr. Christian Barnard, 31, and his pregnant wife, Bernadette, 21, are still recovering from a hit-and-run accident in Alice, hospital after they were kidnapped and held at gunpoint by two men.

The barnards' son, Lewis, 27, who has written a book on heart transplants, "The Heart of Man," will be in New York City next week to talk about "it" and how it is done there. Carl, 17, "is sitting here in front of me, and I'm telling him right now that's all I'm thinking about."

Lewis Mumford honored

The 1972 National Model for Literacy, Lewis Mumford, 77, who has written books on philosophy and religion. The National Council of Teachers of English honored him as model not much for \$3,000 to Mumford.

He will speak at the NCTE meeting in New York City.

Bon appetit, Henry

The new Louis Vuitton American Airlines luggage was created by Henry Klossner, President of Klossner's National Luggage Co., Inc., of New York City.

Ghosts of cabinets past

At the White House will be Maria Mitchell, 18, daughter of Dr. Edward Mitchell, and Walter Bokslag, Intern painter to the First Family. They are ghosts of the past presidents and future presidents of Presidents Nixon's cabinet.

looking back

By MARTIN MOORE

10 YEARS AGO

Dec. 14, 1962
John F. Kennedy was reelected to the Eastern half of the United States.

Dec. 14, 1962
A 10-year-old boy from a small town in France was killed when he fell into a hole in a frozen water pipe.

Dec. 14, 1962
King Edward VIII abdicated in favor of his brother, George VI, and became the Duke of Windsor.

Dec. 14, 1962
Edie Sedgwick, 19, actress and socialite, died in New York City.

Dec. 14, 1962
Duke Ellington, 65, famous jazz musician, died in New York City.

Dec. 14, 1962
King Baudouin of Belgium and Queen Fabiola of Belgium were married in Brussels.

Dec. 14, 1962
King Baudouin of Belgium and Queen Fabiola of Belgium were married in Brussels.

lemmie doit

Dear Lemmie—Several of my friends have children who are having trouble with their parents. I would like to help them if I can. I don't know what to do. Therefore, we'd like to know how to go about contacting you.

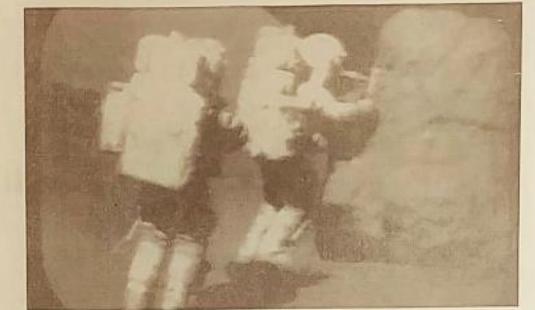
—H. L. Leontine

Something WAS fishy,
but it's been cleaned up.

—Get away from us! We've been shoplifters since we were 10 years old. We're not shoplifters now. We're not shoplifters ever again. We're not shoplifters ever again. We're not shoplifters ever again.

—I'm a good person. I'm a good person. I'm a good person. I'm a good person.

Daddy can't add? Tutors listed for Johnny



Cernan chips a sample off a lunar rock as geologist Schmitt stands by during the pair's 7th moon walk.

The last moon walk . . .



Cernan chips a rock to be broken into pieces to send to students in U.S. during Apollo 17's trip.

It's all over



Above, Schmitt, right, readies to help Cernan after Cernan passed out on the return to the lander. At right, Schmitt turns a somber page before leaving the last walk with Cernan to lift off for earth.

CONSUMERS NOTE

Consumers' News sent to Louisville. Post should include the full name and address of the company, a brief description of the product or service, and a check or money order for \$1.00 to be used toward the cost of publication.

Postage must be paid on all consumer reports.

Consumers' News should include a copy of the consumer report, a copy of the consumer's letter, and a copy of the consumer's response to the consumer report.

Postage must be paid on all consumer reports.

December 14, 1972





Cernan chips a sample off a lunar rock as geologist Schmitt stands by during the pair's 7½ -hour, 8-mile outing.

Apollo 17 astronauts Eugene Cernan and Harrison (Jack) Schmitt took their final of three nightly "moonlight rides" and walks on the moon last night, exploring surface eminences and gathering rock samples. They then reboarded their lunar craft to complete what may be man's last visit to the moon in this century.

Cernan holds a rock to be broken into pieces to send to nations having students in U.S. during Apollo 17's trip.

Above, Schmitt, right, reaches to help Cernan after Cernan stumbles as they return to the lunar rover, right. At right, Schmitt tosses a hammer away before boarding the lunar craft with Cernan to lift off for earth.



Inside the Soyuz spacecraft, astronauts listen to message from President Ford. From left: Valery N. Kubasov, Col. Aleksei A. Leonov, Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Stafford and Donald K. Slayton. Vance D. Brand remained in the Apollo craft.

Crewmen Eat Lunch—Brezhnev and Ford Praise Link-Up By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD Special to The New York Times

HOUSTON, July 17—Astronauts of the United States and the Soviet Union united spaceships today and then joined hands in the first international meeting away from earth, a symbolic gesture of the two nations' expressed desire to cooperate in the exploration of space.

The American Apollo made physical contact with the Soviet Soyuz at 12:09 P.M., Easter daylight time, about 140 miles over the Atlantic Ocean, 62 miles west of Portugal. Then, three and a half minutes later, the two ships achieved a firm link-up.

"We have capture," Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Stafford of the Air Force, the Apollo commander, radioed in Russian to the Soyuz commander, Col. Aleksei A. Leonov.

"Well Done, Tom"

"Well done, Tom, it was a good show," Colonel Leonov responded in English. The two crews, when speaking to each other, use the listener's language.

The Soviet and American crews met face to face more than three hours and two orbits of earth later. The linked spaceships were passing over Amsterdam at the moment.

Peering through the opened hatches into the Apollo's connecting module, Colonel Leonov welcomed General Stafford with the English words, "Glad to see you."

General Stafford, replying in Russian, said:

"A, zdravstvuite, ochen rad vas videt" ("Ah, hello, very glad to see you.")

Commanders Shake Hands

The two astronauts then shook hands through the hatches, an event the would have been all but unthinkable a few years ago when the two nations were rivals in space, as in most other affairs.

General Stafford and Donald K. Slayton crawled into the Soyuz where they presented a gift of flags to the Soviet astronauts, listened to messages from the leaders of their two countries and ate lunch together.

The 16-ton Apollo and 7½-ton Soyuz are scheduled to remain docked for two days, until Saturday morning. During that time, the astronauts will exchange gifts, share meals and conduct some scientific experiments.

The other member of the Soyuz crew is Valery N. Kubasov. The third member of the Apollo crew is Vance D. Brand, who remained in the Apollo during the first crew transfer.

Back on earth, in Moscow and Washington and at the Johnson Space Center here, officials of both nations offered... (continued on another page)