



# RTÉ Guide

PROGRAMMES JULY 19-JULY 25.

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man on the moon



**THREE PAGES OF INFORMATION ON THE APOLLO 11  
MOONFLIGHT AND FULL DETAILS OF RADIO AND  
TELEVISION COVERAGE—SEE CENTRE PAGES**

**TWO PAGES OF SPORTS: SHOW JUMPING, GREYHOUND, HORSE AND MOTOR  
RACING, G.A.A., MOUNTAIN CLIMBING—SEE PAGES 4 & 5. JACQUELINE  
DU PRE, RAVI SHANKAR, YEHUDI MENUHIN—PAGE 7. GARDENING—PAGE 19.**

BY THE TIME most people read this, astronauts Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins will have been launched on their historic journey to the moon. For eight days the world will hold its breath as they journey through space. Many of the highlights of the flight will be transmitted back to earth via television cameras, and viewers at home will actually be able to see man taking his first steps on the moon.

Throughout the eight days, RTE will give extensive radio and television coverage to the moonflight, and full details of this coverage are given in the programme pages, with additional information on the flight in this and the following pages. All television pictures will be received from a Eurovision Pool via the Japan satellite. The three astronauts chosen to make the journey are:



Neil Armstrong, 38, the one civilian of the three; he has been flying since he was 16, is Commander of the Apollo 11, previous space mission in Gemini 8 in 1966, when he corrected a bad spin to bring himself safely to earth. Keeps very much to himself, and has a hearty dislike of nicknames for spacecraft; perhaps influenced the choice of Eagle and Columbus as names for the Lunar and Command Modules. He is married with two sons.



Colonel Edwin Aldrin, 39, Lunar Module pilot; no apparent aversion to nicknames: he's known to all as "Buzz." Much the same demeanour as his Commander, if anything more fastidious. He was second pilot on Gemini 12 in 1966, spent five and a half hours outside the spacecraft, a record. He is a Doctor of Science from M.I.T.; has been called "the astronaut's astronaut." He is married with three children.



Colonel Michael Collins, 39, the inevitable Irishman; humorous, philosophical, he will not set foot on the moon. If anything should go wrong while the other two are on the moon surface, he will have to take the decision to leave them and return to earth. Married with three children. Like the others, is blue-eyed; like the others, weighs 11 st. 11 lb. Was second pilot on Gemini 10.

# Moon Guide



COMMAND MODULE

SERVICE MODULE

One 180,000 h.p. engine

LUNAR MODULE

## Third Stage

Powered by one engine

13 million horse-power

Orbits with space craft

Jettisoned after

4 hrs. 28 mins.

## Second Stage

Powered by five engines

55 million horse-power

Boosts to 117 miles

Jettisoned after

9 min. 14 sec.

## First Stage

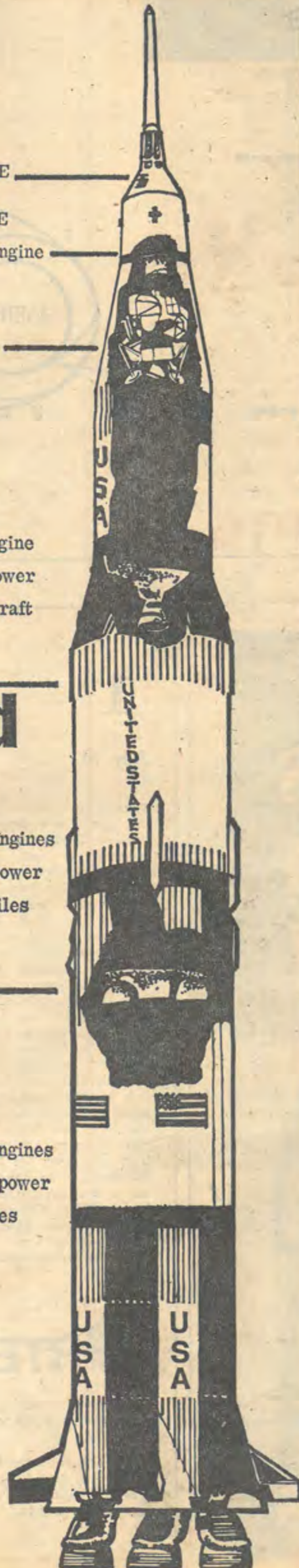
Powered by five engines

160 million horse-power

Boosts to 41 miles

Jettisoned after

2 min. 40 sec.



## Steps to the Moon

1957: In October the Russians launch Sputnik 1, the first satellite, into earth orbit. The following month the dog Laika becomes the first living creature in space in Sputnik 2.

1959: The Russians again. Luna 2 lands on the moon, the first man-made device to reach the moon surface.

1961: Yuri Gagarin completes one orbit of the earth in April, four months later Herman Titov does 17½ orbits.

1962: John Glenn orbits the earth three times.

1963: The Russians send a woman up; Valentina Tereshkova does 48 orbits.

1964: The American Ranger 7 sends back close-up television pictures of the moon. The Russians orbit three men in Voshkod 1.

1965: Alexis Leonov becomes the first man to walk in space. Edward White follows him, and in December two Americans spend a fortnight in space and rendezvous with two others.

1966: Luna 9 lands on the moon and sends back pictures in January; in June the Americans land Surveyor 1 which sends back TV pictures of the surface.

1968: In April the Russians send up Luna 14—the first moon satellite, but in December the Americans send three men beyond earth orbit to circle the moon.

1969: In January, the Russian spacecraft Soyuz 4 and 5 link up in earth orbit and transfer crew. In May the Americans make a manned flight to within ten miles of lunar orbit.

★ ★ ★

July 16: Apollo 11 will be launched with astronauts Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins aboard, from Cape Kennedy at 2.32. Thirteen minutes later the first two stages will drop off. At 5.16 the third stage will move out of earth orbit and head for the moon. At 7.00 p.m. third stage is jettisoned; command and lunar module continue three-day journey to the moon.

July 19: At 6.26 p.m. Apollo 11 begins orbit 70 miles above the moon.

July 20: At 8.14 p.m. Armstrong and Aldrin transfer from Command to Lunar Module, detach, and descend to within 50,000 feet of the moon. They will touch down at 9.23 p.m.

July 21: Armstrong will descend the ladder and make first walk on the moon at 7.12 a.m. Half an hour later he will be joined by Aldrin. They will spend 2 hours 40 minutes on the moon carrying out their various lunar surface activities. They return to the lunar module, sleep, and at 6.50 p.m. the upper half of the module takes off, using lower half as launching pad. At 10.32 they link up with Command Module, remainder of lunar module is jettisoned.

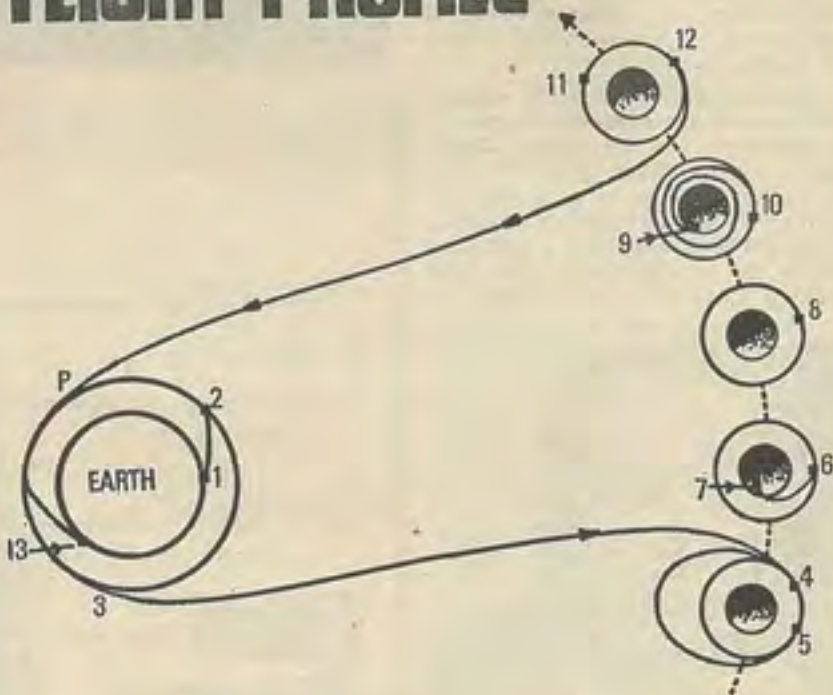
July 22: At 5.56 a.m. the main engine shoots Apollo 11 out of lunar orbit and back towards earth.

July 24: At 5.51 p.m. the main engine section is jettisoned, Command Module re-enters earth atmosphere. Splashdown in the Pacific some time after 5.25.

# Moon Guide

## FLIGHT PROFILE

1. Launch.
2. Insertion into Earth Orbit.
3. Exit from Earth Orbit: beginning of flight towards moon.
4. Insertion into Lunar Orbit.
5. Lunar Orbit.
6. Beginning of Lunar Module Descent.
7. Lunar Module Landing.
8. Command Module in Lunar Orbit.
9. Lunar Module Launch.
10. Rendezvous with Command Module.
11. Separation of Lunar Module from Command Module.
12. Exit from Lunar Orbit.
13. Splashdown and Recovery.



# Ireland's going on the Dry!



('cause Canada Dry's tiny little bubbles keep their zip to the last sip!)

# 1

July 16

Blast-off at 2:32. In five minutes the Apollo will have reached a speed of 24,000 m.p.h. The rocket is aimed in such a way, and launched at such a time, that the first two stages drop into the sea; there must be no danger of their crashing on land. Launch and speed are gauged with incredible accuracy so that four days later the craft approaches the moon at dawn—the lunar "day" lasts a fortnight. After take-off and the jettisoning of the first two stages, the third stage goes into earth orbit, to give the astronauts a breather to check that all systems are working. This done, the third stage fires to blast Apollo towards the moon; it has 15 seconds to light, and if it fails, there will be one more opportunity 90 minutes later. If it fails again, the flight will be abandoned. The third stage will stay with spacecraft for almost two hours. Then Command Module links with Lunar Module and they separate from stage three. They begin the three-day "coast" to the moon.



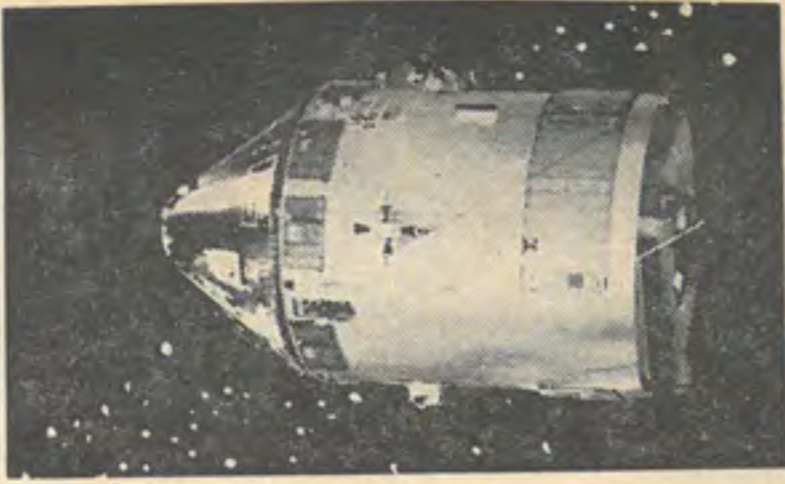
Television Coverage of launch will begin at 2:00 p.m. and continue to 2:50.

Radio: Live coverage of launch from 2:00 p.m. to 2:45 p.m. Progress reports from 5:10 to 5:20 and from 5:40 to 5:55.



2

July 19



The spacecraft has spent three days coasting to the moon, decreasing speed until it is travelling at a mere 4,000 m.p.h. Then, approaching the moon's field of gravity, its speed will increase. It will insert itself in moon-orbit directly in the path of the moon (which itself is travelling at 2,000 m.p.h. around the earth) and about 70 miles above the moon surface. The craft will be on the far side of the moon, hidden from earth, and the decision to insert into orbit will depend on whether all systems are working perfectly. An error of even one mile per hour would result in the craft's crashing onto the moon surface, but there is an inbuilt system of error correction—provided the error is not too great. At this stage, for the first time in the mission, we will be able to "travel" with the astronauts: the craft will send back live television pictures of the moon surface.

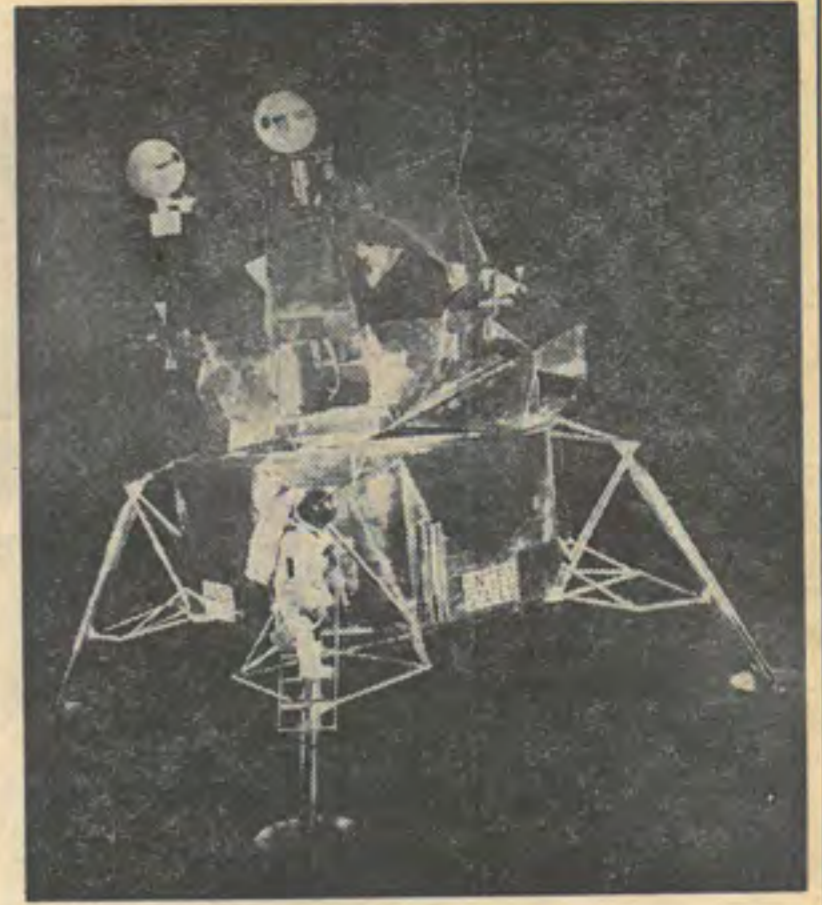
**Television:** Coverage will begin at 9.45 p.m. and continue until 10.00 p.m.

**Radio:** Coverage will begin after the 6.30 p.m. News and continue until 7.00.



3

July 20



Prior to landing, Armstrong and Aldrin transfer to Lunar module, detach, and fly in formation with Command module in lunar orbit. Then Lunar module begins to drop down and away, slowly moving from horizontal to vertical position. Speed is cut until they are flying at 60 m.p.h. just 500 feet above the surface; down, down, down to 5' 8" from the lunar surface, when thin probes touch land and send the message to the cockpit. The lunar module pilot cuts out the engine and the craft drops to the moon. They have arrived. At any stage before this—if circumstances warranted—they could have revved and blasted away again to rejoin Collins in Command module. Now that they have decided to land, they will stay to do their work. But first they will get some sleep. Above is a full-scale model of the Lunar module, a spidery, unpretentious affair, designed solely as a practical unit.

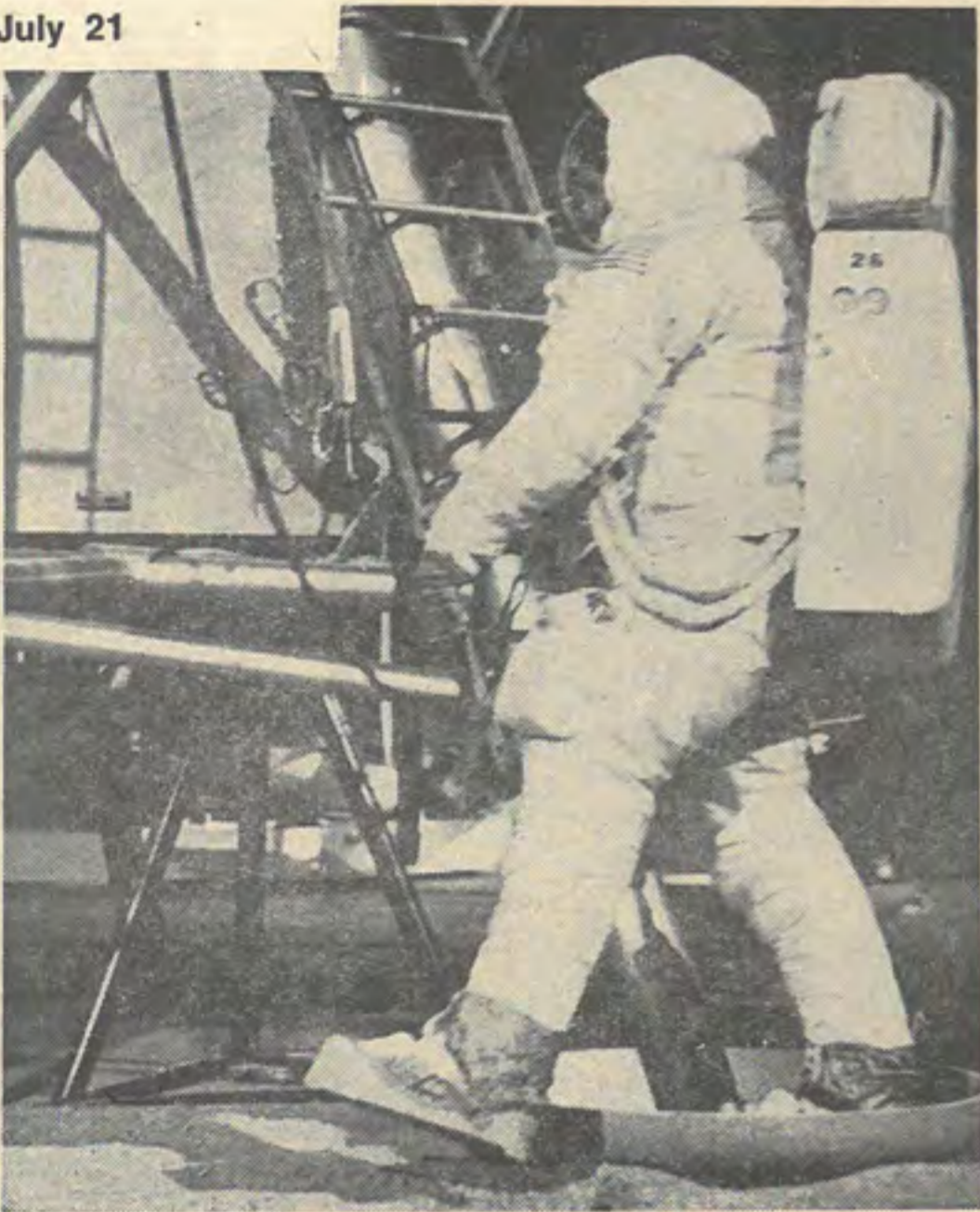
**Television:** Pictures from Apollo 11 during formation flying will be included in coverage from 6.40 p.m. to 7.10. Coverage of Lunar Touchdown from 9.00 p.m. to 9.30.

**Radio:** Coverage will begin after the 6.30 p.m. News and continue to 7.00.



4

July 21



Having slept, Armstrong will crawl backwards out of the Lunar module, climb down the ladder and take the first step on the moon. As he descends the ladder he will switch on a television camera which will relay his lunar walk to earth. Twenty-seven minutes later he will be followed by Aldrin and they will spend a total of 2 hours 40 minutes on the moon surface, collecting geological samples and preparing experiments. They will then return to the module, sleep, and blast off to rejoin Command module orbiting above, using the lower half of the Lunar module as a launching pad and leaving it behind on the moon. After docking and transferring to Command module, the Lunar module is jettisoned, and the main engine of Command module fires to blast the craft out of moon orbit and back towards earth.

**Television:** Live coverage from 6.26 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. will show the Lunar module at rest; from the Lunar module itself, pictures of Armstrong and Aldrin on their moonwalk. The Lunar lift-off will be covered from 6.25 p.m. to 6.55 p.m. Edited highlights of transmissions will be shown at 9.50 p.m.

**Radio:** Continual coverage from 6.25 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. for moonwalk. Live commentary on lift-off from 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.



5

July 24



Having completed the journey back to earth atmosphere, the Command module will jettison its main engine section and re-enter the atmosphere at about 25,000 m.p.h. It is timed to splashdown in the Pacific at 5.51 p.m. To protect the world from any contaminating bacteria which they might have brought back with them, the astronauts will enclose themselves in anti-germ clothing before being picked up by helicopter. They will be incarcerated in an isolation ward at a Houston hospital for three weeks, and the 70 lb. of rock samples which they brought back will be sealed in the Lunar Receiving Laboratory. The Moonflight is ended. On the moon surface the astronauts have left some very valuable and highly-sensitive equipment, including a television camera, a stiff American flag, and a plaque which will no doubt become a place of pilgrimage in the years to come.

**Television:** Coverage of splashdown and recovery from 5.26 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

**Radio:** Coverage from 5.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

