

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Partly sunny, cold today; clear tonight. Sunny, cold tomorrow. Temp. range: today 35-23; Thurs. 36-28. Full U.S. report on Page 63.

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2 Who May Land On Moon Selected

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration named today the two Americans who may become the first humans to set foot on the moon.

They are Neil A. Armstrong and Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. of the Air Force, both veterans of space flights in 1966 during the Gemini program.

Today, they and Lieut. Col. Michael Collins of the Air Force, who also flew in space in 1966, were named as the crew of Apollo 11, which may go to the moon and back in July.

The "launch window" for a lunar flight that month is the period July 15 through 22.

If the moon landing is attempted on that flight, Apollo

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NASA Names Men Who May Land on the Moon

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11 will be sent to the moon and will be put into lunar orbit, as was done in the recent Apollo 8 mission. Then, if all goes well, a lunar module will separate from the main craft and descend to the surface with Mr. Armstrong and Colonel Aldrin. They will explore for about 21 hours, pick up samples of the moon, take pictures—both photographic and television—and set instruments, which will be left behind.

They then will re-enter the lunar module and take off to rendezvous with Apollo 11, waiting in lunar orbit with Colonel Collins aboard. Once back in Apollo 11, the three astronauts will return to earth.

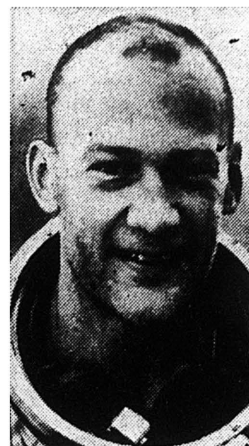
In making the announcement, the space agency said that Apollo 11 was the earliest flight on which a moon landing might be made. If problems arise on either the Apollo 9 or Apollo 10 flights, Apollo 11 might be given an alternate mission. The moon landing would then be deferred to a later flight.

Apollo 9 and 10 will test the lunar landing craft. Apollo 9 will test it in earth orbit, and Apollo 10 will try it out in moon orbit, without landing on the moon.

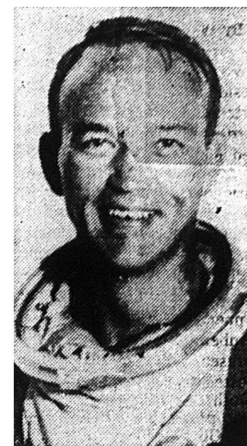
Mr. Armstrong, who will command Apollo 11, is a civilian, who with Maj. David R. Scott of the Air Force, flew the Gemini 8 mission in March,



United Press International
Neil A. Armstrong



United Press International
Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr.



NASA
Lieut. Col. Michael Collins

1966. On that flight, a runaway thruster rocket threatened disaster by causing the spacecraft to spin crazily after it had

docked in orbit with an Agena rocket. They quickly separated from the Agena, brought the spacecraft under control and made a successful emergency landing in the Western Pacific.

Colonel Aldrin and Colonel Collins each made space walks during their Gemini flights; Colonel Aldrin during the Gemini 12 flight in November, 1966,

the last flight in the series, and Colonel Collins during the Gemini 10 flight in July of that year.

Two of the Apollo 8 astronauts, Capt. James A. Lovell Jr. of the Navy and Lieut. Col. William A. Anders of the Air Force, were named to the back up crew for Apollo 11, with Fred W. Haise, a civilian who has not yet flown in space.

Module Tests Begin
CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Jan. 9 (UPI)—The cabin section of

the Apollo 11 spacecraft that is scheduled to land the first Americans on the moon began a long series of checks today leading toward a launching this summer.

The two-man spacecraft, called a lunar module, was flown to the moonport late yesterday from the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation plant at Bethpage, L. I.

The remaining section of the module, the four-legged landing stage, is due here this weekend.