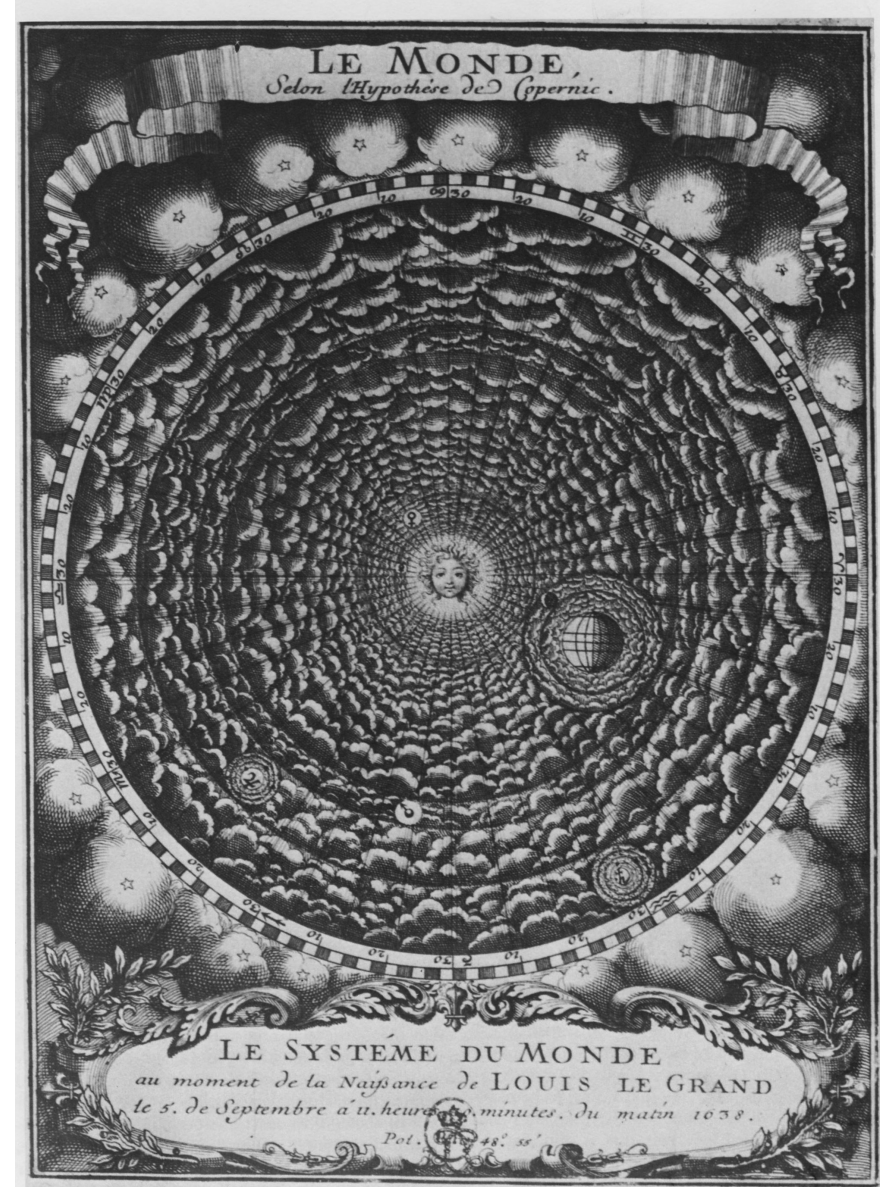


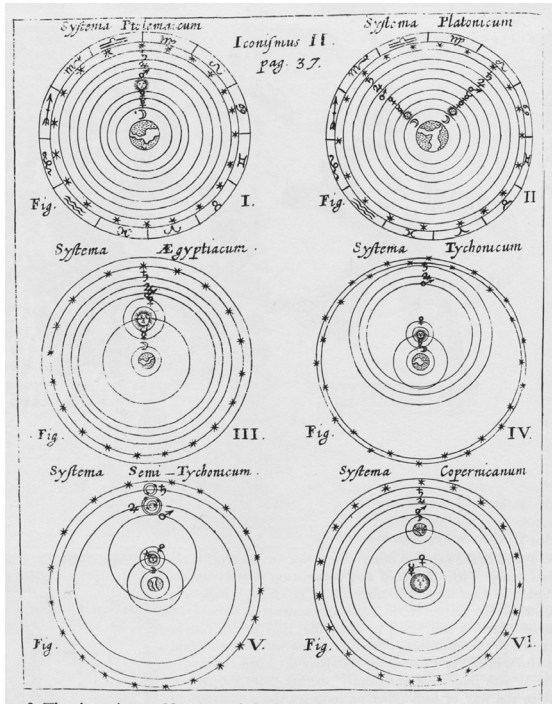
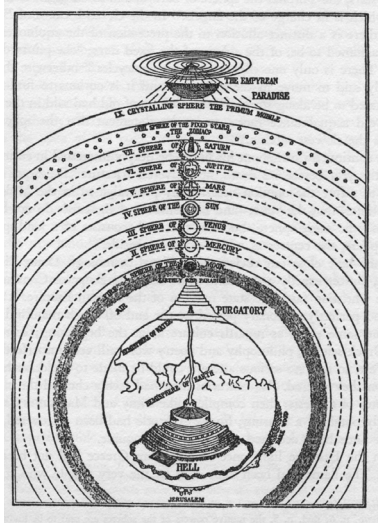


Visual Research
Creating a contemporary
depiction of the lunacy myth
Ryan Shields

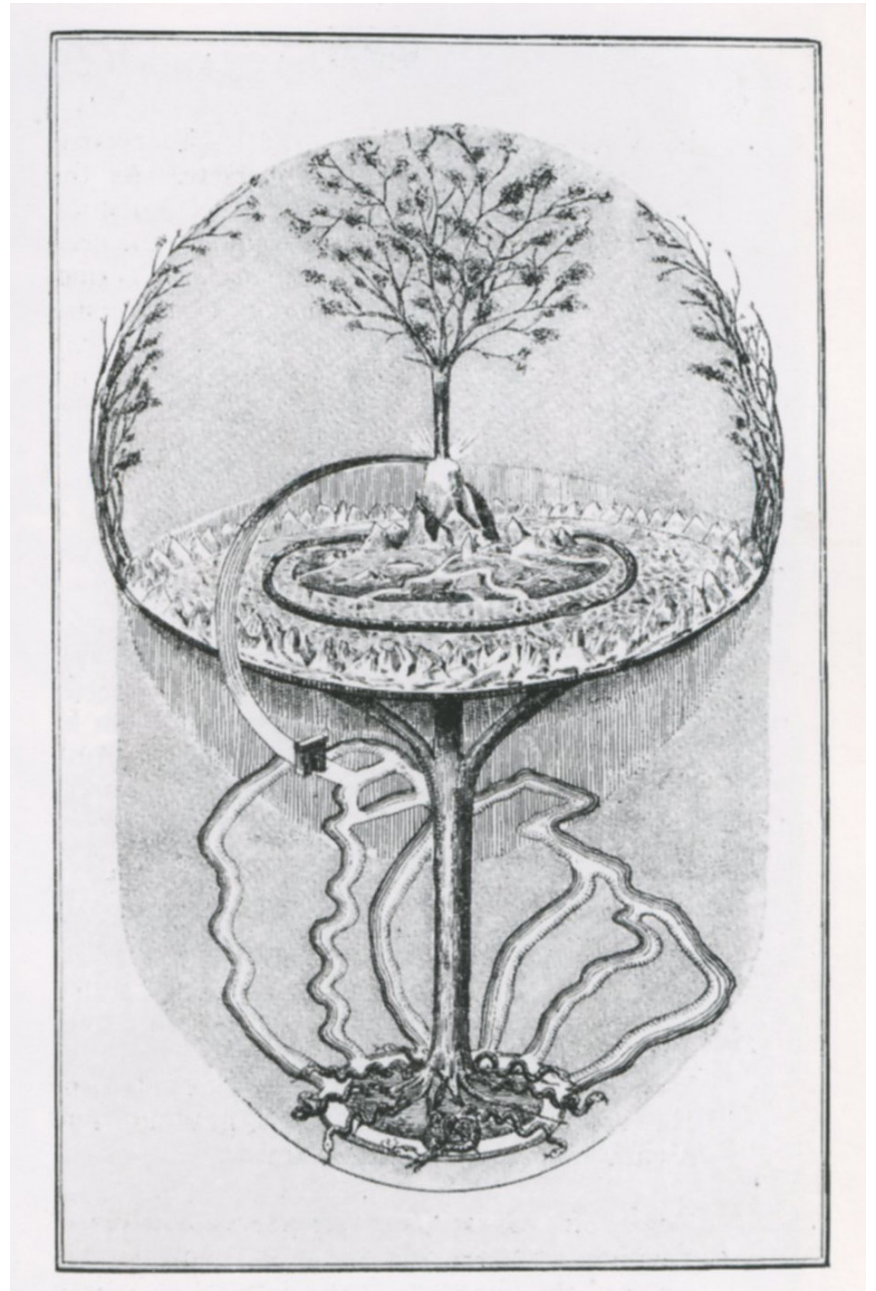


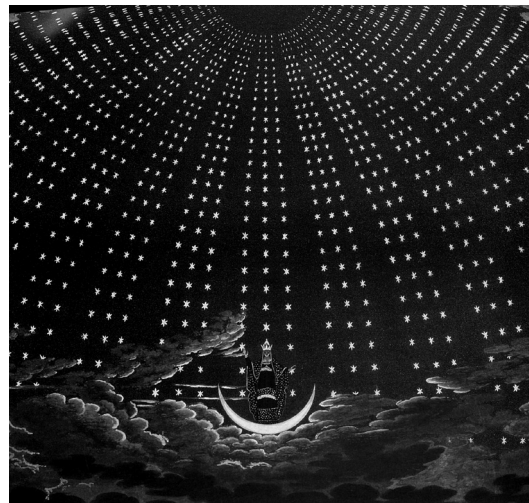
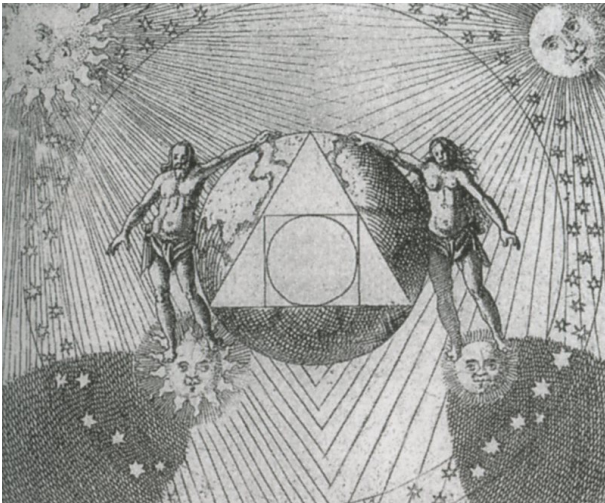
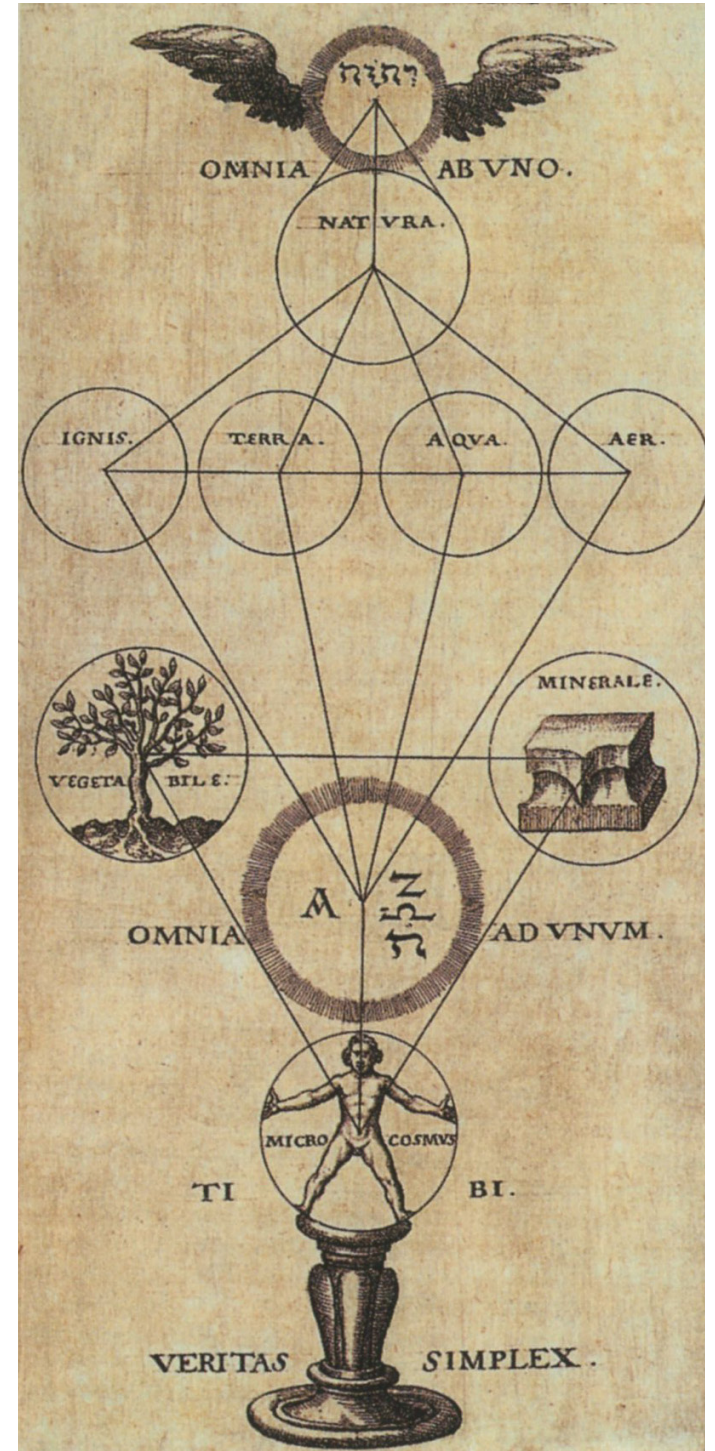
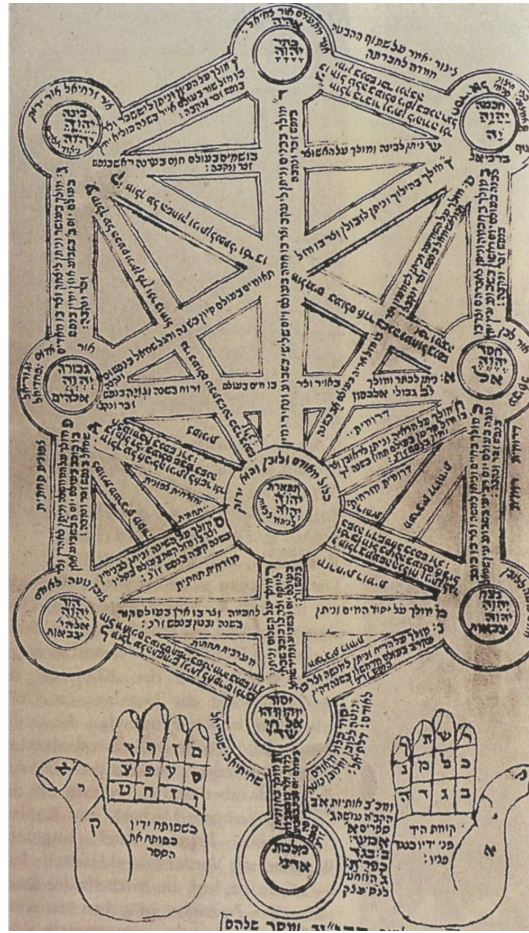
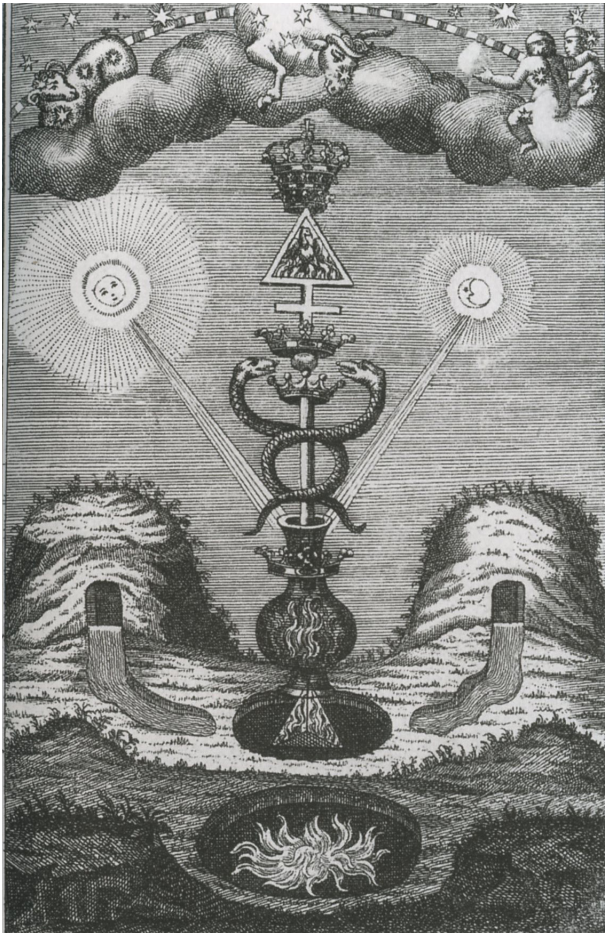


21 'The City of Destruction' showing spiral formation
From *The Pilgrim's Progress*



28 The six major world systems of the late renaissance





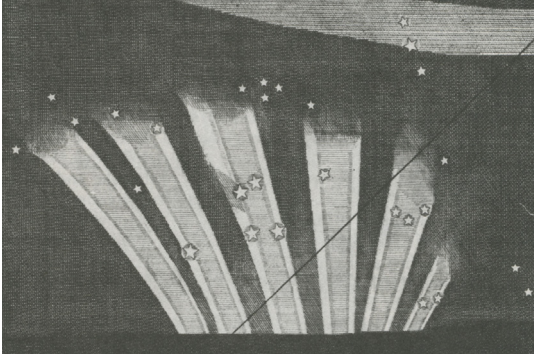
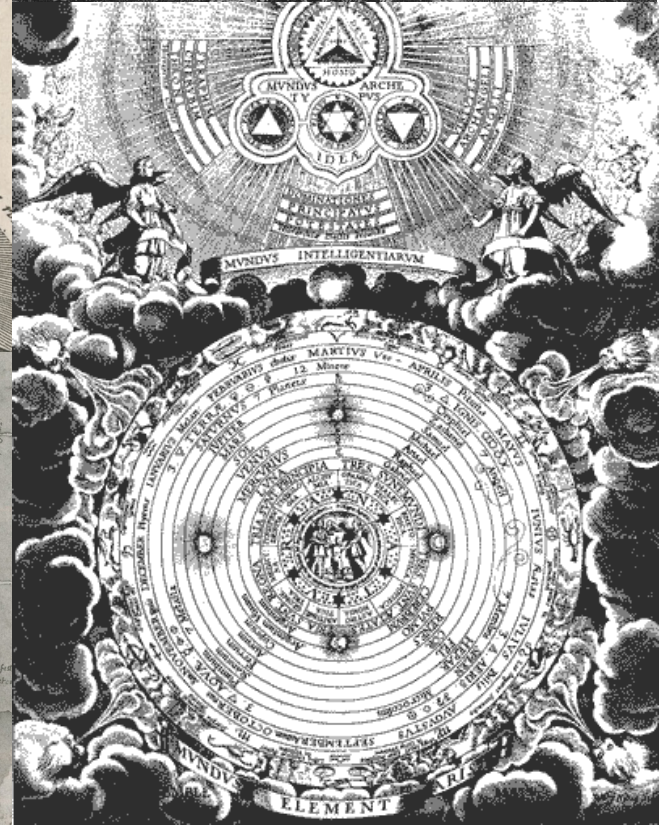
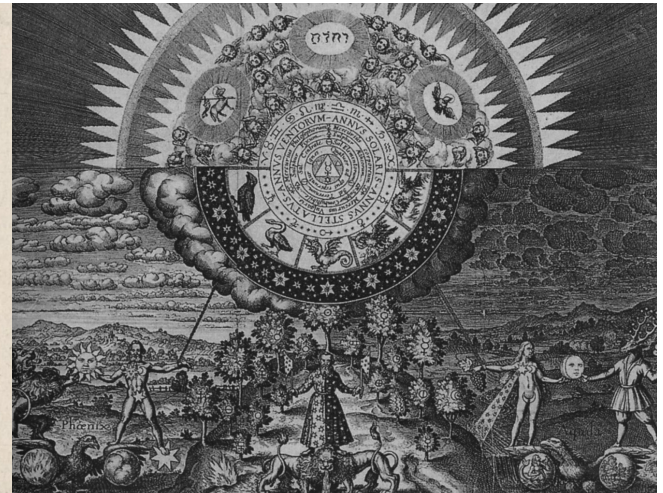
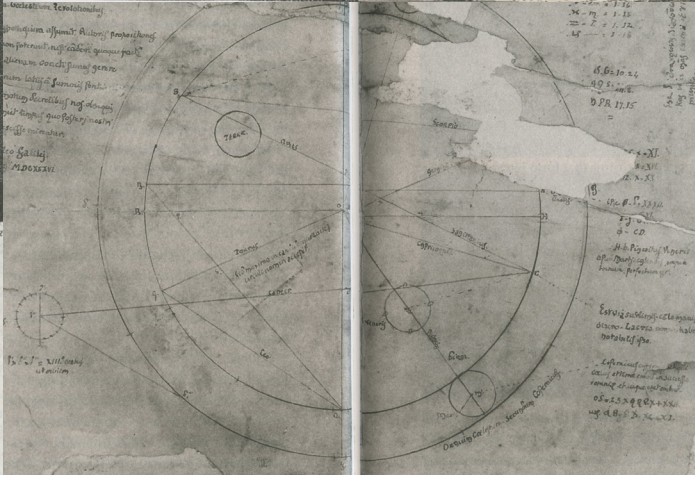
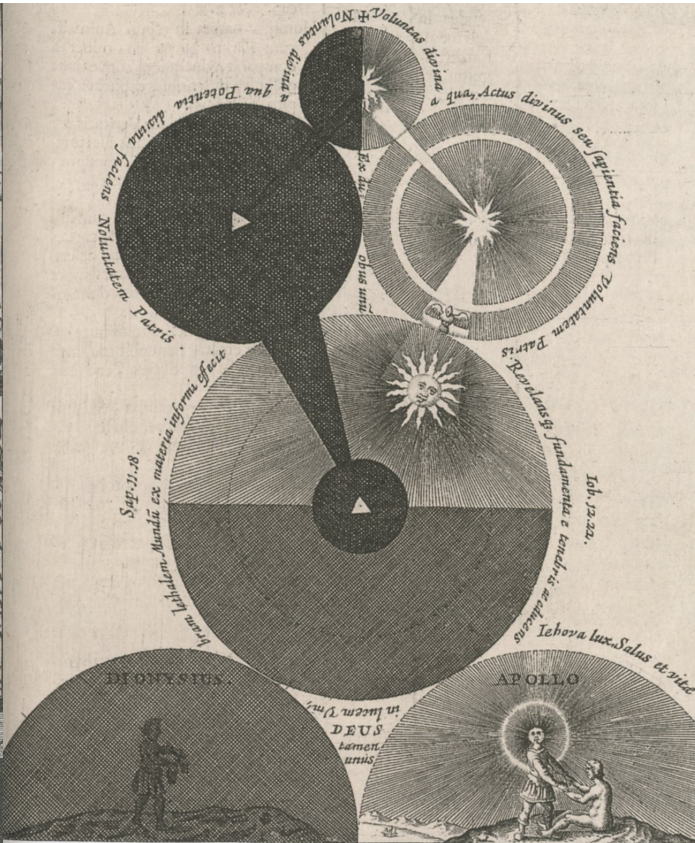
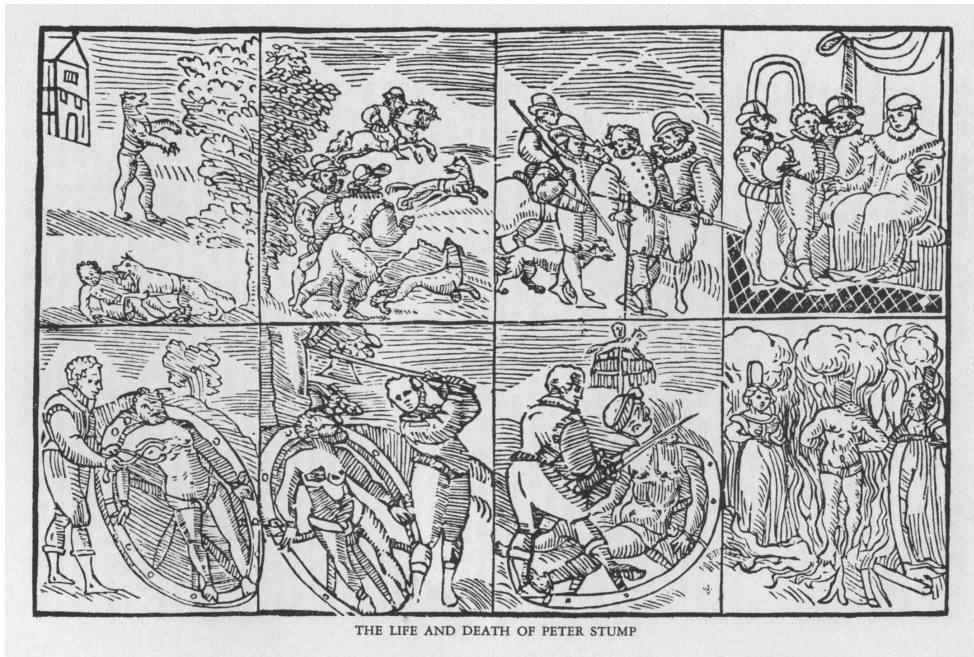
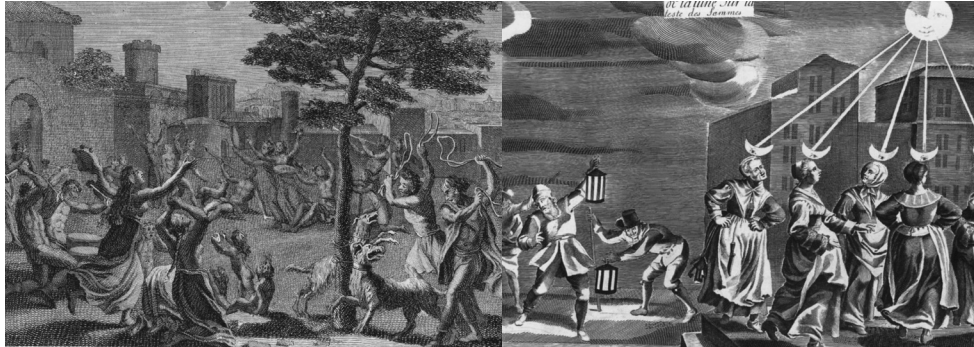
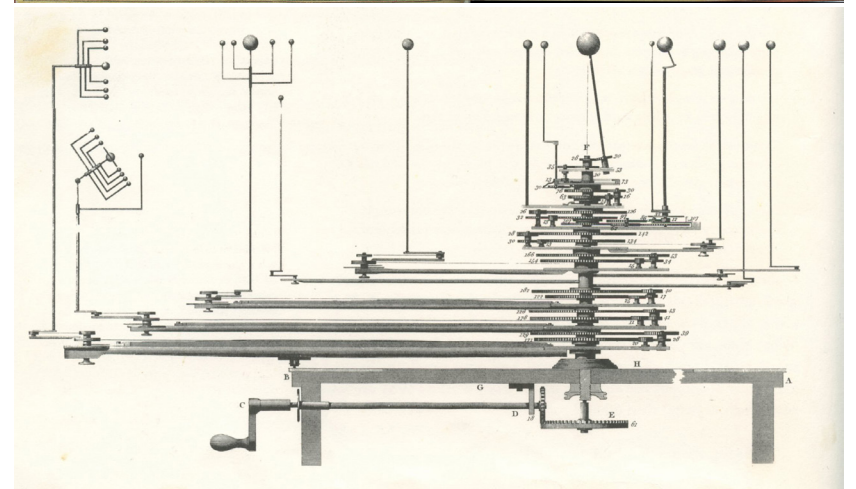
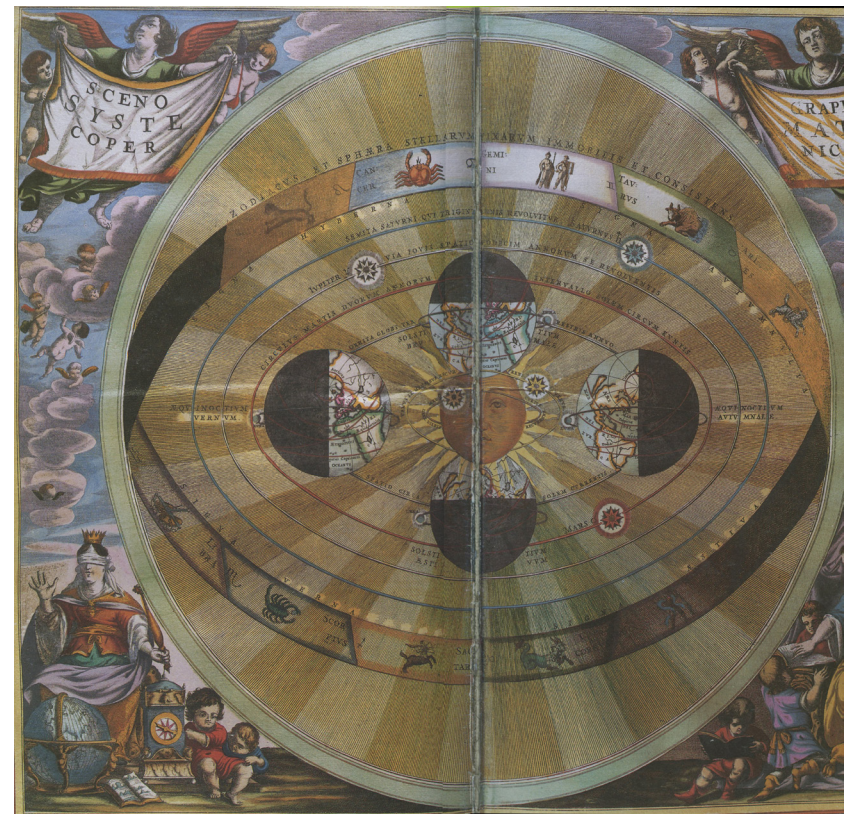
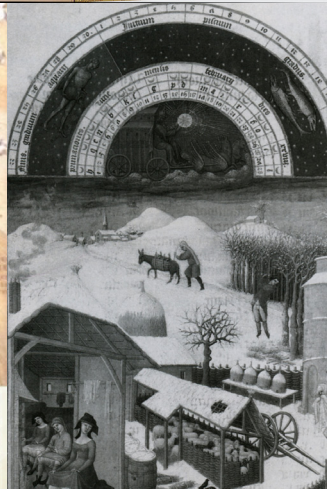
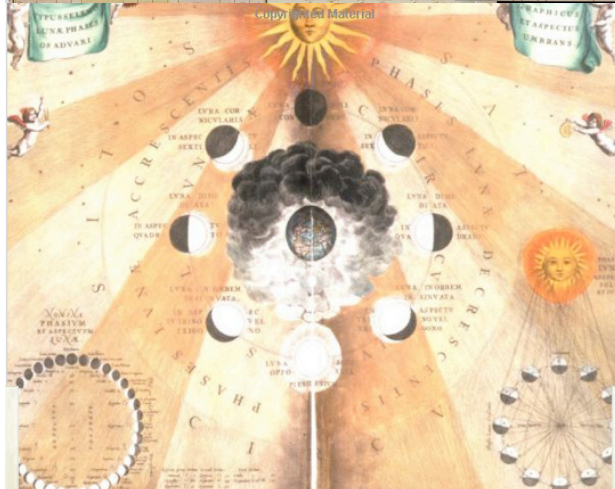
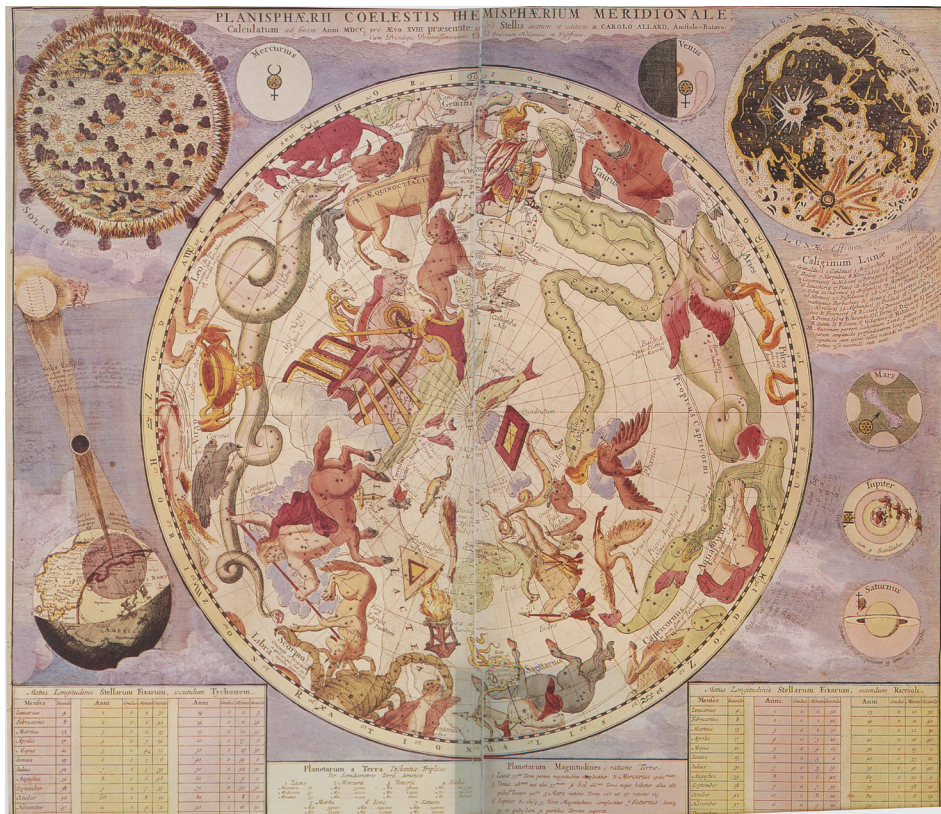


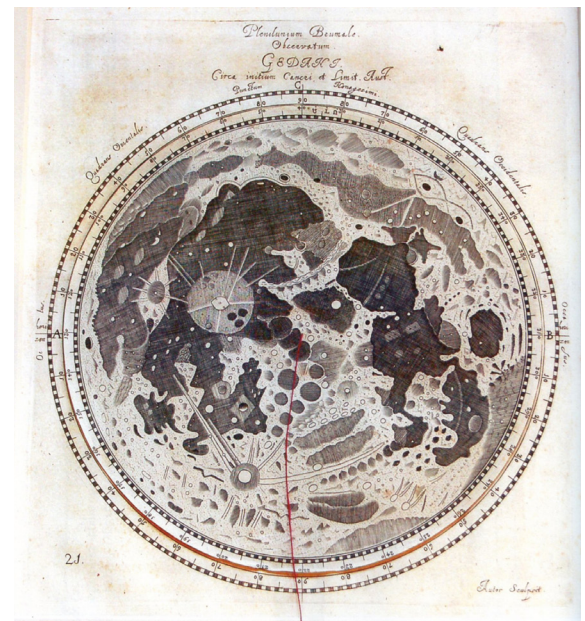
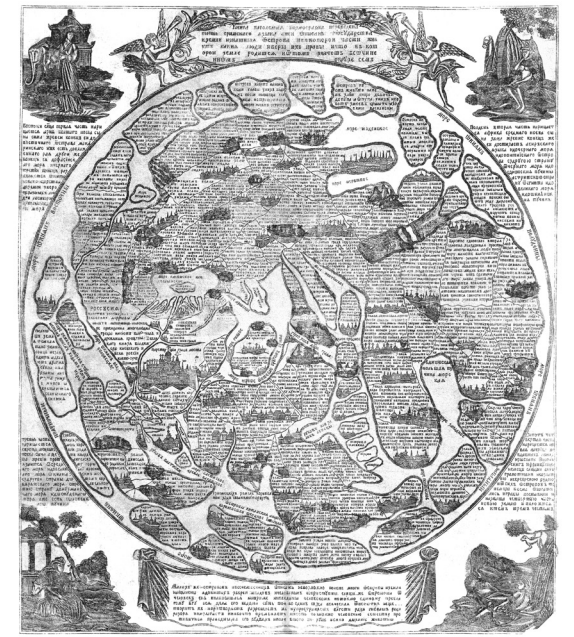
Figure de la Queue de la Comete telle qu'elle a paru les nuits du 7 au 8, et du 8 au 9 Mars 1744
La ligne noire represente l'Equateur celeste.
On a marqué dans cette figure les
rayons de la queue de la Comete
en quelle la position des nuées a été observée
mais on n'a pas jugé devoir les distinguer par
les lettres ny autrement pour ne pas contarrer
la figure des constellations ny contraindre
nécessairement la constellation du Dragon du
côté Oriental une partie de celles de Pégase
à l'Estre, de Capricorne, quelques étoiles
Antarctiques, et la main occidentale du Verseau
à une partie de la Voie lactée.
L'heure des observations étoit 4^h du matin.

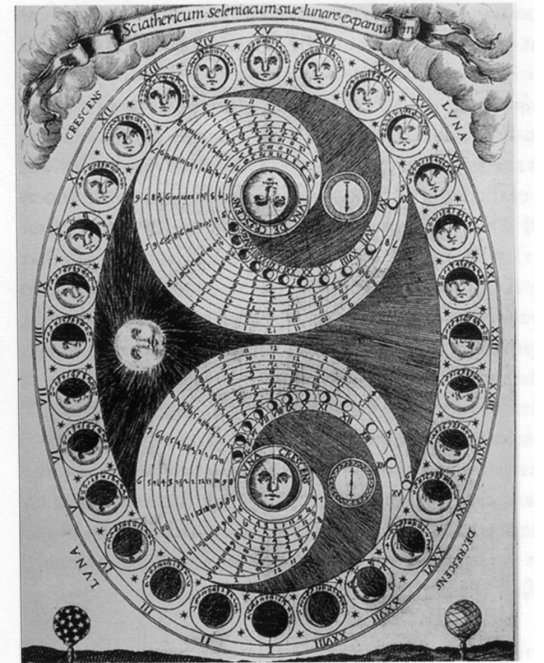
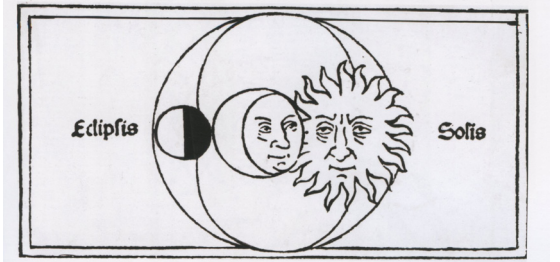
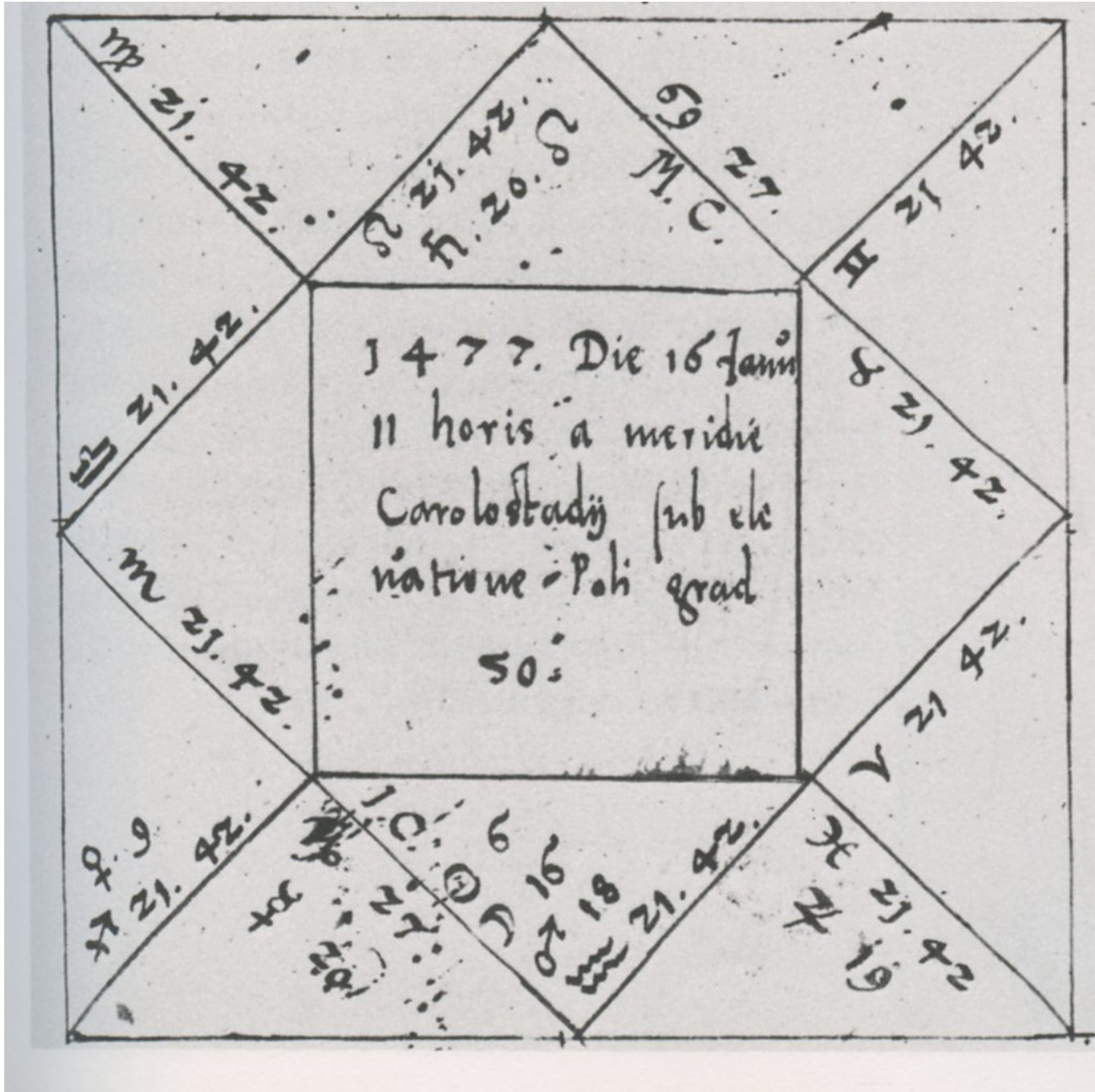
Tab. V. Ciel de St. Jorès

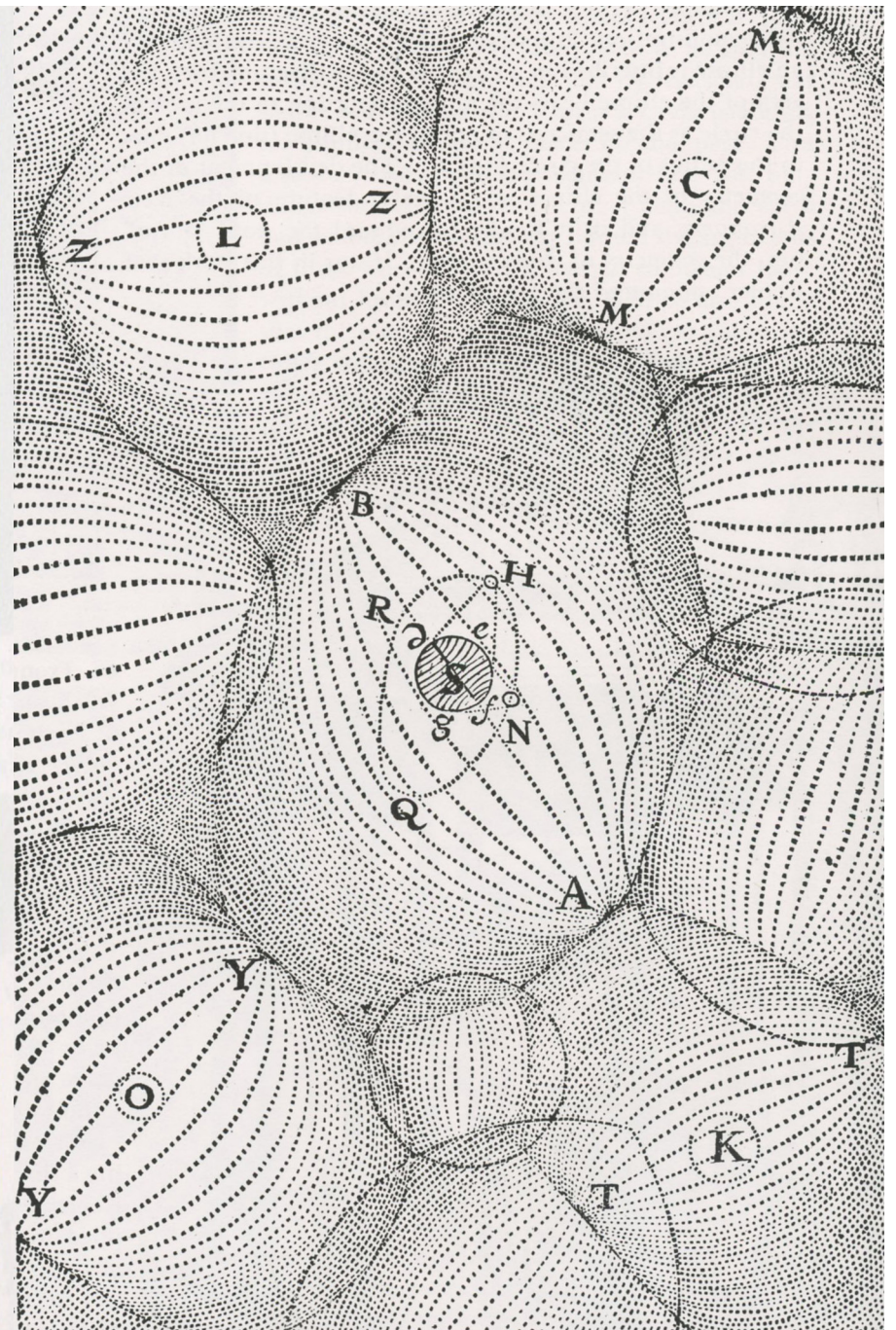


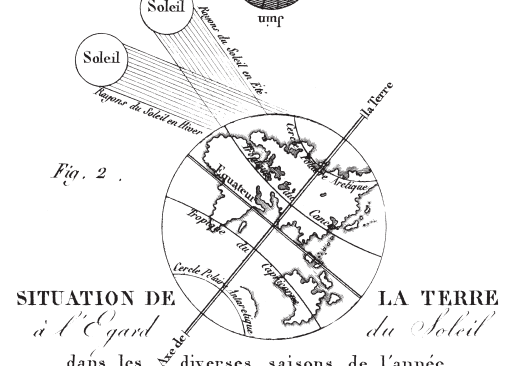
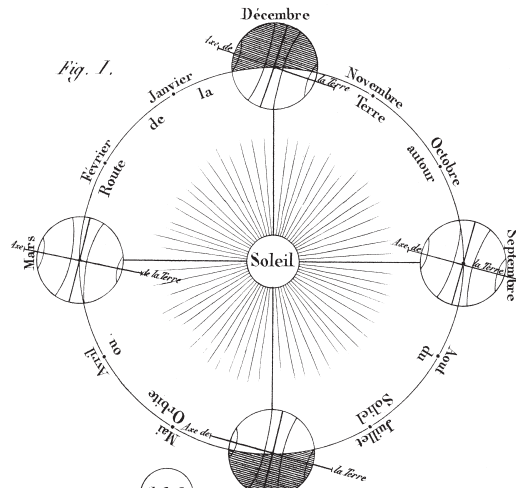












État du Ciel pendant l'Eclipse Totale du Soleil qui doit arriver à Paris le 22 May 1724, au soir, dressé sur les mémoires de Messieurs de l'Observatoire Royal.

Figure de l'Eclipse à 6 heures.

à 6 h. $\frac{1}{4}$

à 6 h. $\frac{1}{2}$

à 6 h. $\frac{3}{4}$

à 7 h.

à 7 h. $\frac{1}{4}$

à 7 h. $\frac{1}{2}$

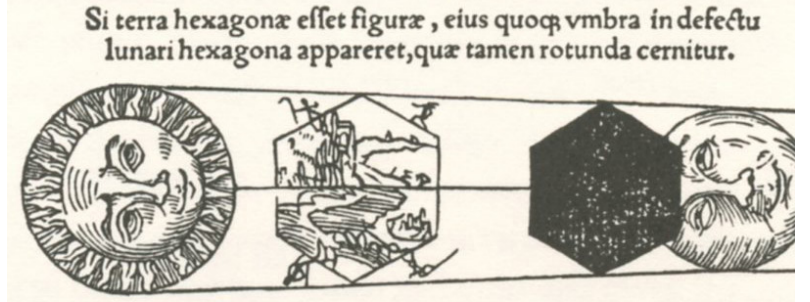
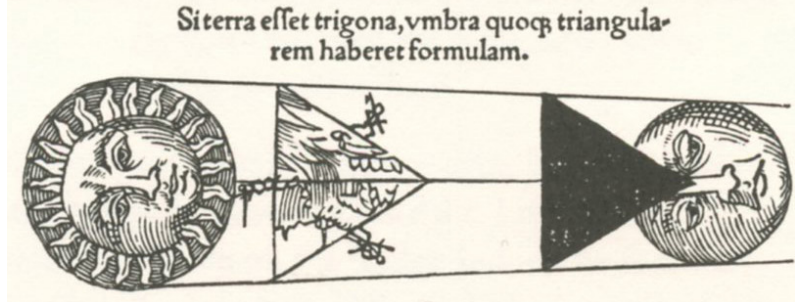
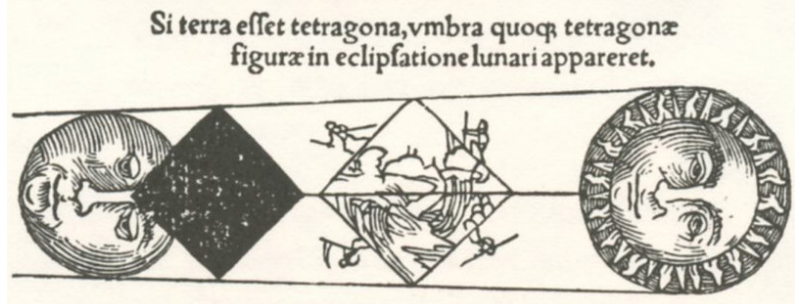
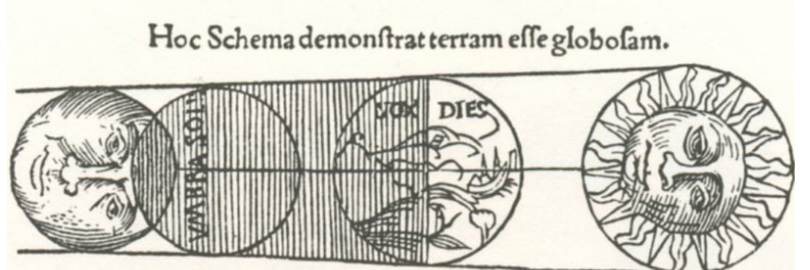
Explication

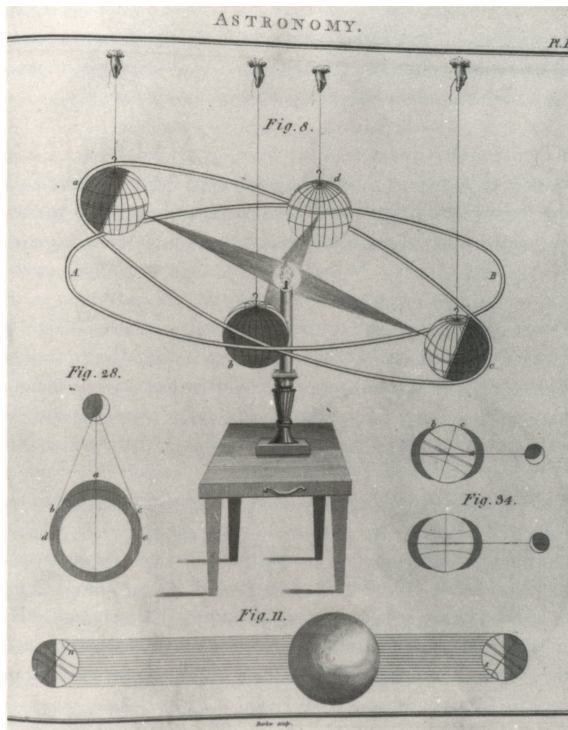
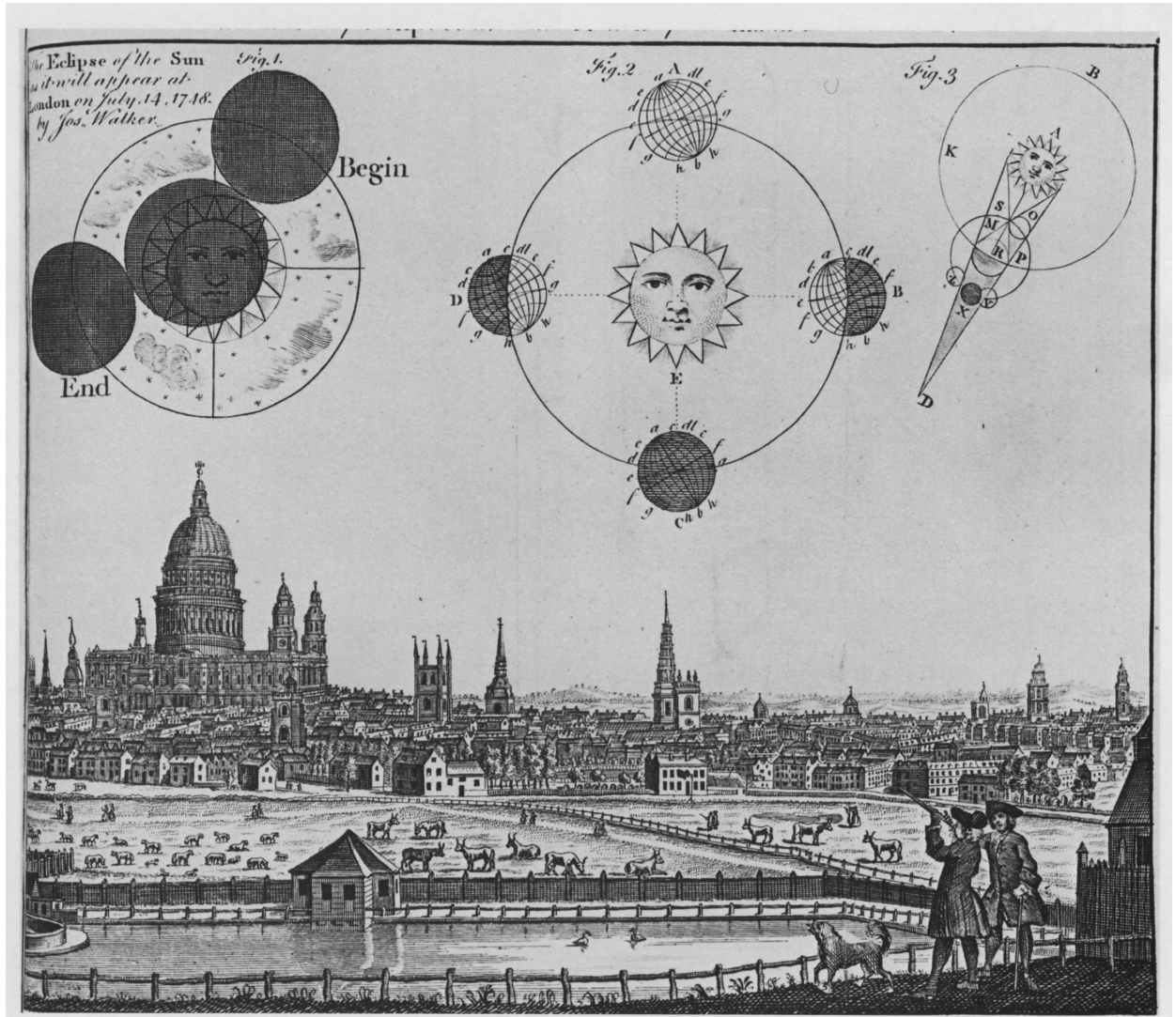
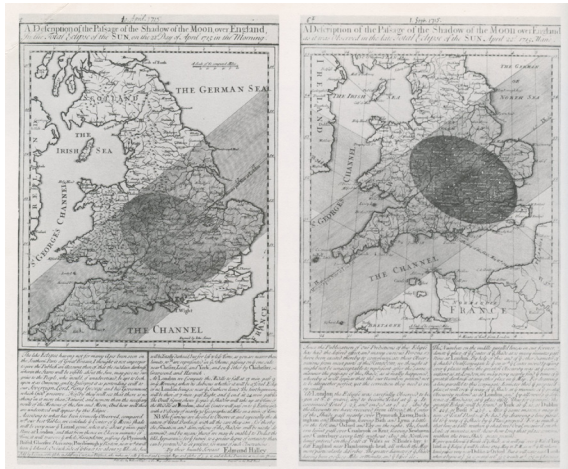
Cette Eclipse qui n'a peut-être point eu de pareille à Paris depuis deux ou trois cents ans y commencera un peu devant le lever du Soleil le Lundi 22 May 1724. Le Soleil sera par le bas du Ciel vers le droit de la tête d'un homme qui tient le Ciel, du côté que peu après d'après, tout le monde pourra aisément apercevoir à la vue simple le Soleil éclipse à l'endroit de la figure le marquer. L'Eclipse commencera pendant près d'une heure & un peu devant à heures le Soleil sera entièrement éclipse. Pendant la première demi-heure la lumière et la chaleur du Soleil ne diminuera pas sensiblement, mais quand il y aura à plus de la moitié du Soleil de couvert, après 15 heures pe domine, on commencera à sentir un refroidissement. Le Soleil ne paraîtra plus, éclairé que dans l'ombre d'un disque qui couvrira de la terre, et de l'éclipse à tous ceux qui ne s'écartent pas la queue de ces effets naturels, la froid et l'obscurité accompagneront à mesure que le Soleil de couvrira, ensuite la Nature sera dans l'attente de ce qui doit arriver. Les animaux eux mêmes en seront effrayés, les Chevaux sur les champs ne voudront point avancer. Les Oiseaux de nuit paraîtront, les plantes et les fleurs délicates de Stérilité, les roses tomberont. On passera subitement dans une obscurité profonde, telle que l'on ne pourra lire sans chandelle. Les Étoiles et les Planètes qui sont sur l'Horizon paraîtront comme elles sont quelquefois dans cette figure: les meilleures vues pourront même apercevoir quelques étoiles, si sur tout l'épave avant que le Soleil soit entièrement éclipse. Pendant l'éclipse toute la parterre autour de la Lune, un cercle ou anneau de lumière, de couleur blanche, argenteuse et assez vive, semblable à ce qu'on voit dans un couronne la terre le soir. Cette éclipse ne durera que tant qu'il durera cinquante, tant que l'éclipse totale: après quoi la lumière du Soleil se dissipera ensuite peu à peu jusqu'à sept heures trois quarts, que l'éclipse doit finir. Mais il se couvrira quelques minutes avant la fin de l'éclipse.

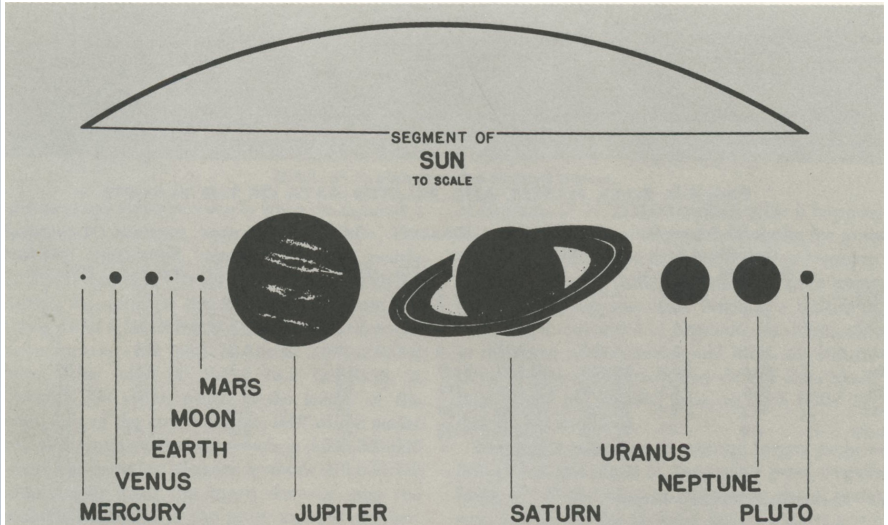
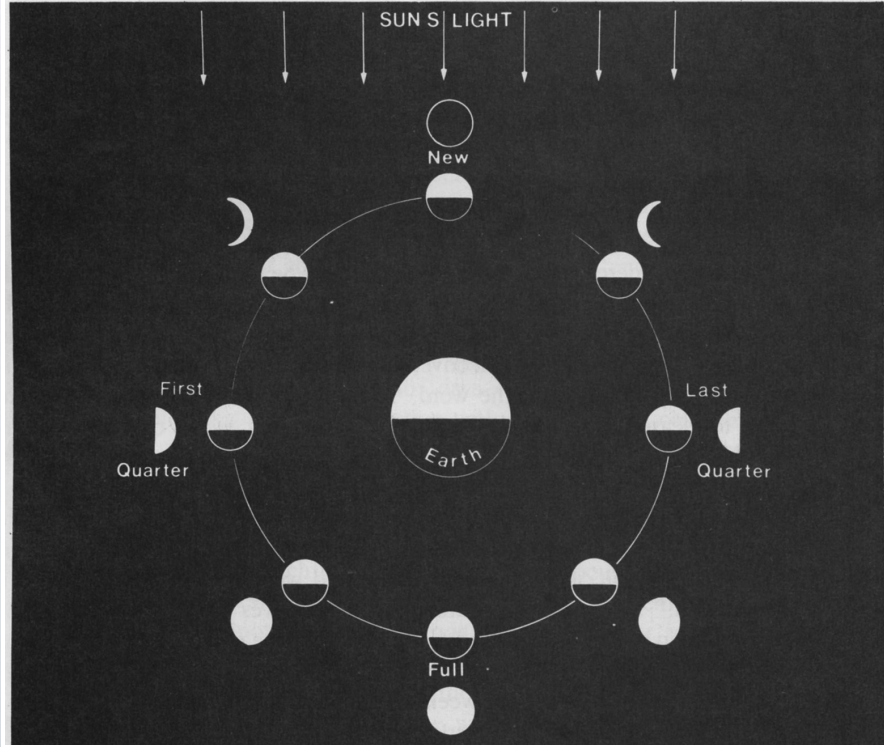
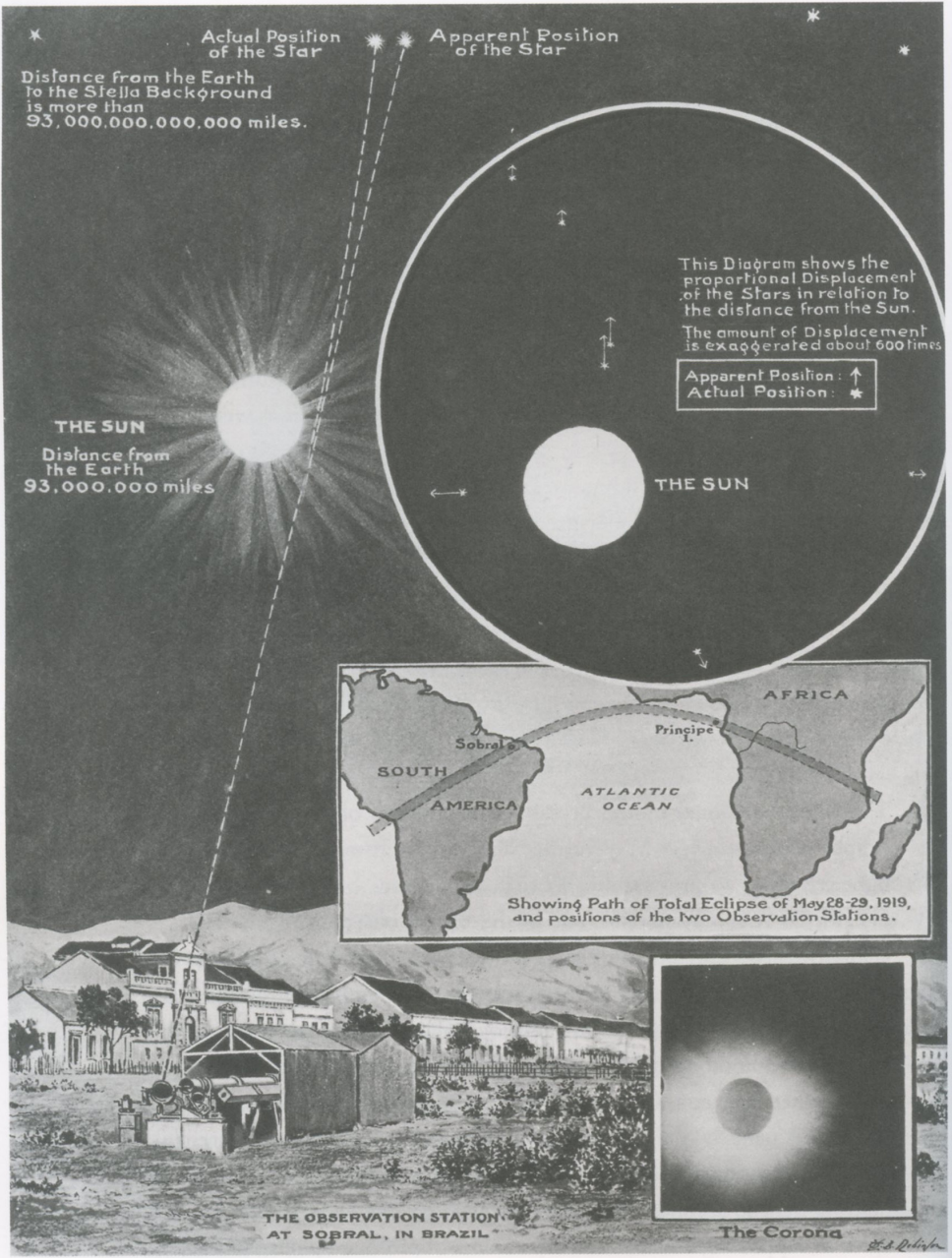
Commencera à reparaitre avec une vitesse prodigieuse semblable à une éclair.

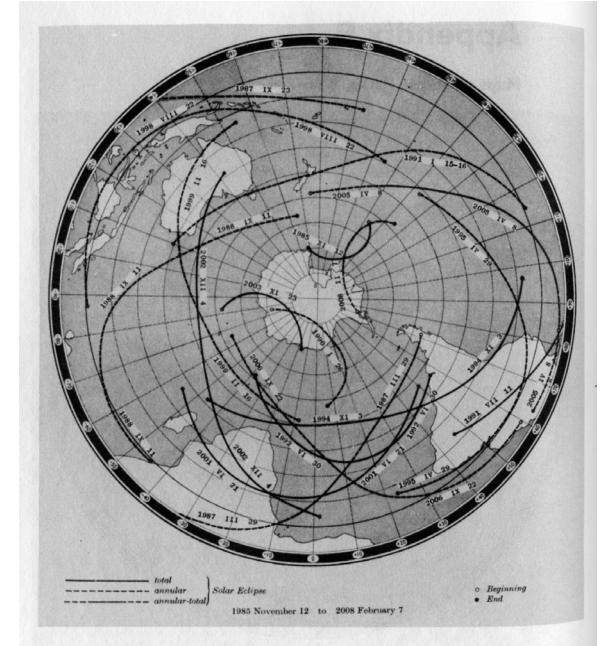
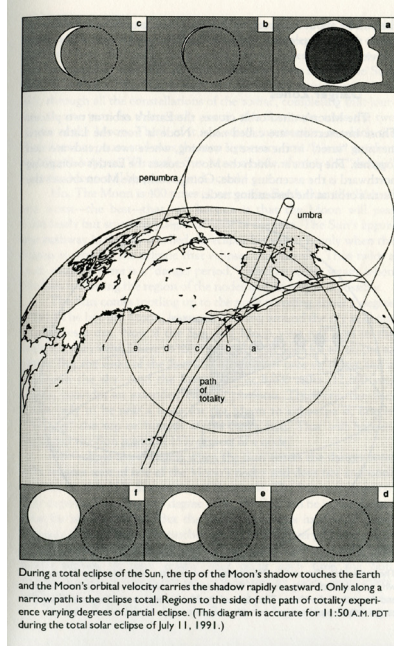
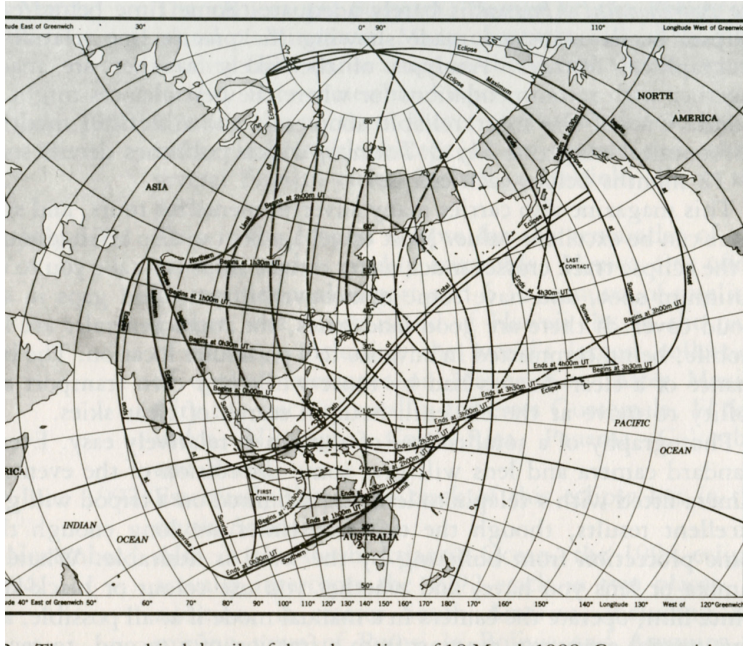
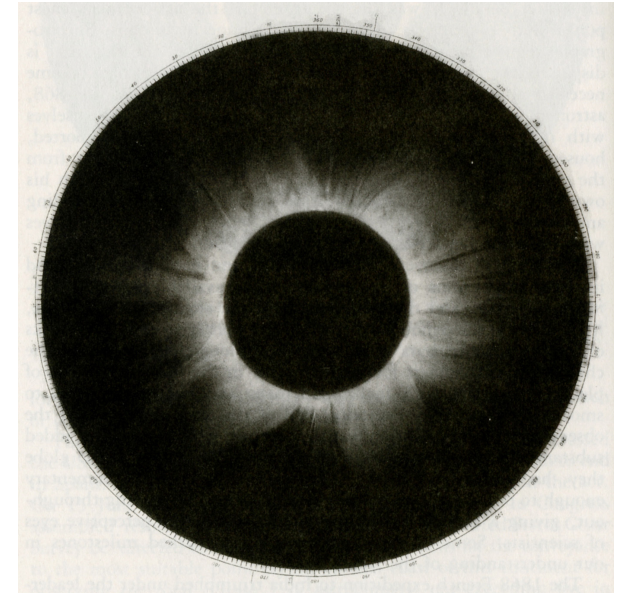
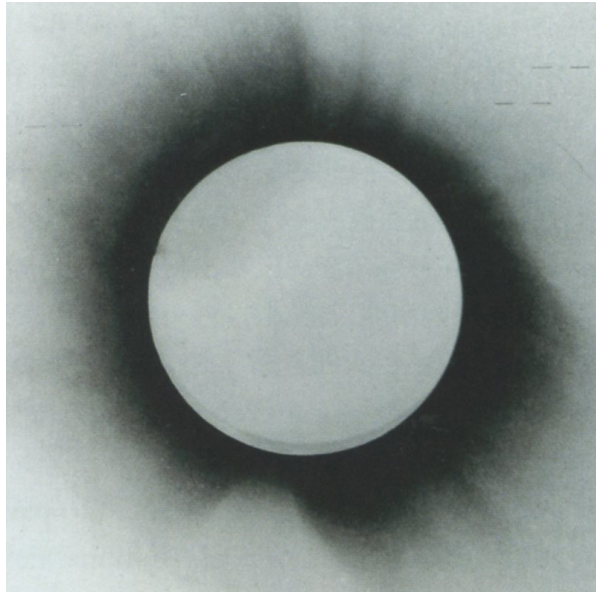
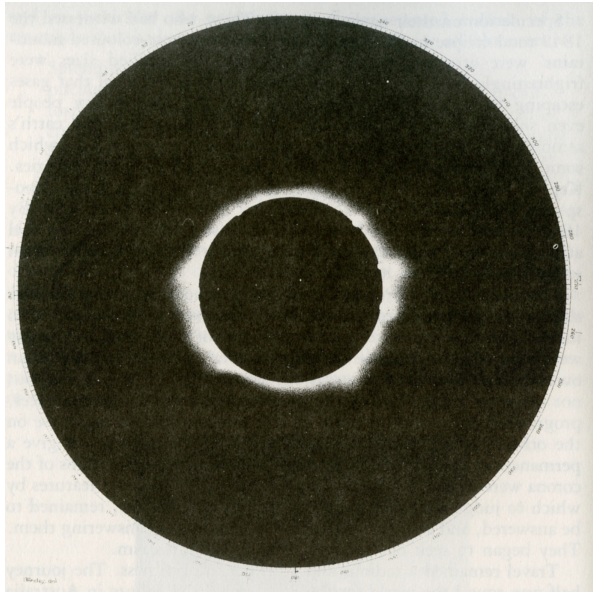
Une prédiction nous a paru d'avisable pour l'heure.

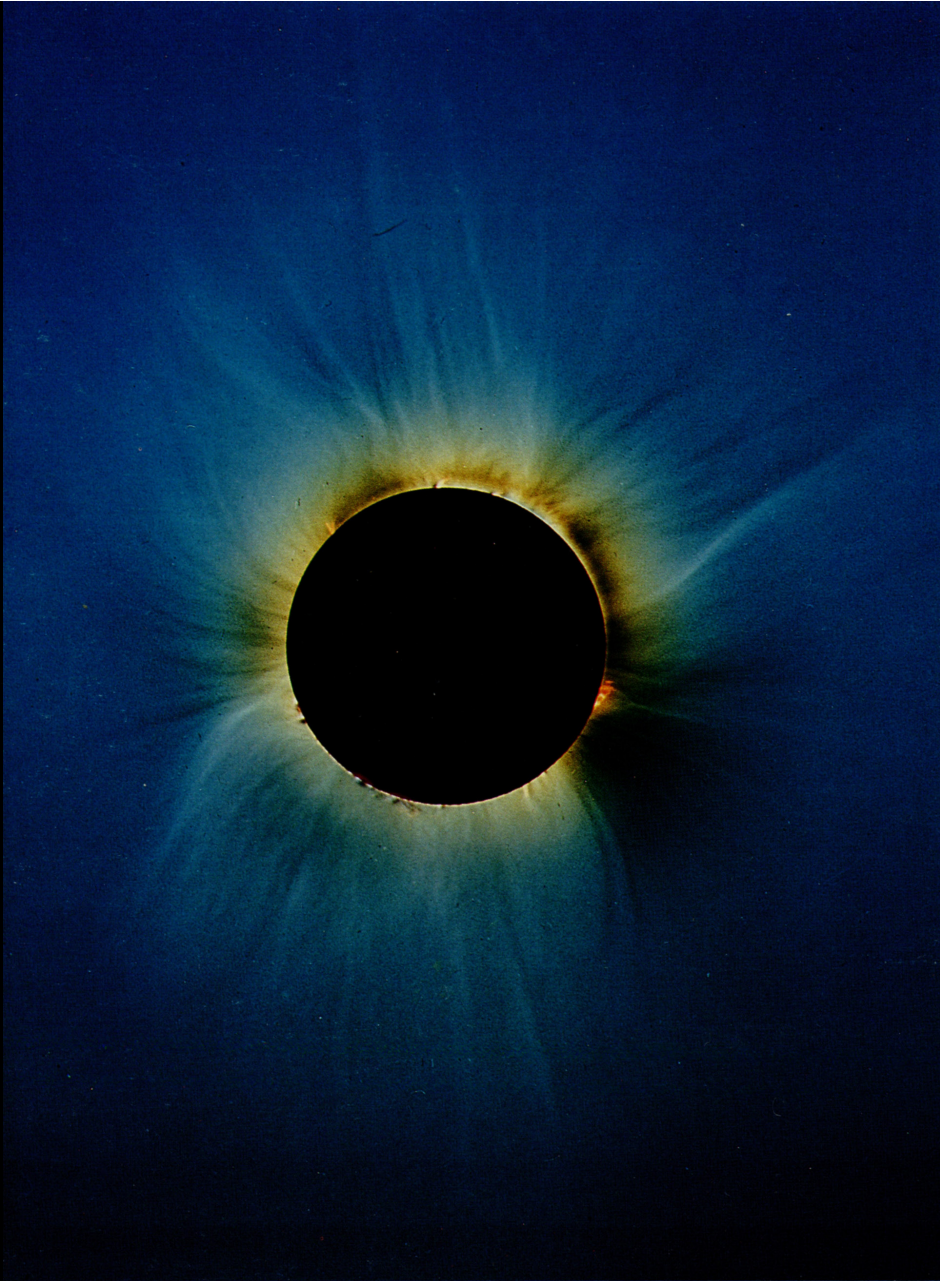
La France, et pour le reste ce qui nous a persuadé que cette science n'est pas si douteuse que bien des gens l'ont cru jusqu'au jour 22 May

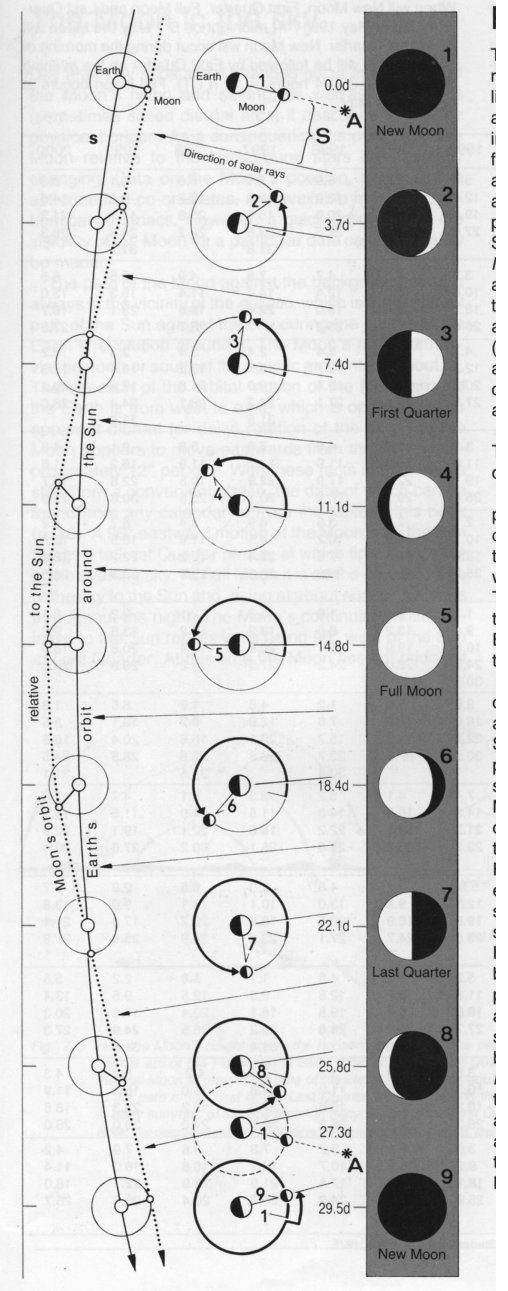


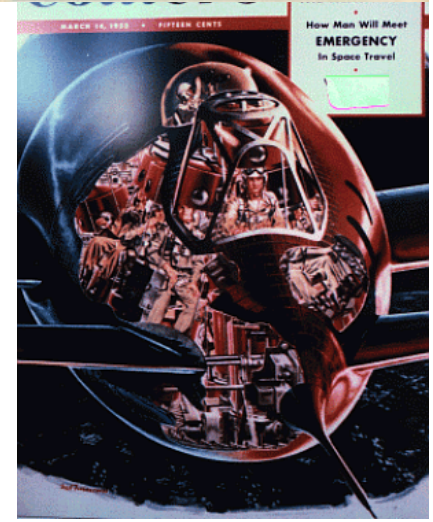
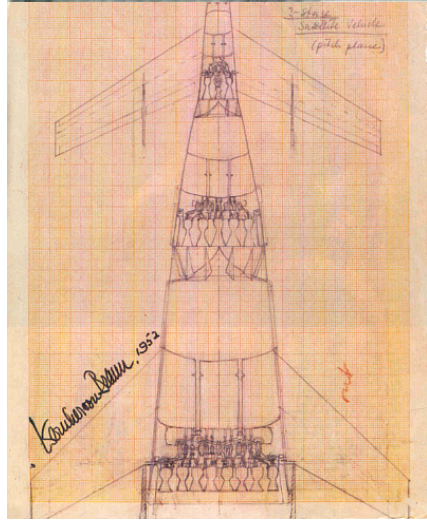
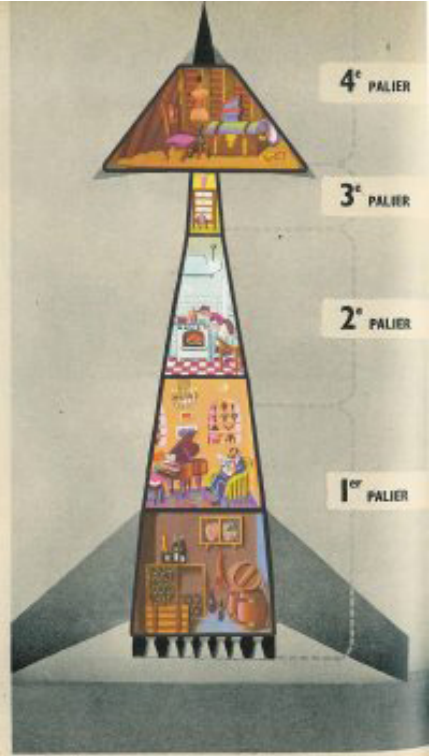
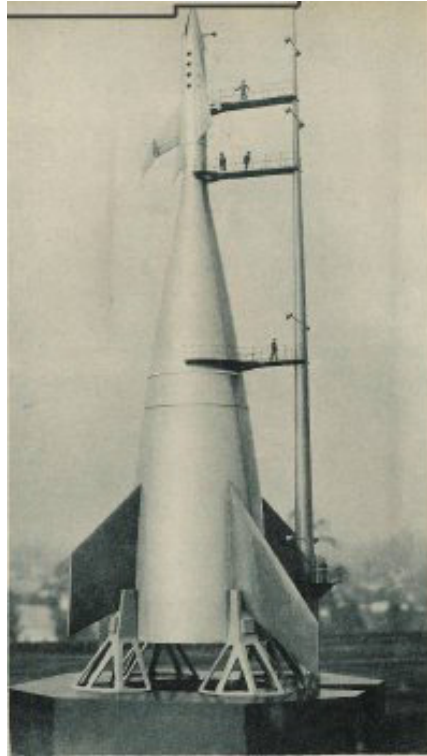


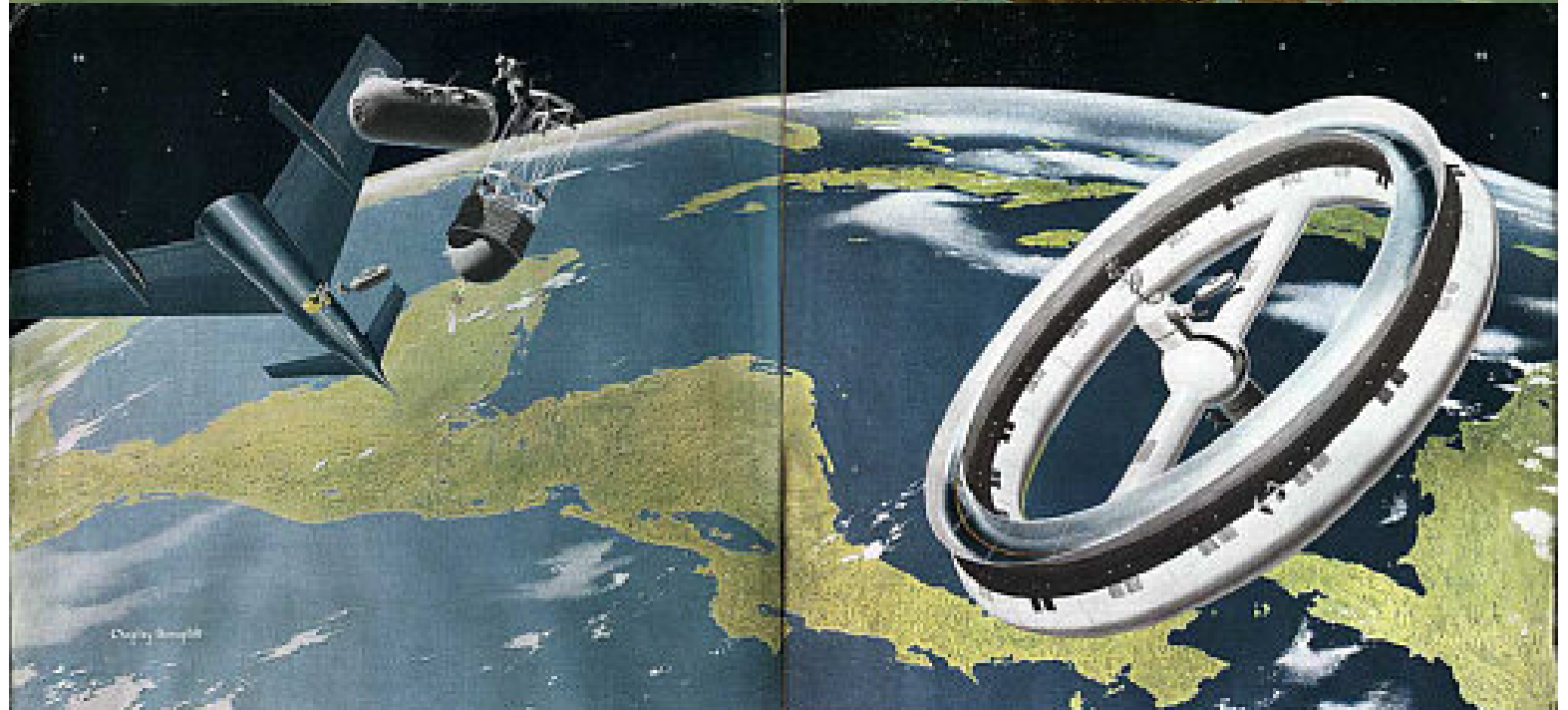
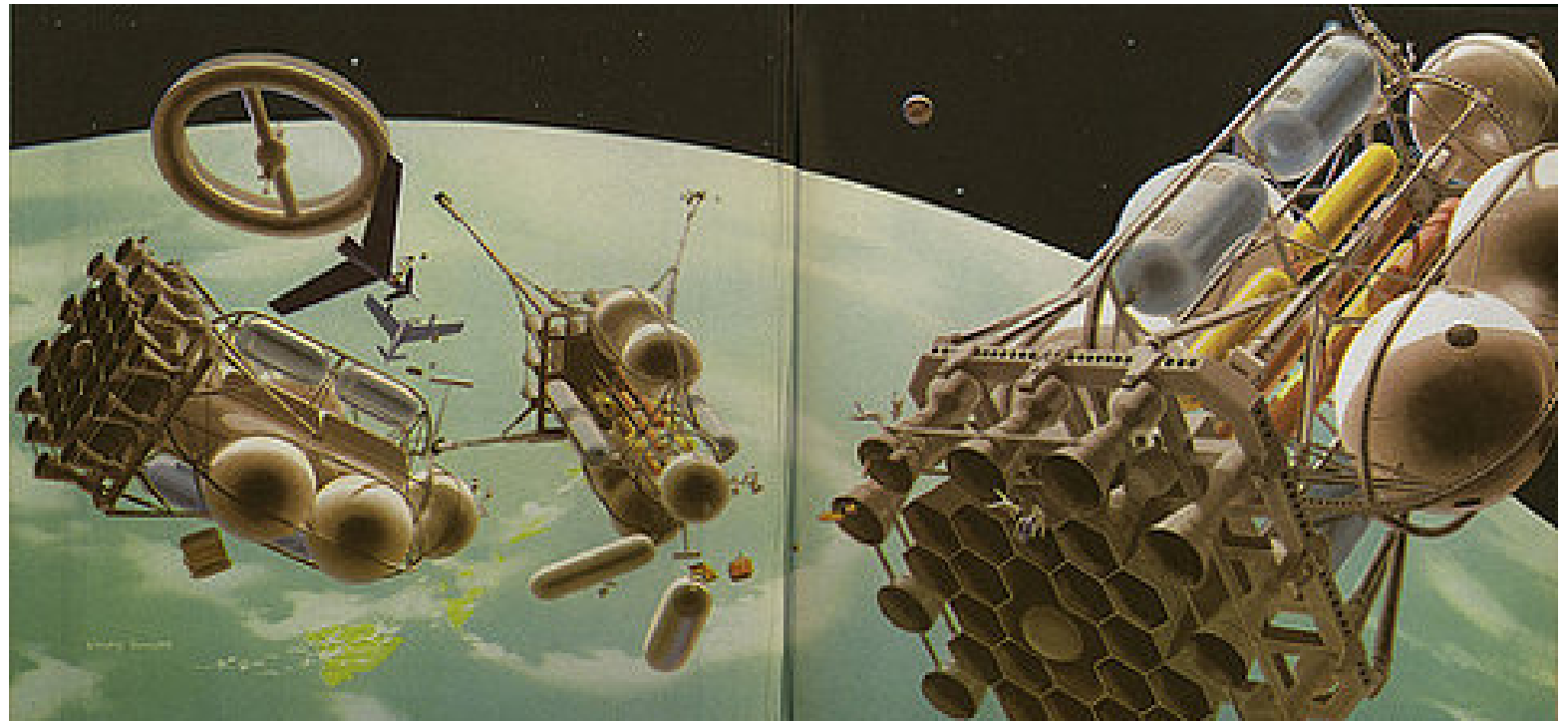


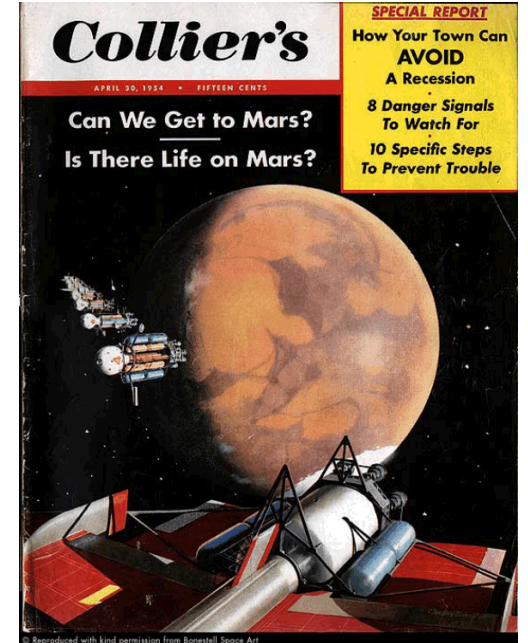
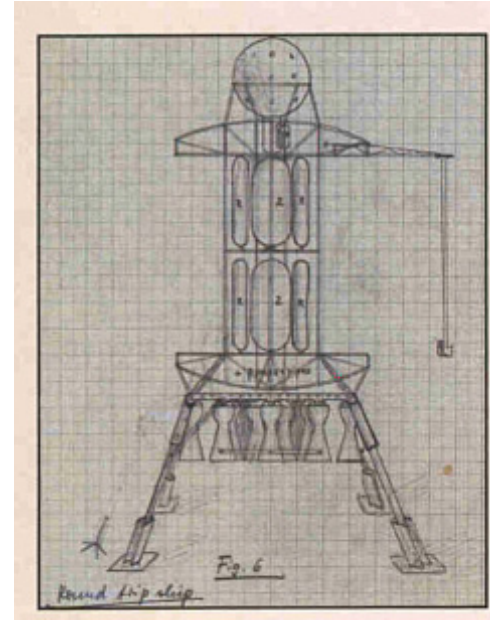
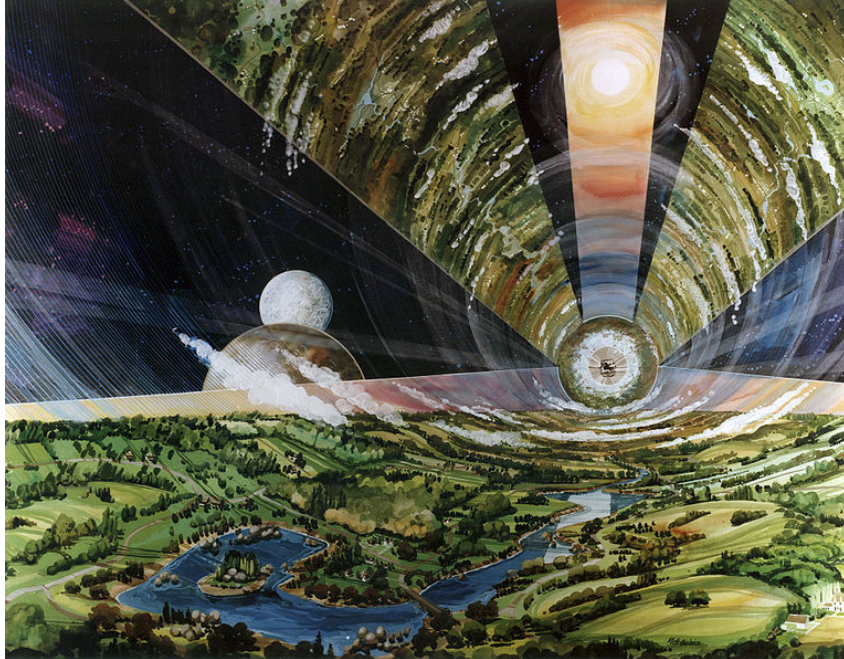
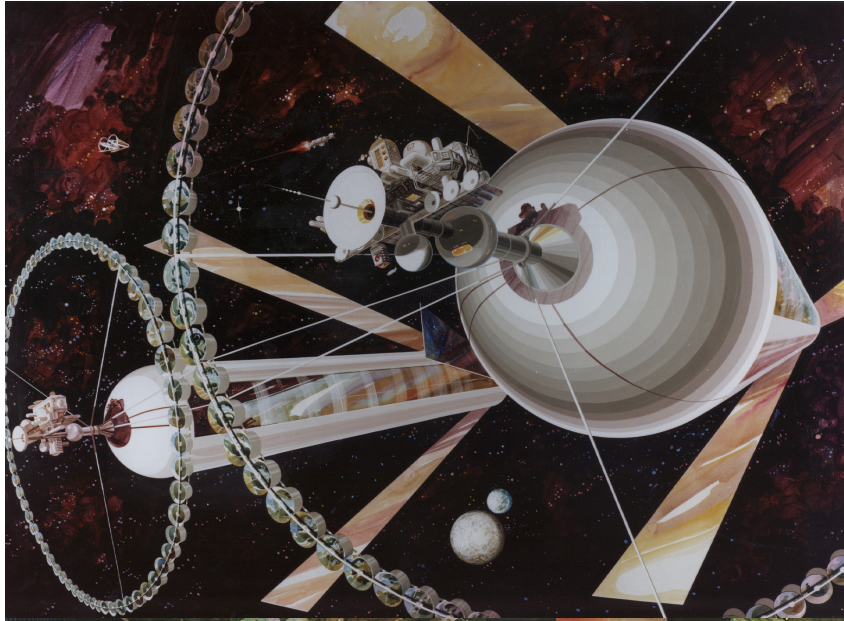


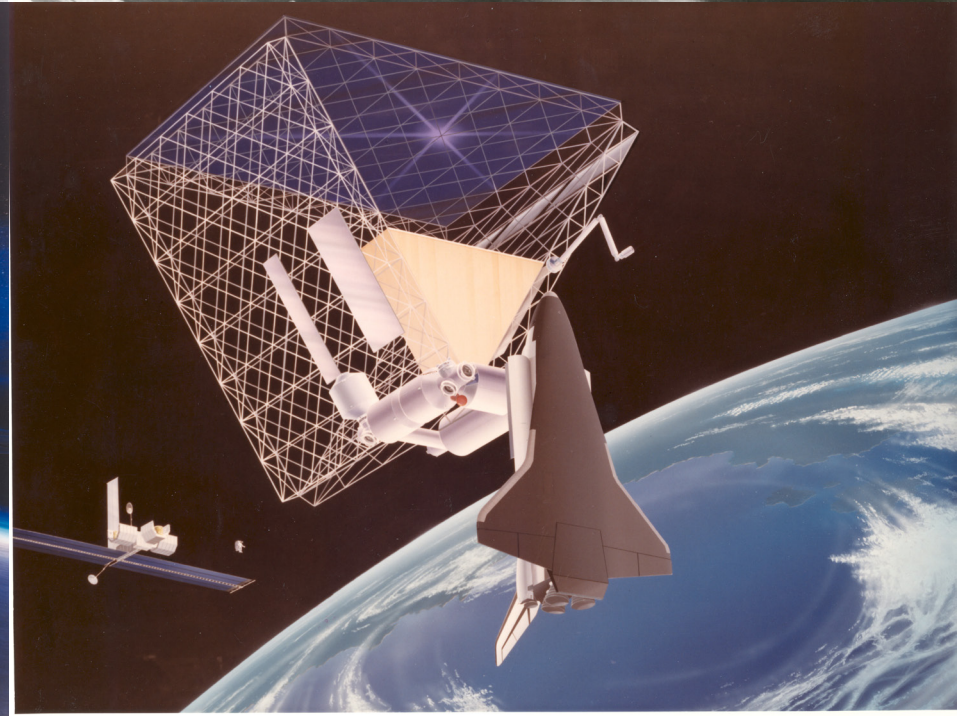
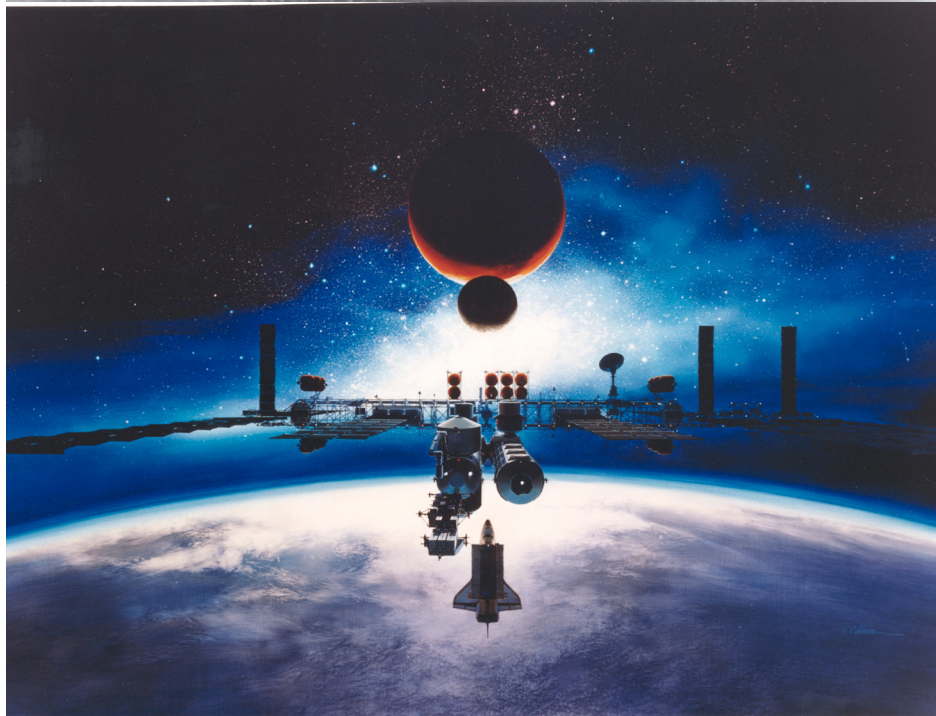
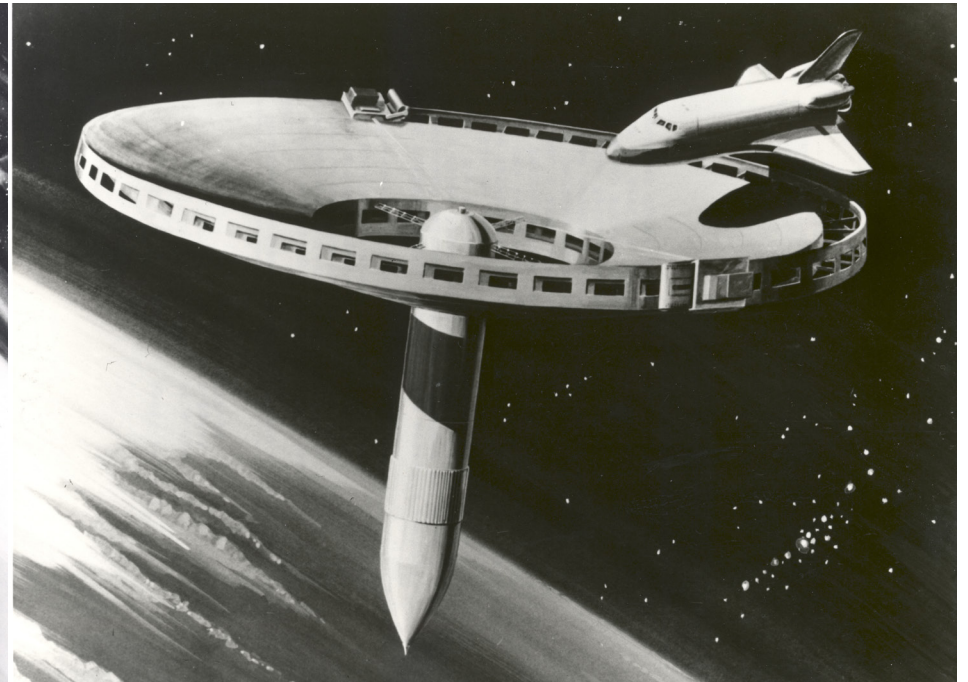


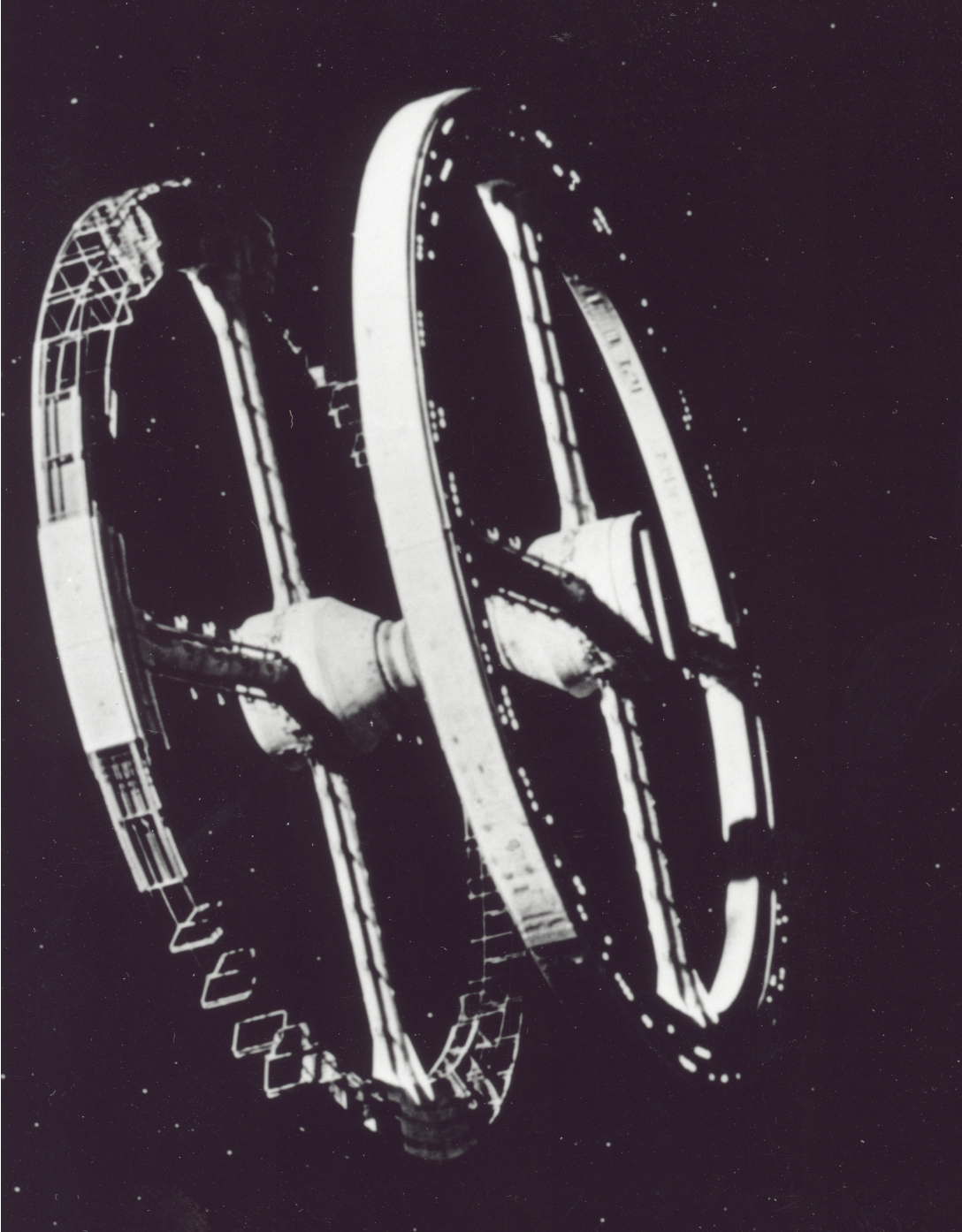


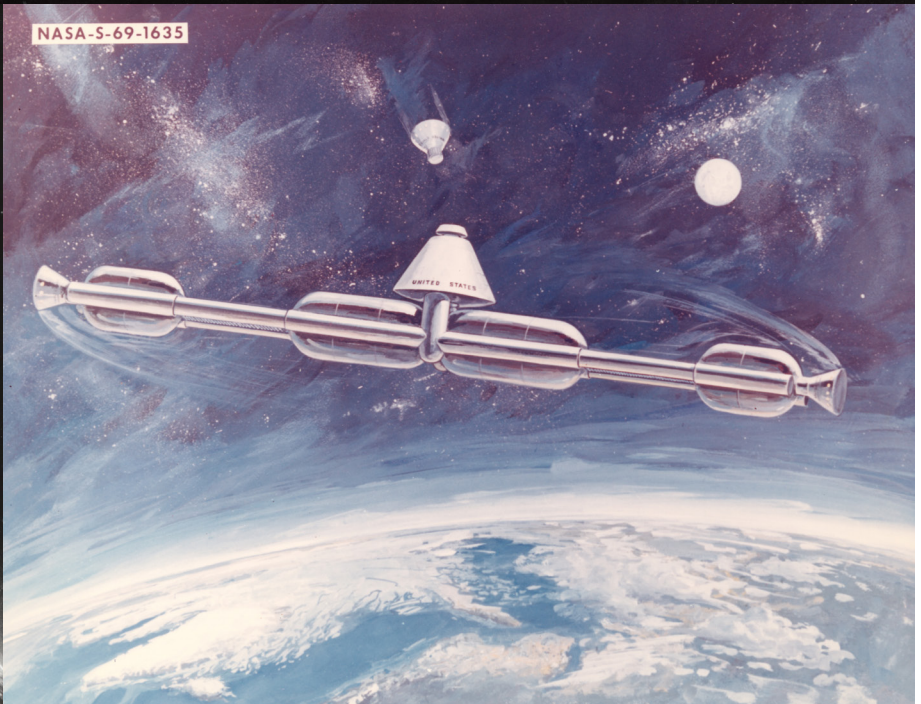
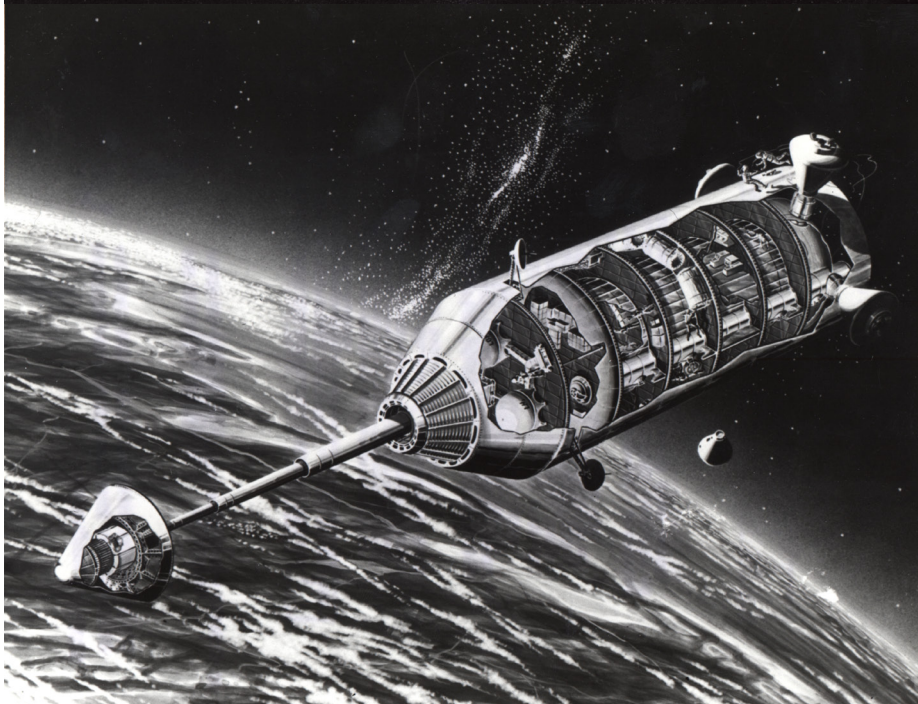
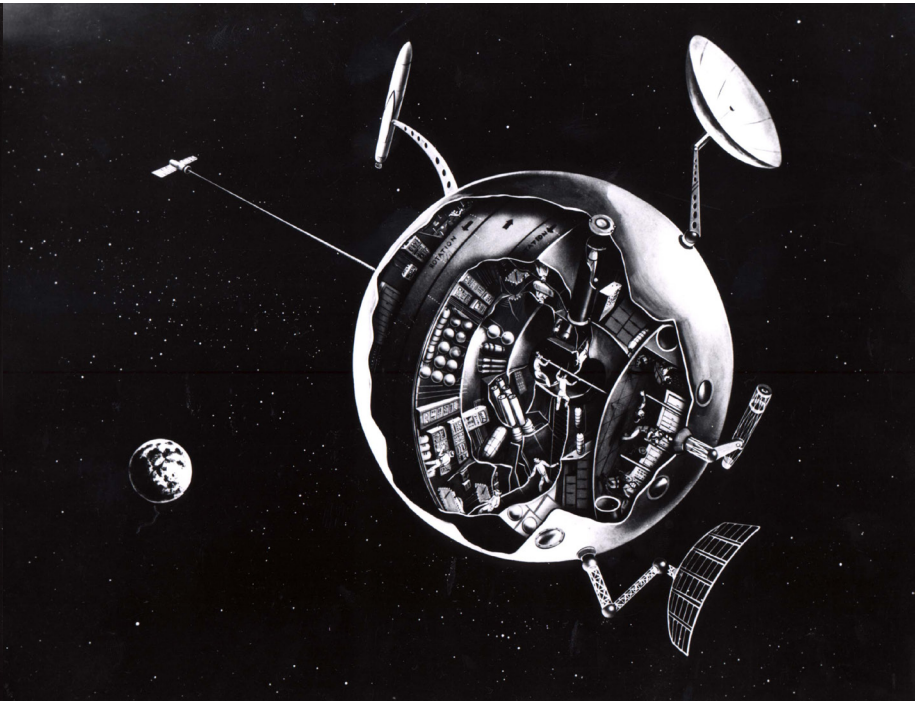
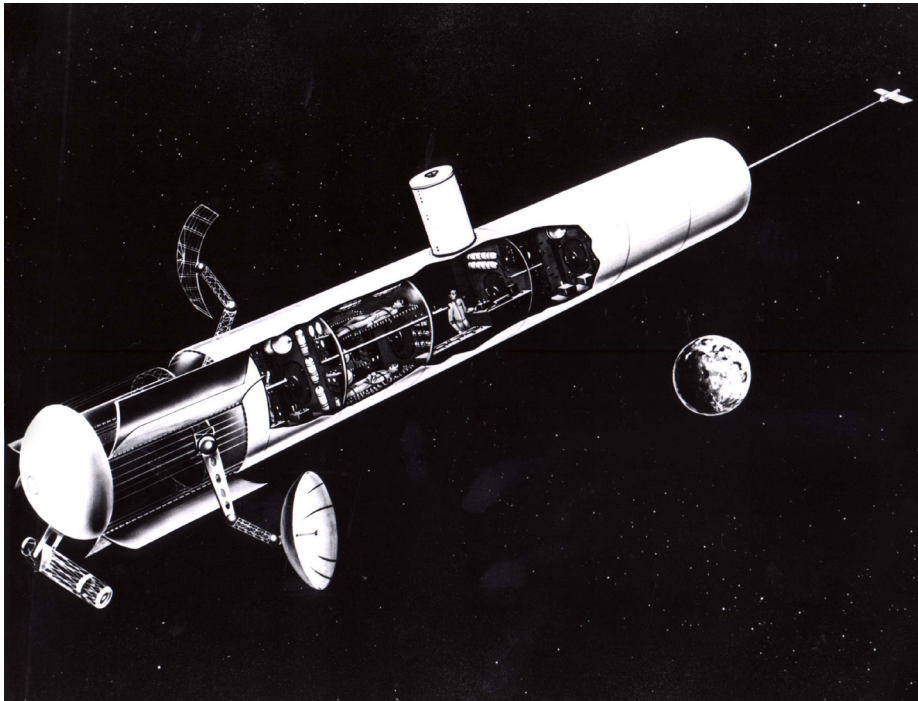


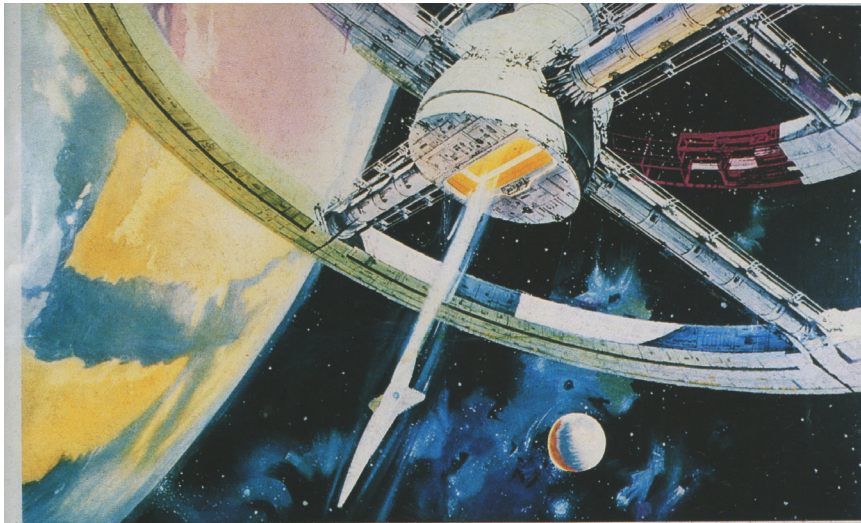








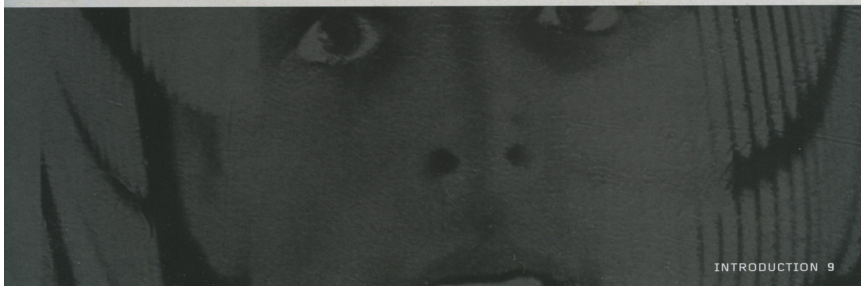




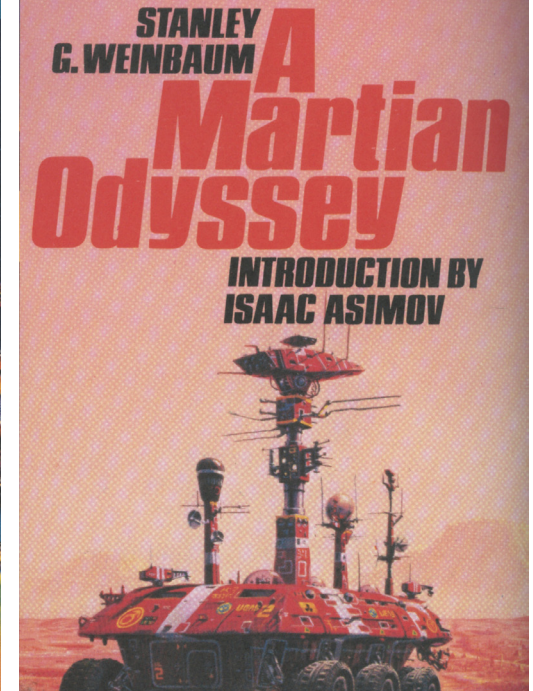
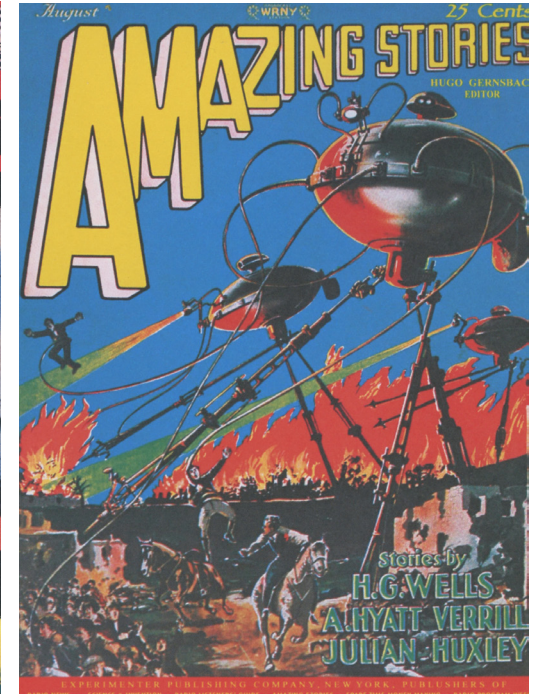
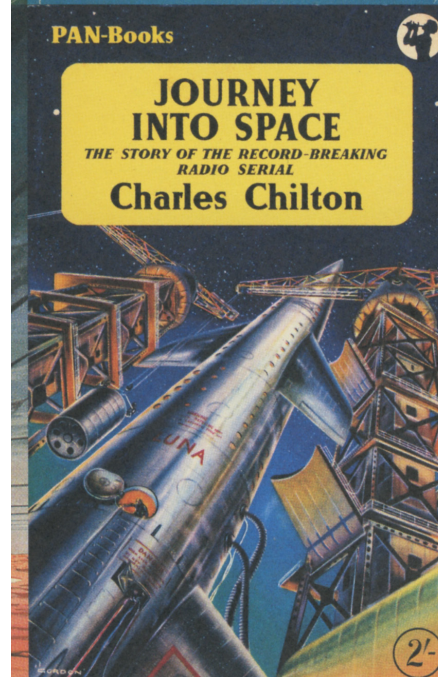
MGM PRESENTS A STANLEY KUBRICK PRODUCTION

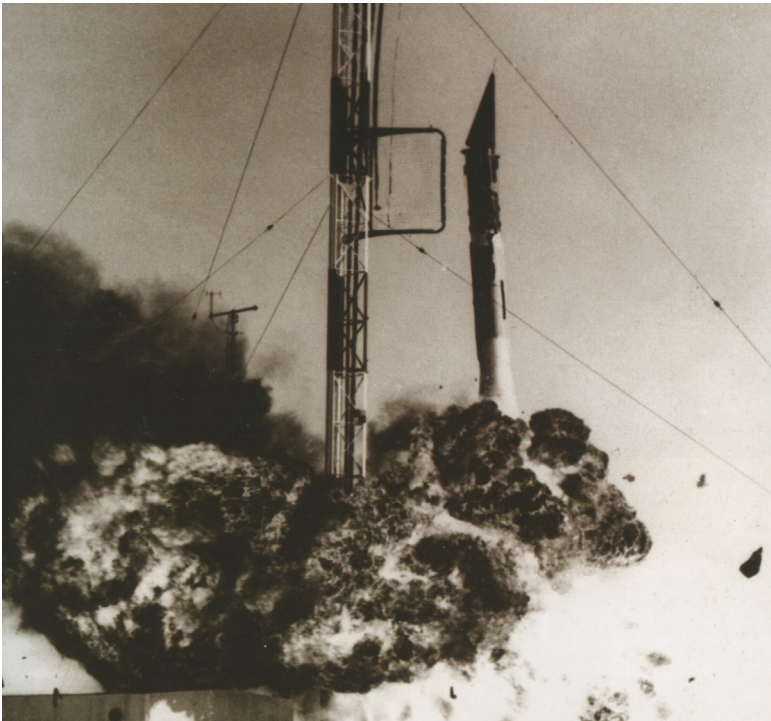
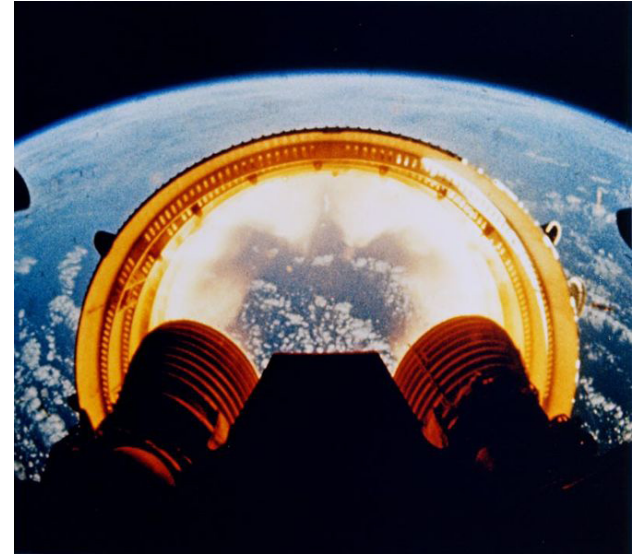
2001: a space odyssey

STARRING KEIR DULLEA · GARY LOCKWOOD · SCREENPLAY BY STANLEY KUBRICK AND ARTHUR C. CLARKE · PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY STANLEY KUBRICK
 SUPER PANAVISION AND METROCOLOR



INTRODUCTION 9





Statistics of the Saturn V

The reliable Saturn rocket has been taking U.S. astronauts into space since the Apollo 7 mission last year.

The most powerful known "launch vehicle" in use, it is 365ft. high — equivalent to a 36-storey building — and weighs 3000 tons. The first stage (138ft. long, 33ft. in diameter) develop 7.5 million lb of thrust—160,000,000 horsepower or the power of thousands of cars.

It burns 15 tons of super-cold liquid oxygen (LOX) per second during its 2½ minutes of life and drops away 36 miles up with the vehicle travelling at 6000 m.p.h.

Nine minutes after lift-off, at 108 miles, the 81ft.-long second stage is detached.

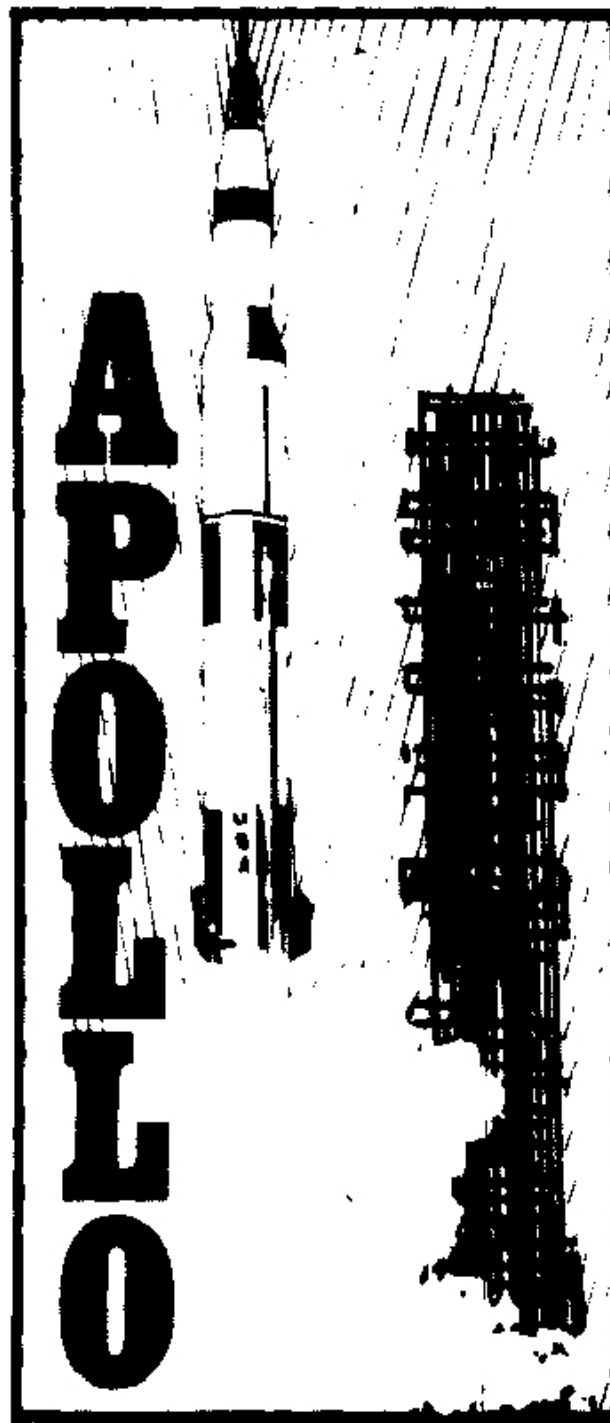
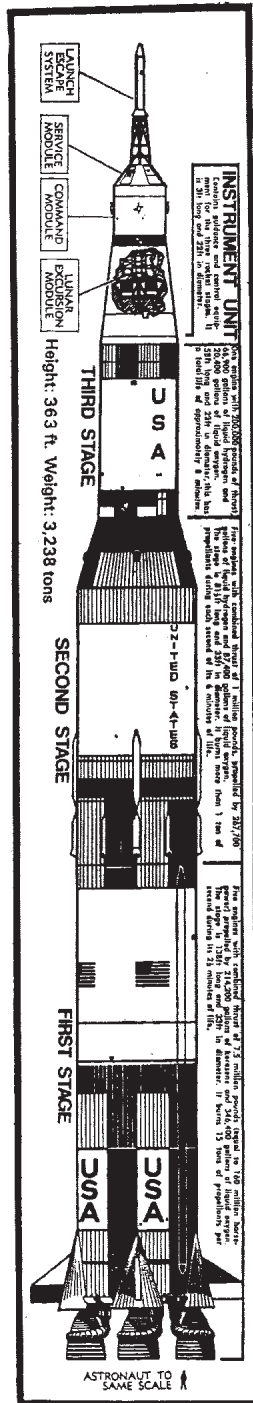
Speed is now 17,400 m.p.h. Like the second, the 55ft.-long third stage uses LOX and liquid hydrogen. Initially it burns for two minutes to put the vehicle in an "earth parking orbit".

Then, on the second orbit, it is fired again for six minutes, accelerating to 24,900 m.p.h. before disconnecting.

Only after this burst is the Apollo spacecraft—comprising the command, service and lunar modules — truly headed for the moon.

Saturn, which uses more than one million gallons of fuel in all, is capable of sending a payload of 47 tons to the moon.

Wernher von Braun, the rocket pioneer, believes it could be used to put a payload of 140 tons round the earth.



FANTASIES AND REALITY

On Thursday the Apollo 11 space vehicle is to lift off from Cape Kennedy carrying three American astronauts toward the moon and the most spectacular feat of exploration in history.

The French fiction writer Jules Verne 104 years ago remarkably anticipated many details of space flights in his fantasies of an imaginary voyage, "From the Earth to the Moon" and "All Around the Moon."

Some of the intriguing resemblances between Verne's vision of long ago and the reality of today's headlines are revealed in these illustrations and excerpts from his books and by illustrations of previous space shots.

The material, compiled by A. N. Kontaratos, is of excerpts from "Verne's Fantasy—Apollo Reality," prepared by Bellcomm, Inc., for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.





MAN IS ON THE MOON

The Evening
Post

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1969
Tel 47-222. Classified 47-180, 47-181.
24c a week delivered. TIDES Page 4.

Mainly fine PAGE 19
TV PAGE 21 4c

HOUSTON (Texas), July 20.— Man landed on the moon at 4.18pm on Sunday, July 20, 1969 (8.18am, New Zealand standard time, July 21) the Associated Press reported.

Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin flew their fragile moon-ship Eagle to a gentle touchdown on the moon today.

"The Eagle has landed," mission



Moon commander—Armstrong

"Eagle" pilot—Aldrin

A DREAM OF AGES HAS COME TRUE

SPACE CENTRE (Houston, Texas), July 20.—Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin from a planet called Earth and a nation called the United States of America, settled down onto soil no man had ever touched before. A dream of the ages had come true.

These two men, who etched their names beside the great explorers of the past, brought their spaceship named Eagle down on the moon's Sea of Tranquility after a dangerous and difficult descent from the Apollo 11 command ship.

Astronaut Michael Collins remained at the controls of the command vehicle, called Columbia orbiting more than 90 miles overhead.

The drop to the surface in the four-legged landing took more than two hours and required the flawless jostling of men and machine to accomplish man's first visit to a planet other than earth.

Armstrong and Aldrin had little time to enjoy the view. They immediately began an

Epic Walk

The landing was the start of an epic exploration in which Armstrong and Aldrin are to walk the lunar surface, collecting precious bits of this new world, deploying scientific instruments, and

doing what it is like for man to work in the moon's one-sixth gravity.

Armstrong plans to take man's first step on another celestial body tomorrow, at 4.00pm NZ time today, followed about 20 minutes later by Aldrin.

Through television, much of the world is to watch their extension on the surface. Live pictures are to be relayed from a TV camera which the astronauts are to mount 30 feet from the landing craft.

Heat Factor

Armstrong and Aldrin plan to explore outside for about two and a half hours. At that time they will open the boundless frontier of space a little more and clear the way for future flights beyond present imagination.

Temperatures on the moon

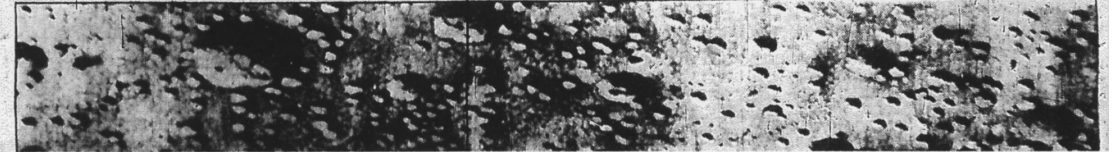
range from minus 150 to plus 250 degrees Fahrenheit, but Armstrong and Aldrin should not have any problems during their visit. United Press International said they wear air-conditioned spacesuits. The moon has no air, and the heat of the sun bops unfiltered on its rugged surface. Where there is no sunlight, the cold of space chills the moon.

The surface temperature on the sunlit areas of the moon depends on the angle of the sun. When Armstrong steps out of the Eagle lunar module the sun will be at an angle of 15.5 deg in the Sea of Tranquility and the temperature should be between 40 and 50 deg.

Long after the astronauts have gone, when the sun reaches its mid-day zenith, the lunar surface reading will climb to 250 deg.

ON TV TONIGHT

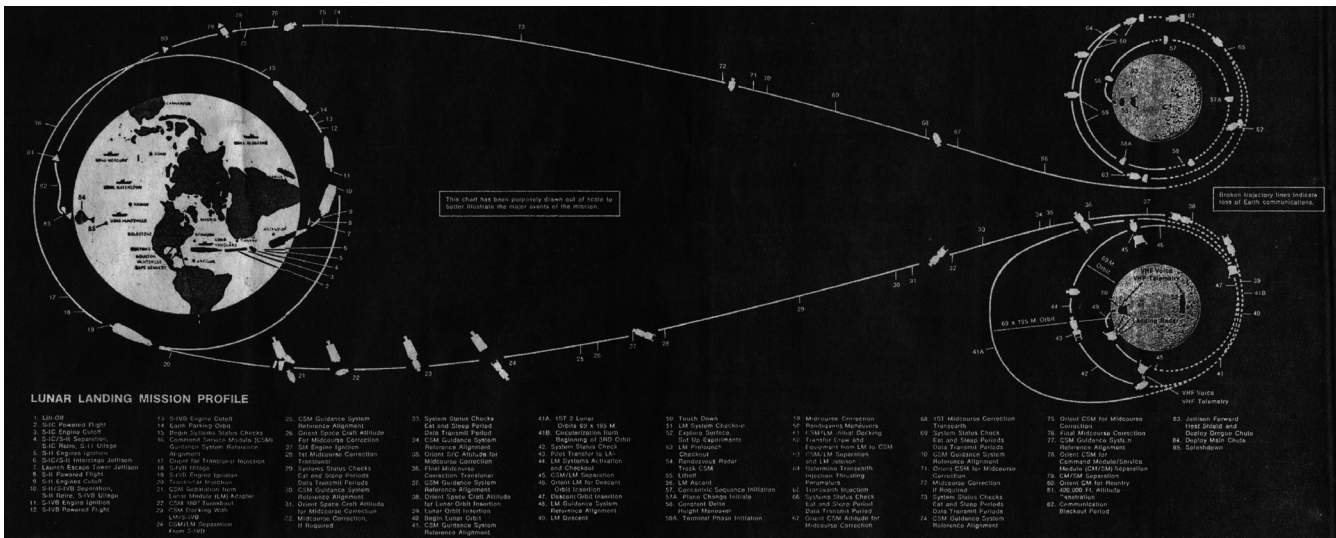
The Canberra bomber bringing the film of the moon walk for the New Zealand television network is to land at Wellington. As soon as it is available the four TV stations will be linked

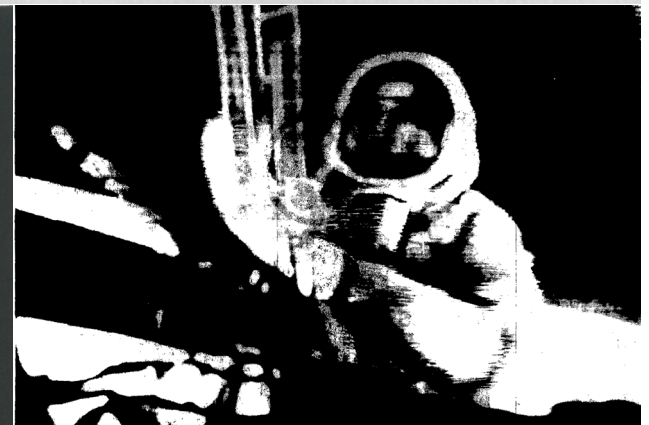
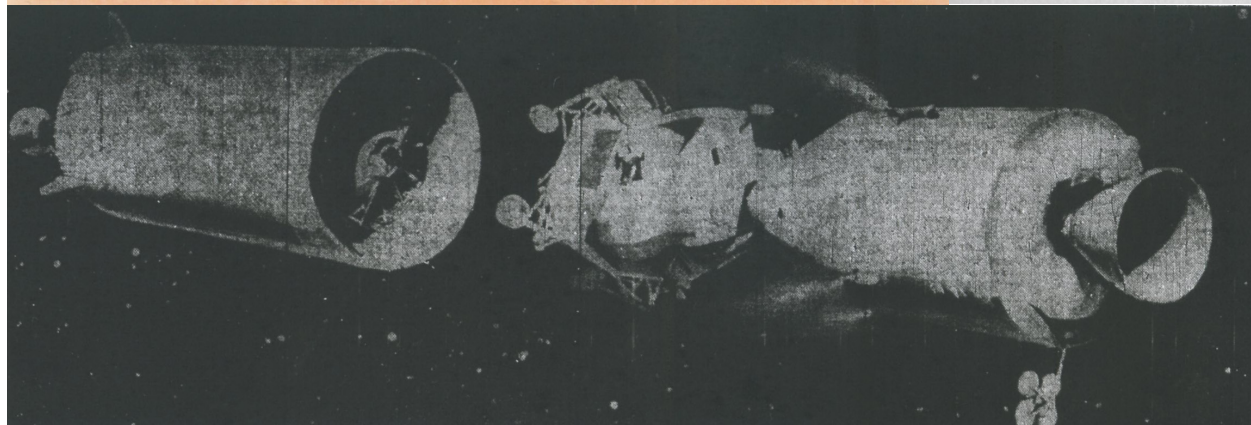
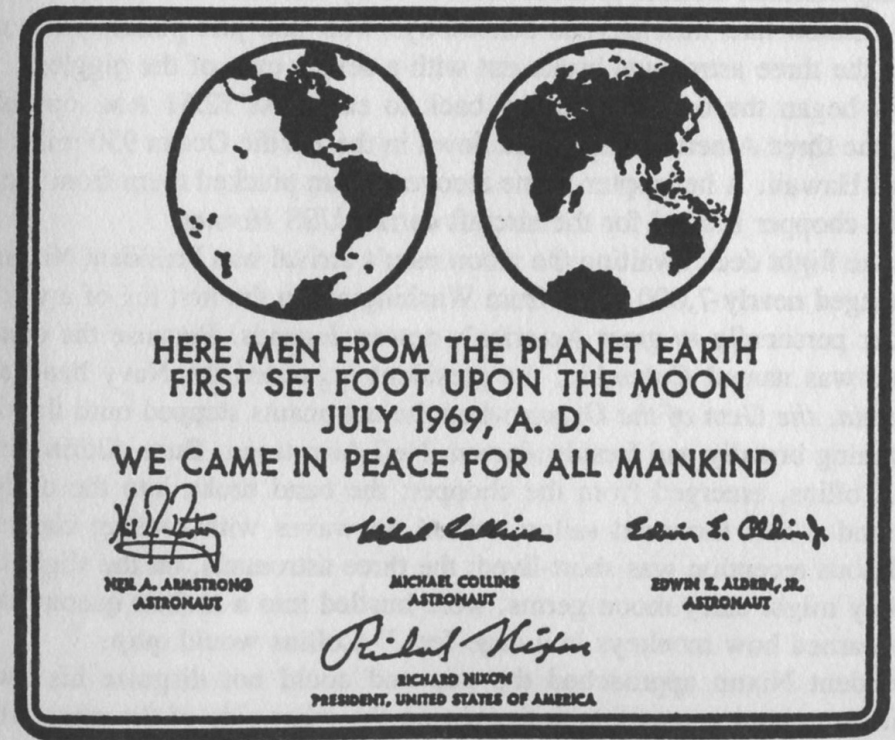
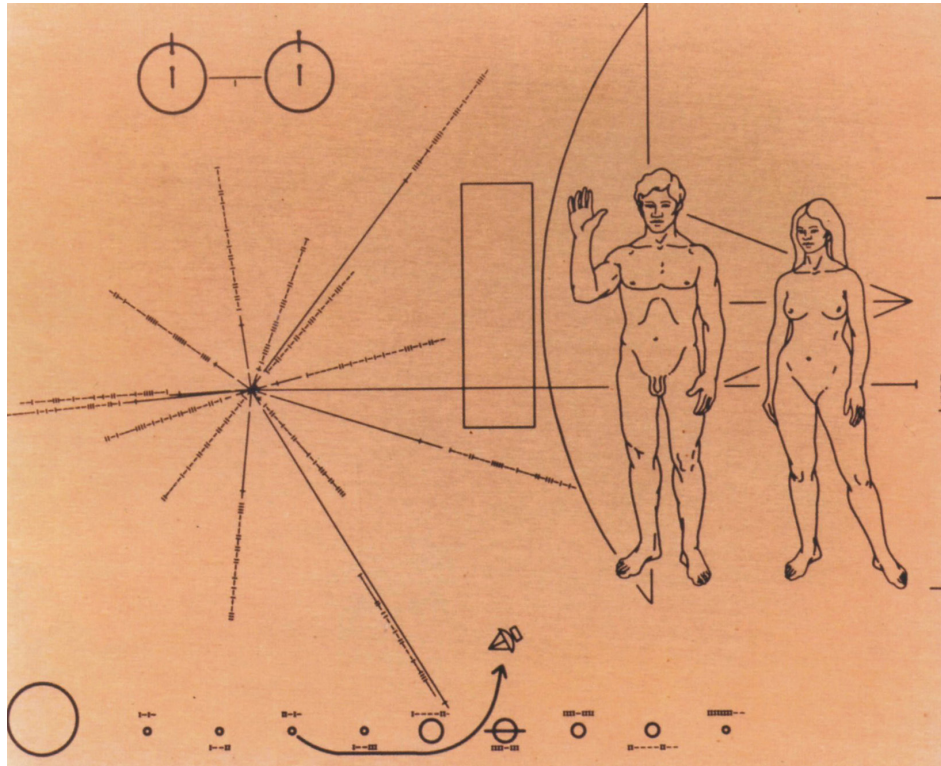




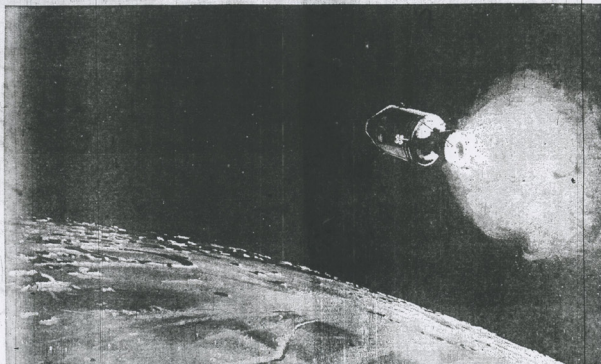
DOESN'T LOOK LIKE CHEESE







THE TURN FOR HOME



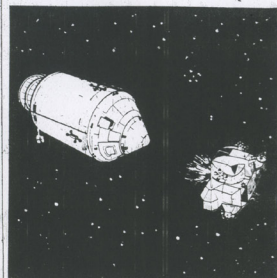
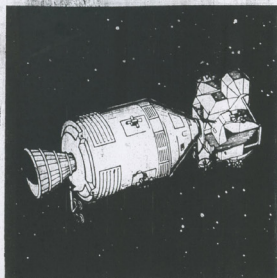
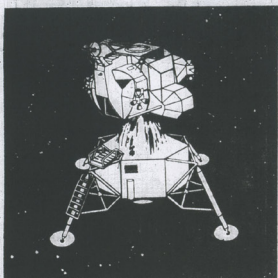
This would be the scene over the moon this afternoon as Apollo 11 fired its main rockets, burst out of lunar orbit and headed home. At this stage the landing crew would have transferred from the moon module and it would have been blasted off and abandoned to space — its faultless performance over.

TIMED FOR 4.53 pm

ASTRONAUTS Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin blasted off from the moon in spacecraft Eagle today (5.50am NZ time) on the first stage of their journey back to earth.

Eagle docked with Columbia at 9.33am — roughly 3m 35s after its scheduled time, the only step of the whole flight to be late.

After the link-up, Armstrong and Aldrin transferred themselves and their moon samples. The astronauts will head home at 4.53pm today for a Pacific splashdown early on Friday morning.



TODAY'S CRITICAL MOMENTS

This diagram above shows three vital steps in today's operations — bringing the moon men home.

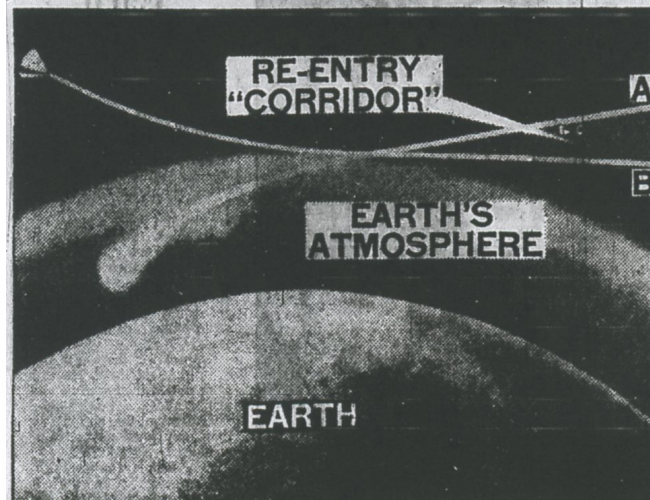
- Early today the ascent stage of the lunar module fires its main engine and lifts from its landing stage. The rocket burns for seven minutes to put the craft with its two-man crew into orbit.
- Using the moon-craft control rockets Armstrong and Aldrin manoeuvre and dock with Collins in the command module. They crawl through the connecting tunnel bringing their precious rocks and films with them.
- With the crew safely in the command module the lunar ascent stage is automatically fired off into space by its own small rockets and Apollo 11 begins preparing for an earth trajectory.

The first views of man on the moon are taken by Apollo 11 commander Neil Armstrong as, with the flag slung over his back, he moves away from the leg ladder of the lunar vehicle.

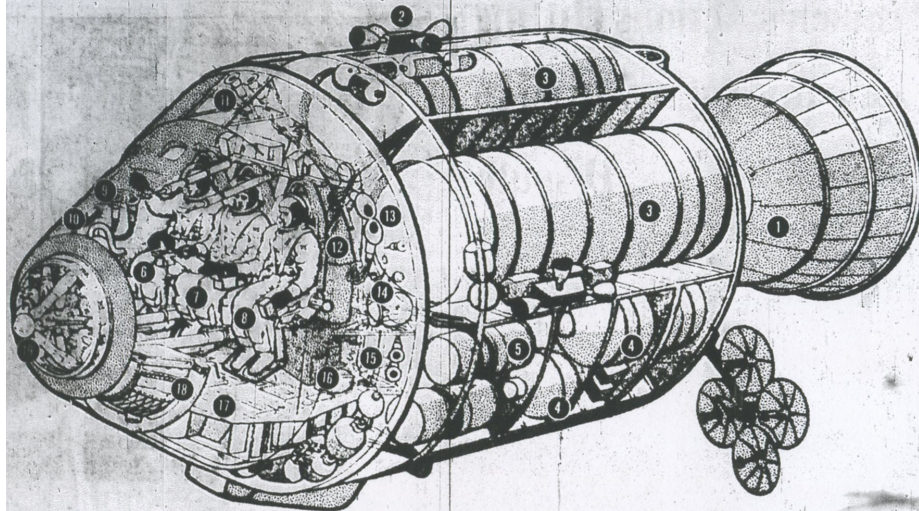
The Evening
Post

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1969 Fine page 13
TV page 16

THE DANGER TO COME



NEARLY HOME IN THEIR FANTASTIC SPACESHIP



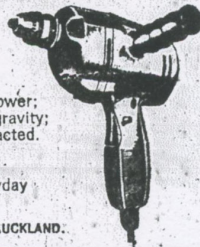


Black & Decker DEVELOPS MOON DRILL



An important part of the Apollo Lunar programme is to drill deep into the unknown moon rock.

It takes a special drill; with long life battery power; able to work in a vacuum with one sixth normal gravity; lightweight, yet able to drill into anything it contacted. Who had the experience to build it? Who else but Black and Decker! Now think what that knowledge can do for everyday power tools.



BLACK AND DECKER (N.Z.) LIMITED, 39-41 UPPER QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

The Questers

History's pages are illuminated with the names of men who journeyed into alien lands to make the unknown known.

Marco Polo, to open the Far East.
Columbus, to seek a New World.
Magellan, to set sail around the globe.
Peary, to find the North Pole.

A rare breed, these men who take the first step to bring more light into the world.

Today, IBM salutes all the astronauts who took historic first steps in our space programme. And the people of NASA who guided them. And the some 20,000 companies in the Apollo programme who helped.

We are proud to be one of them.

IBM

To anyone who ever wished on the moon:



sign up here.

The world's most experienced airline means every word of it. We really do have something for the moon.

But that's just the lighter side of our deep commitment to the U.S. Space Programme.

For 53 years now, Pan Am has been one of the prime contractors to the U.S. Air Force space centres at Cape Kennedy and the Eastern Test Range.

In 1969, we participated in 26 major launches, with 100% success in meeting our deadlines and schedules.

As a matter of fact, we're happy for as many as in helping you to the moon - someday - as we are in helping you the first Boeing 747's this year.

The 747 isn't exactly a space-club. But it's fast and easy, the spacious, quietest and most luxurious in the world.

Look at it this way. The world is moving faster every minute. Anything you happen, and the great things tend to happen first on Pan Am. And if you're like something great to happen to you, like a moon flight, just drop us a line. Pan Am, P.O. Box 1011, Auckland.

Pan Am makes the going great.



Haven't tried Smirnoff?

Where
in the world
have you been?

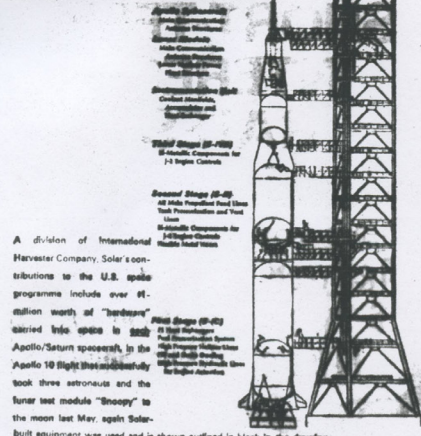
There's nothing else out there if you haven't explored Smirnoff with every one imaginable from across the globe. You won't find more friends... or a Smirnoff enemy.

SMIRNOFF - Sponsors of the National Cocktail of the Year Award for Trade Entertainers.

IH INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER reliability contributes to MOON EXPLORATION

Photographs show Apollo 9 (left) Sam Cape Kennedy, the Solar-manufactured sleeve-leaf antenna on the Apollo Command module, and the dramatic view of the earth from the moon, as seen by the astronauts aboard Apollo 8.

IH-Solar built components and systems in every stage of NASA's Apollo/Saturn V



A division of International Harvester Company, Solar's contributions to the U.S. space programme include over \$1-million worth of "hardware" carried into space in each Apollo/Saturn spacecraft. In the Apollo 10 flight there were actually two three astronauts and the lunar test module "Snoopy" to the moon last May, again Solar-built equipment was used and is shown outlined in black in the drawing. Solar also make antennae for space vehicles, and have developed an in-space communications plant to be left on the moon. Gas turbines and special jet aircraft dusting systems are other products of Solar who have become leaders in these fields, as have International Harvester themselves become leaders in world renowned farm equipment, motor trucks and construction equipment.

SOLAR is a division of INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
IH INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF N.Z. LTD

WOOLWORTHS SPACE-AGE SALE

STARTS TODAY

SPECIAL OFFER...

BRING THIS COUPON INTO WOOLIES FOR A FREE MOON LANDING CHART

BIG 30x20 POSTER CONTAINING BLOW UP-MOON MAP AND ALL APOLLO 11 INFORMATION WITH LANDING SITES

OBTAINABLE ONLY WITH THIS COUPON... ONE MAP PER CUSTOMER

WOOLWORTHS STORES

NAC NAC NAC

CONGRATULATIONS APOLLO 11

LIKE YOU WE ARE PROFESSIONALS IN TRAVEL - WORLD WIDE TRAVEL

FROM LUNAR TRAVEL TO MULE TRAINS - OVER THE WATER BY AEROPLANE OR SHIP - IN FACT ANYWHERE UNDER THE SUN.

COME AND SEE US - THE COMPLETE TRAVEL AGENTS

266 LAMBTON QUAY
TRAVEL COURT - DISPLAY CENTRE
TELEPHONE 43-440

NAC NAC NAC

BULOVA ON THE MOON

A Bulova Accutron Watch
The unique electronic tuning fork movement in this watch is now on the Moon.

When the most accurate timing ever needed was required, the Bulova Accutron movement was selected and fitted to the controls of the lunar module.

This accuracy is available to you in the Bulova Accutron Watch - fully guaranteed for 7 years.

From leading jewellers.

BULOVA ACCUTRON

WOOLWORTHS SPACE-AGE SALE

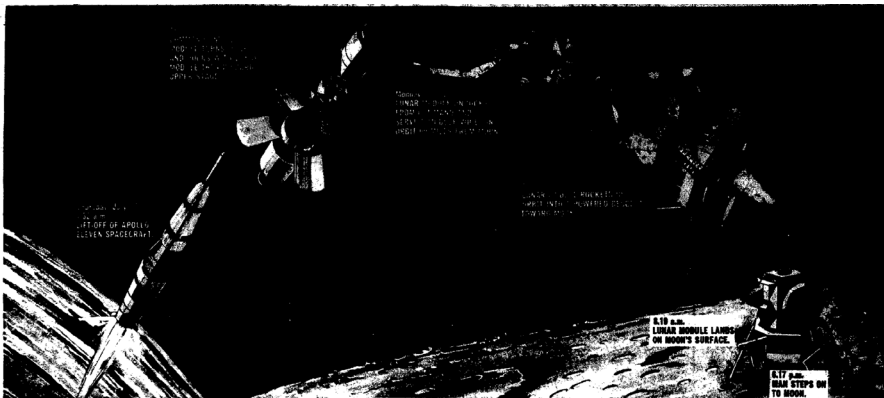
SAVE ON WORSTED AND FASHION WOOL 10¢ PER BALL

CHROME PLATED FOLDING STEP STOOL NORMALLY \$17.95

GILLETTE STAINLESS STEEL BLADES DOWN 10¢ PER DOZEN

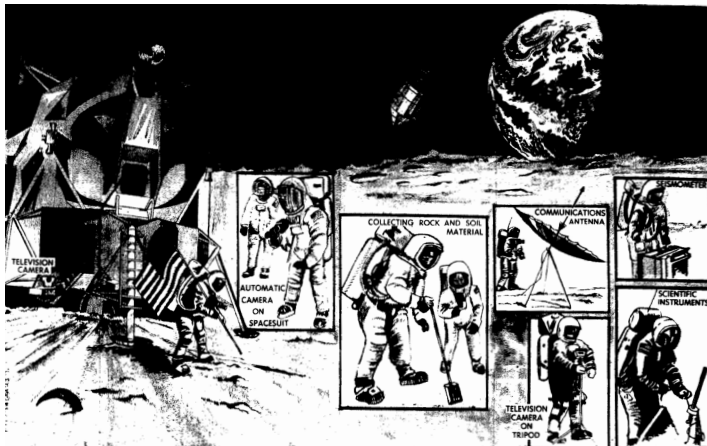
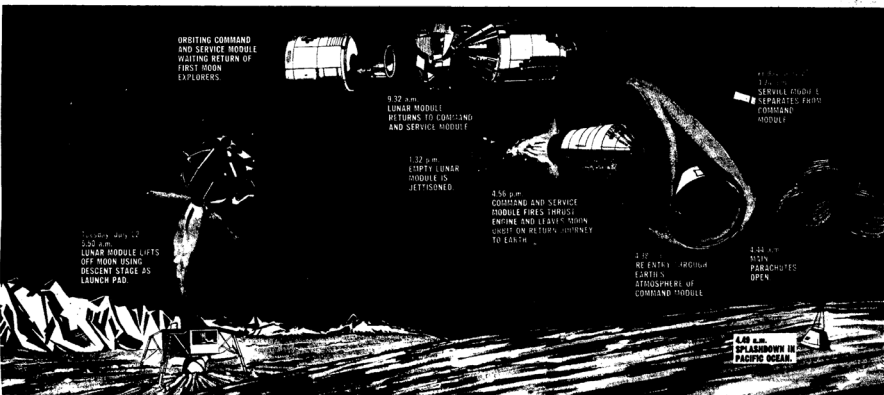
PRICES AND VALUES ARE OUT OF THIS WORLD

ON SALE 8 A.M. TO 3 P.M.



THE GREATEST JOURNEY

Drawings by New Zealand Herald staff artist Michael Hanson depicting the key manoeuvres of the Apollo 11 moon landing flight. The upper drawing shows the critical stages of the journey to the moon and the lower drawing the hazards of the return flight to earth. Dates and times are given in New Zealand time.



APOLLO MOON LANDING GUIDE



INDEX

SEAS AND BAYS

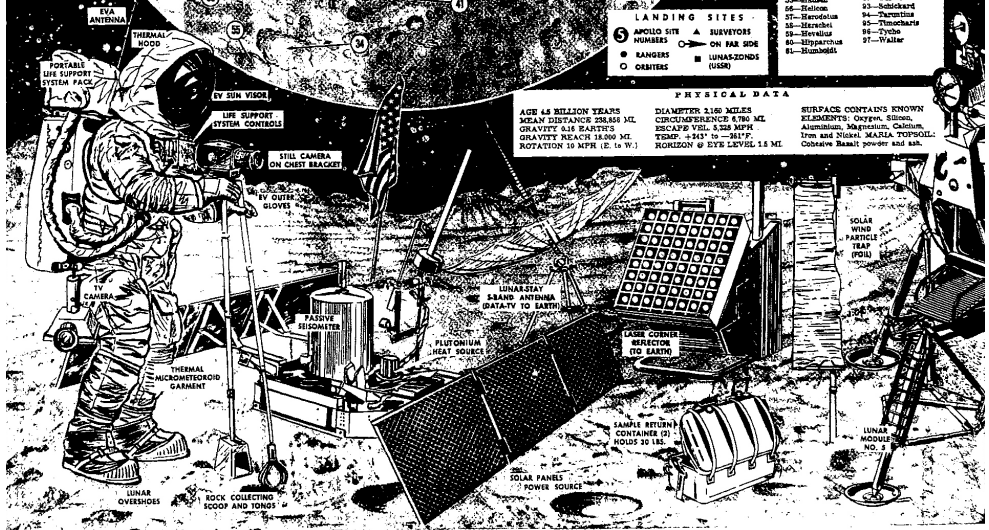
- 1—Aestium (Heathley Bay)
- 2—Caelum (Sea of Handshaks)
- 3—Cristum (Sea of Crises)
- 4—Fecunditas (Sea of Fertility)
- 5—Frigoris (Sea of Cold)
- 6—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 7—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 8—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 9—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 10—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 11—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 12—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 13—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 14—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 15—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 16—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 17—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)
- 18—Insuetudo (Sea of Misery)

MOUNTAIN RANGES

- 19—Appennin Mts.
- 20—Carpalium Mts.
- 21—Caucasus Mts.
- 22—Himalia Mts.
- 23—New Mts.
- 24—Thiphatus Mts.

CRATERS

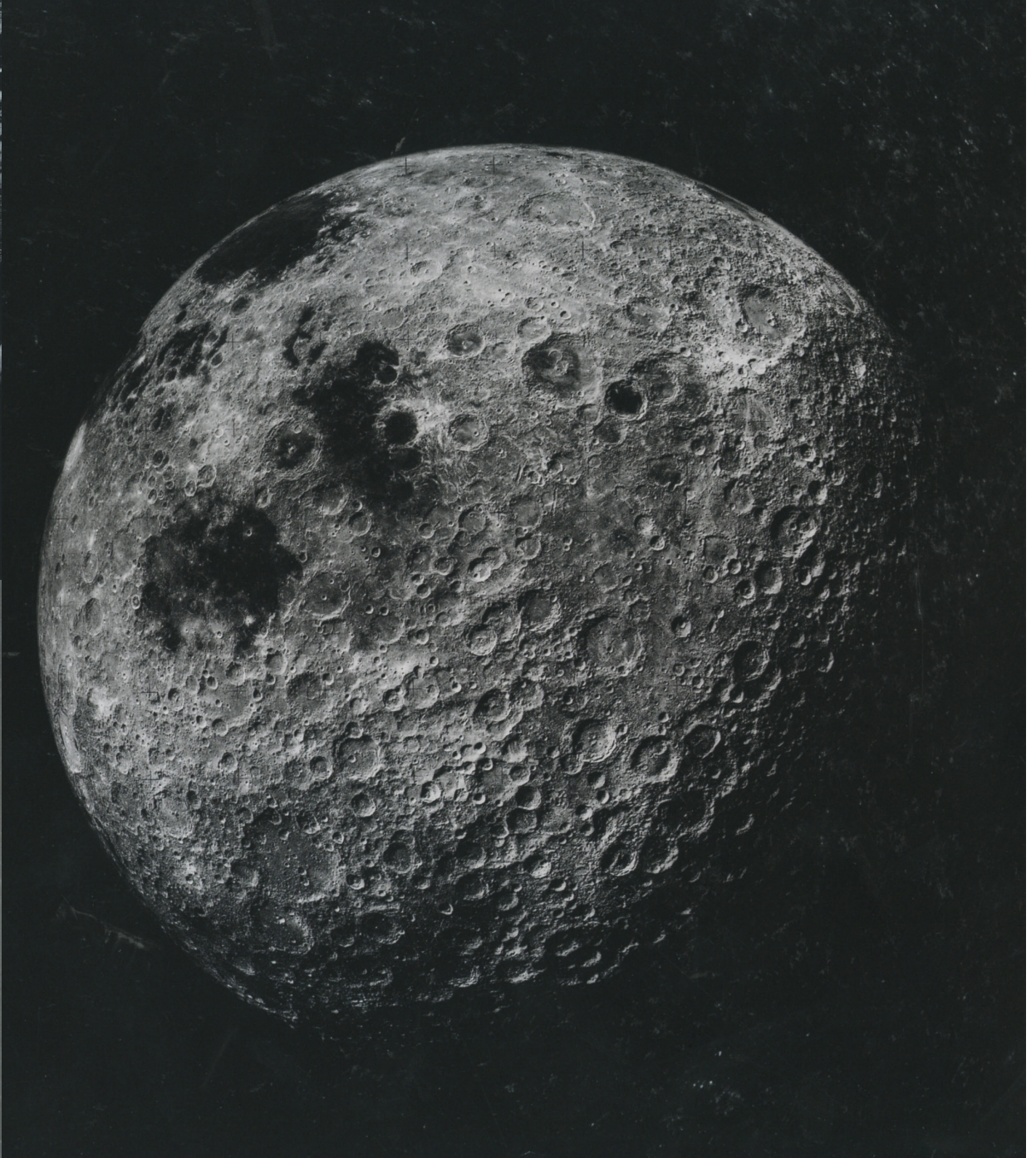
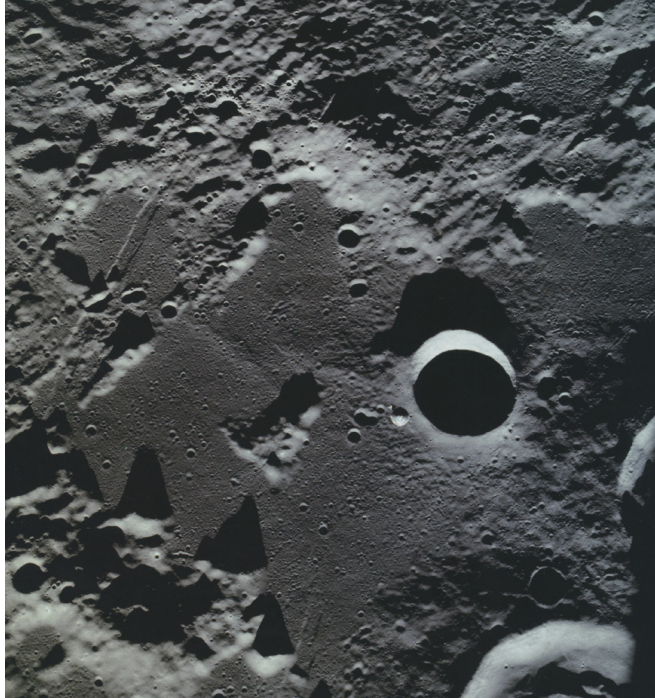
25—Alphargius	62—Janssen
26—Alphonsus	63—Jovis Caerul
27—Arago	64—Keller
28—Arctonoe	65—Keller
29—Arago	66—Lambert
30—Arctonoe	67—Langrenus
31—Aristoteles	68—Lambert
32—Arago	69—Lambert
33—Arago	70—Lambert
34—Arago	71—Langenbachus
35—Arago	72—Lambert
36—Arago	73—Mullius
37—Arago	74—Mullius
38—Arago	75—Mullius
39—Arago	76—Mullius
40—Arago	77—Mullius
41—Arago	78—Mullius
42—Arago	79—Mullius
43—Arago	80—Mullius
44—Arago	81—Mullius
45—Arago	82—Mullius
46—Arago	83—Mullius
47—Arago	84—Mullius
48—Arago	85—Mullius
49—Arago	86—Mullius
50—Arago	87—Mullius
51—Arago	88—Mullius
52—Arago	89—Mullius
53—Arago	90—Mullius
54—Arago	91—Mullius
55—Arago	92—Mullius
56—Arago	93—Mullius
57—Arago	94—Mullius
58—Arago	95—Mullius
59—Arago	96—Mullius
60—Arago	97—Mullius
61—Arago	98—Mullius
62—Arago	99—Mullius
63—Arago	100—Mullius

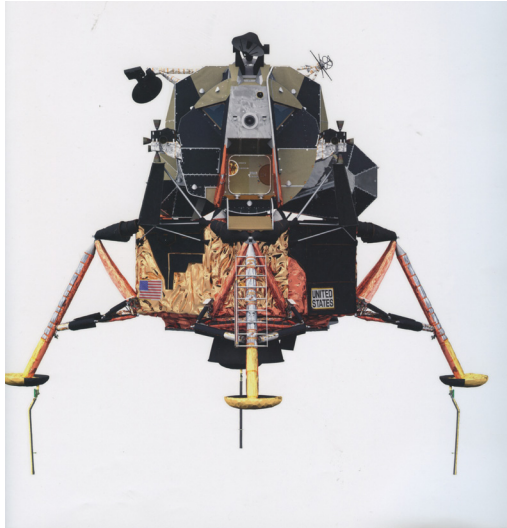


PHYSICAL DATA

AGE 4.5 BILLION YEARS
 DIAMETER 2,160 MILES
 MEAN DISTANCE 238,900 MI.
 CIRCUMFERENCE 6,780 MI.
 GRAVITY 0.16 EARTH'S
 ESCAPE VEL. 2.38 MPH
 GRAVITY REACH 18.96 MI.
 TIME 1.28 SEC TO 100 FT
 ROTATION 10 MPH (E to W)
 HORIZON @ EYE LEVEL 1.5 MI.

SURFACE CONTAINS KNOWN ELEMENTS: Oxygen, Silicon, Aluminum, Magnesium, Calcium, Iron and Nickel. MINERAL TOPSOIL: Cobaltite, Barite, powder and ash.



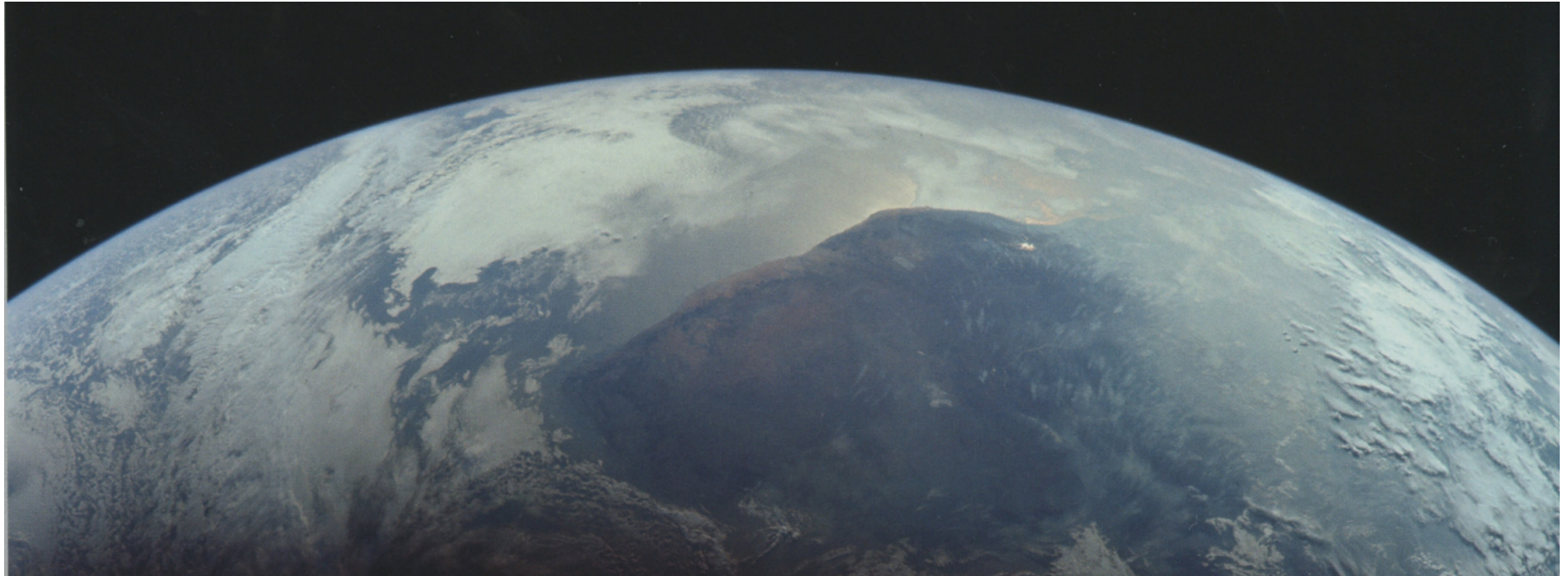
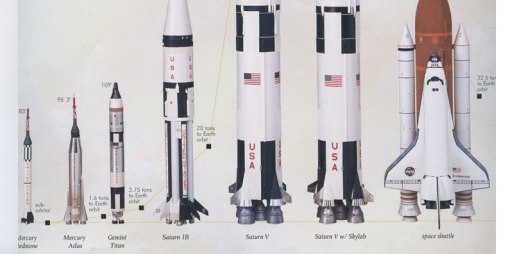


48 — ONE GIANT LEAP

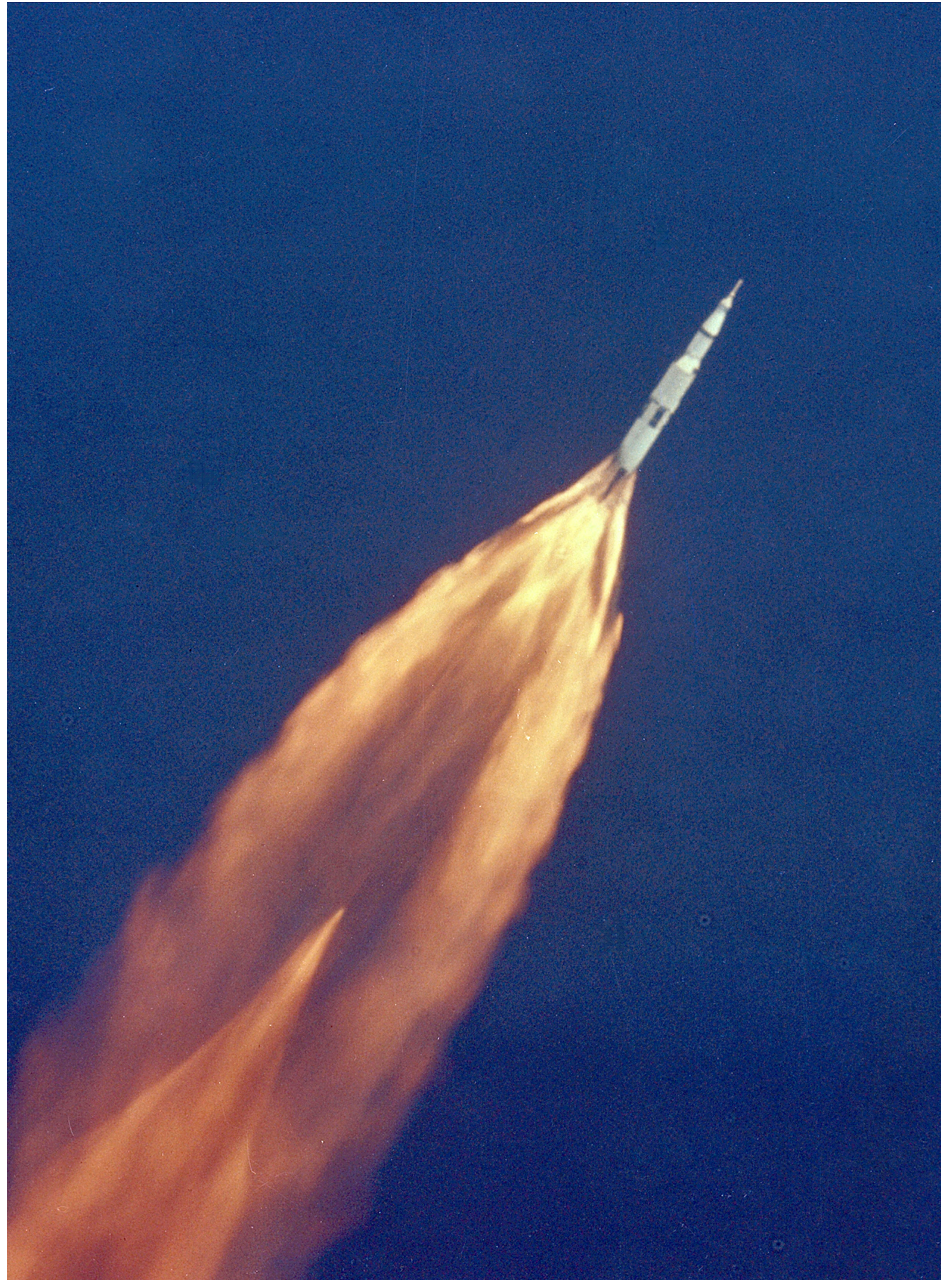
COLUMBIA

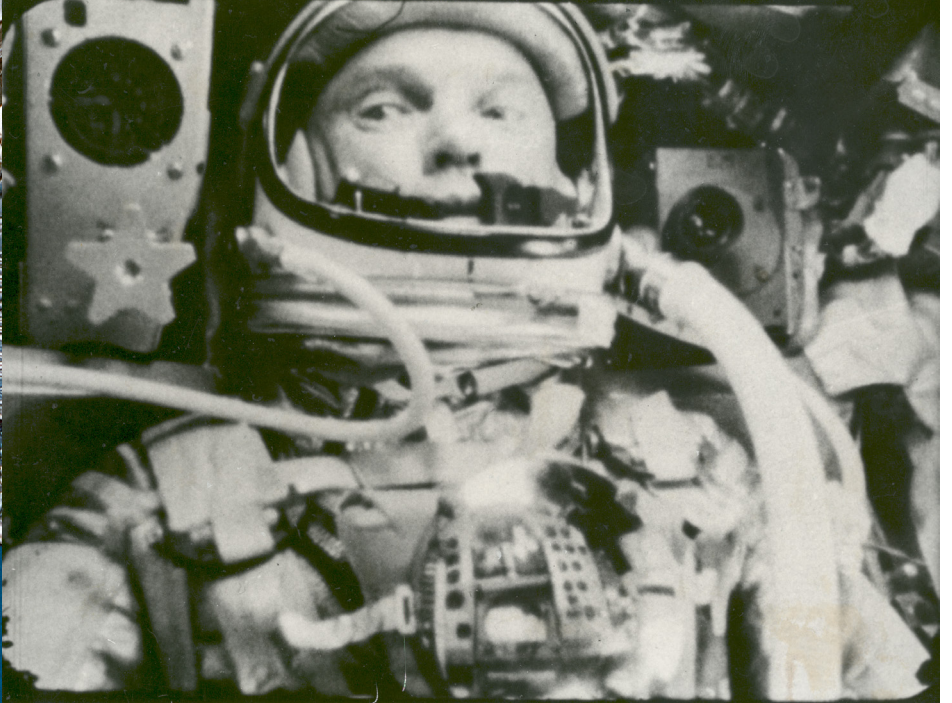


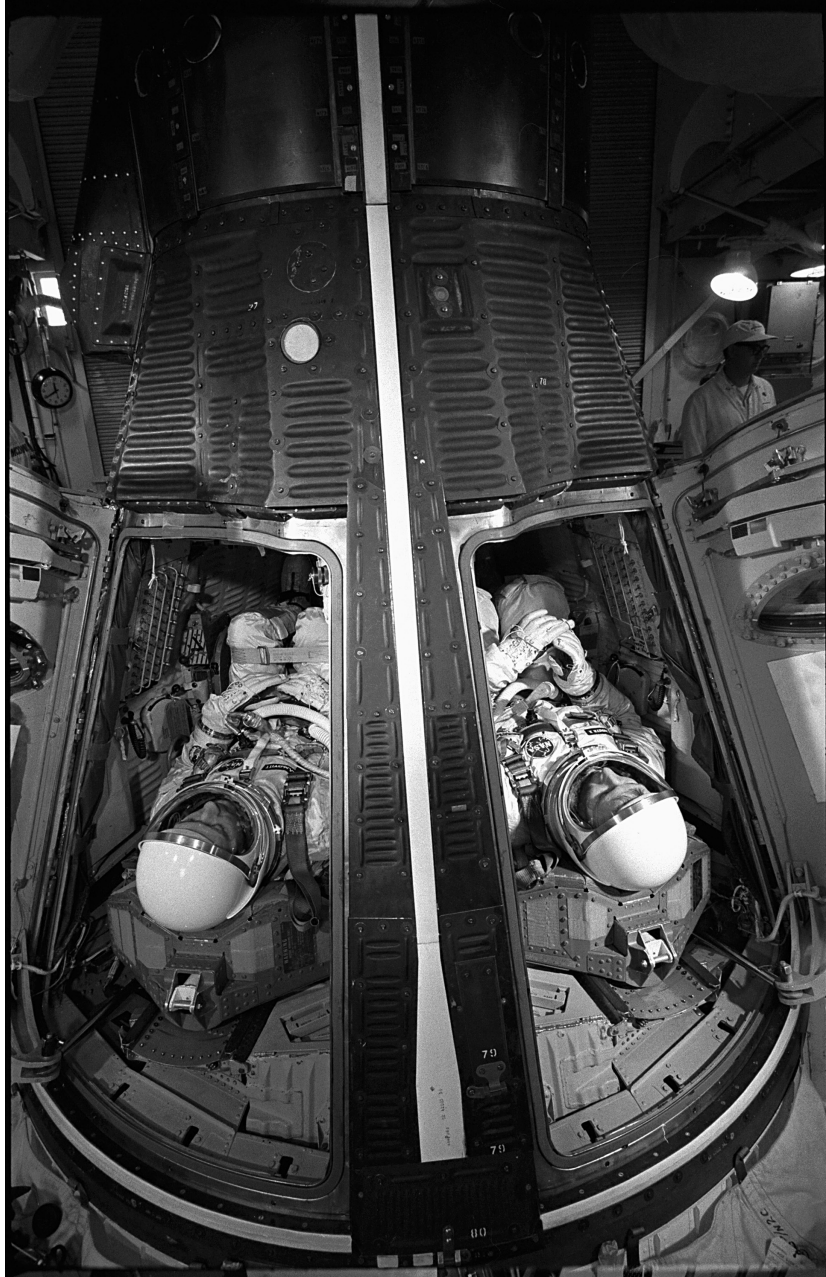
These constant-scale models of all U.S. manned rockets to date illustrate the phenomenal progress in just seven years from the Mercury Redstone (far left) to the Space Shuttle Columbia (far right). The reusable space shuttle (far right), introduced in 1981, has undergone only minor improvements in the past two decades.

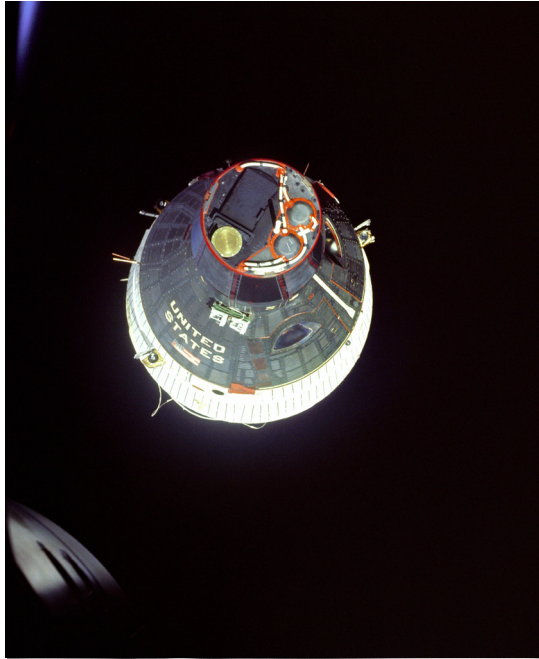


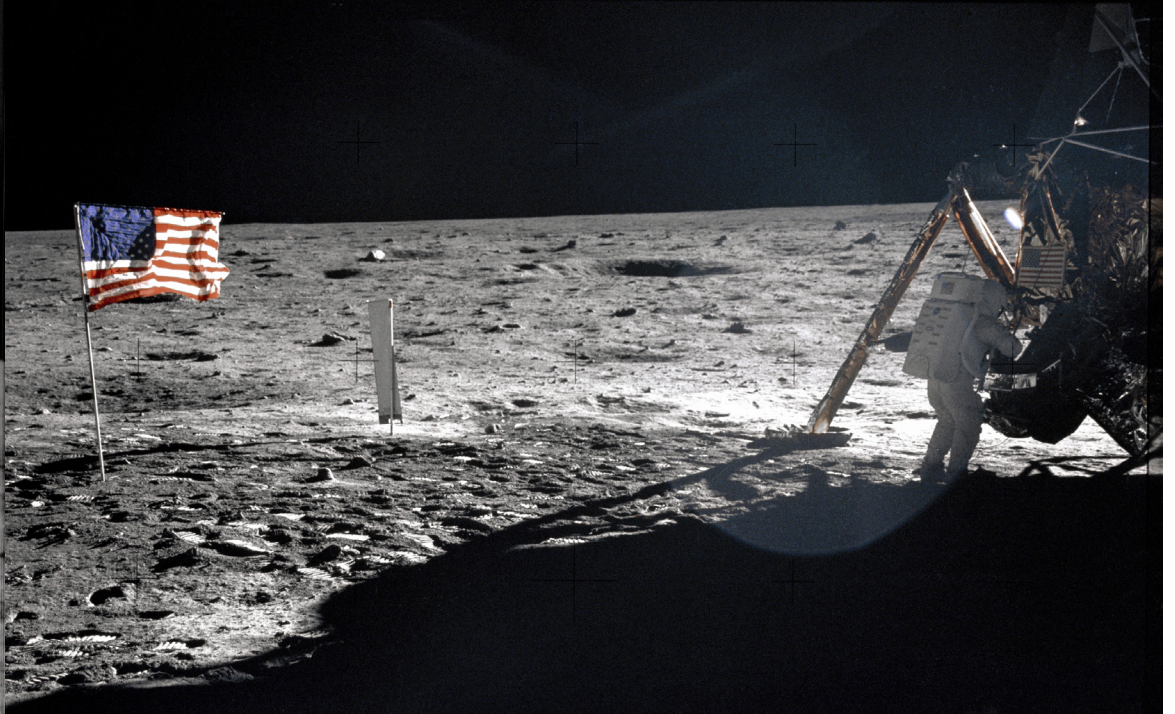
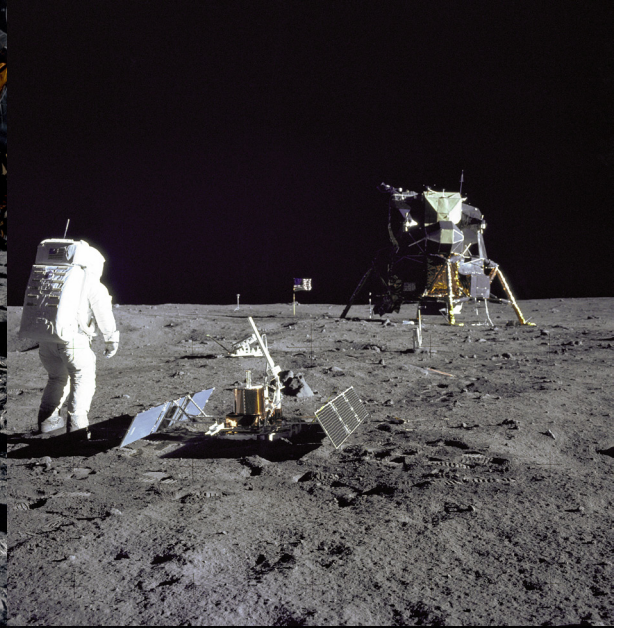
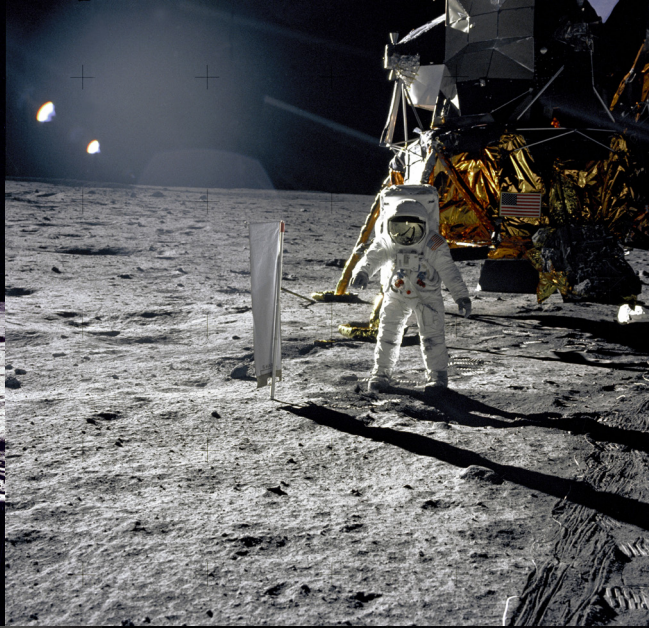
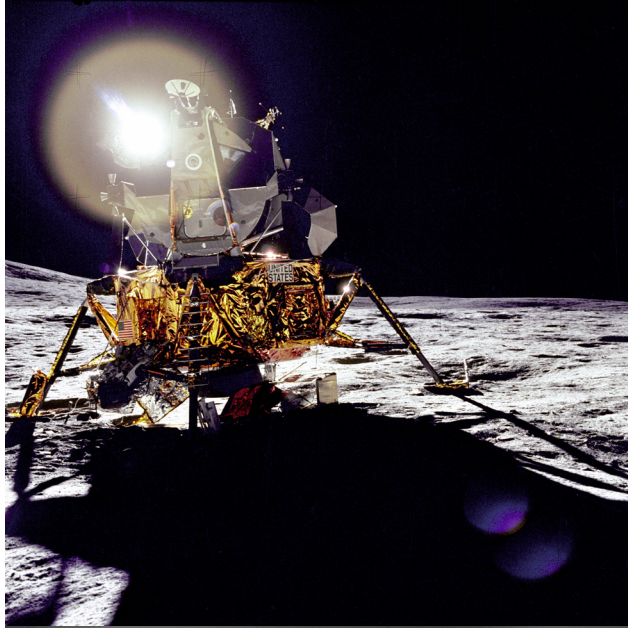




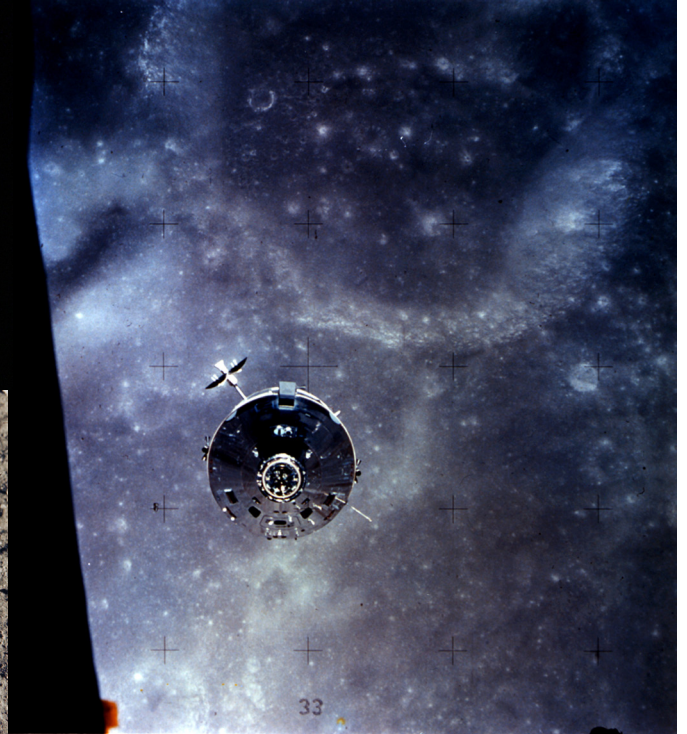


















NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 10 up-down on moon 2

237 pp. (but 224 missing)
→ 19 239-240 from + memo

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO
BY AUTHORITY OF U E.O. 11652
DATE 6/1/79
3/11/76

APOLLO 11 ONBOARD VOICE TRANSCRIPTION (U) RECORDED ON THE COMMAND MODULE ONBOARD RECORDER DATA STORAGE EQUIPMENT (DSE)

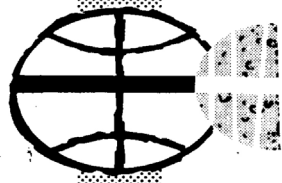
August 1969

GROUP 4
DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS

NOTICE: This document may be exempt from public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). Requests for its release to persons outside the U.S. Government should be handled under the provisions of NASA Policy Directive 1382.2.

TING
ATES
WS.
NS-
NER
-AW

AFT CENTER
XAS



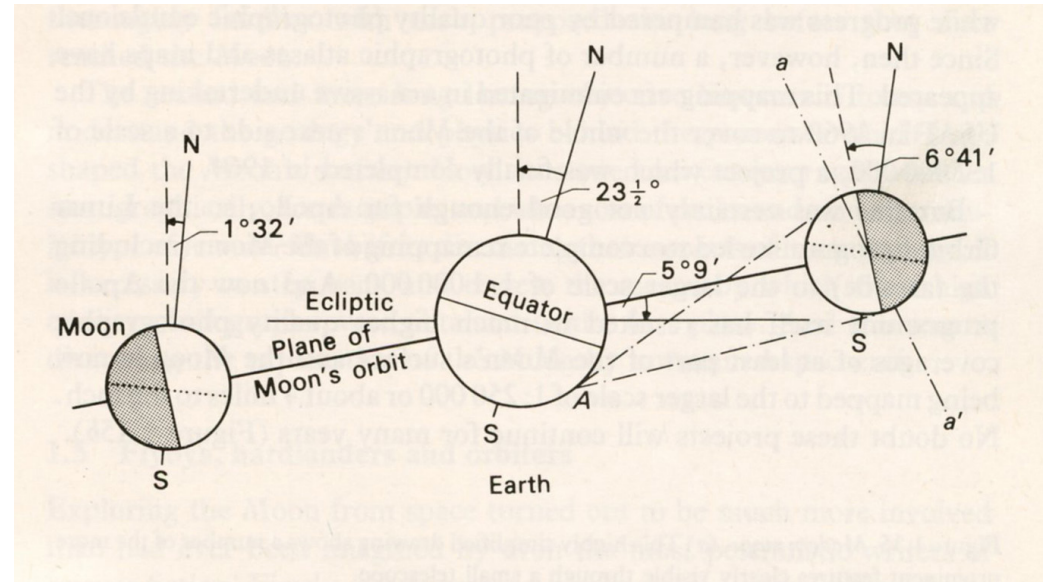
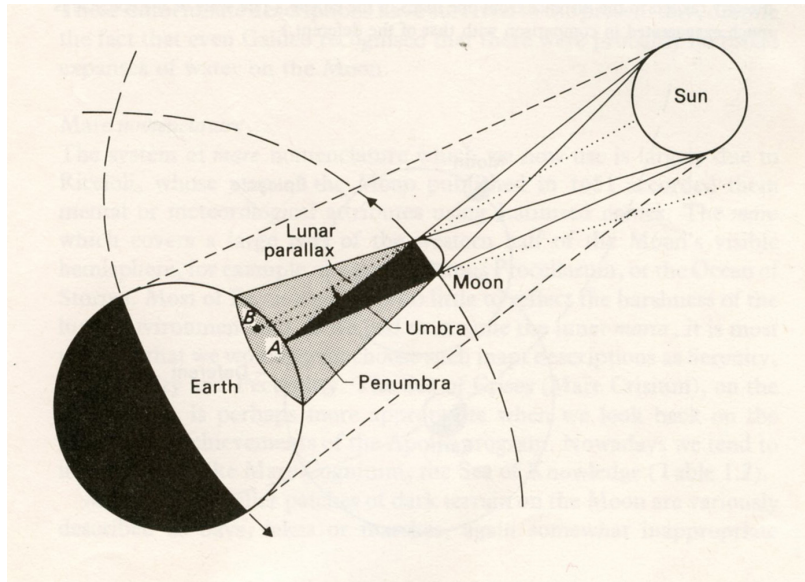
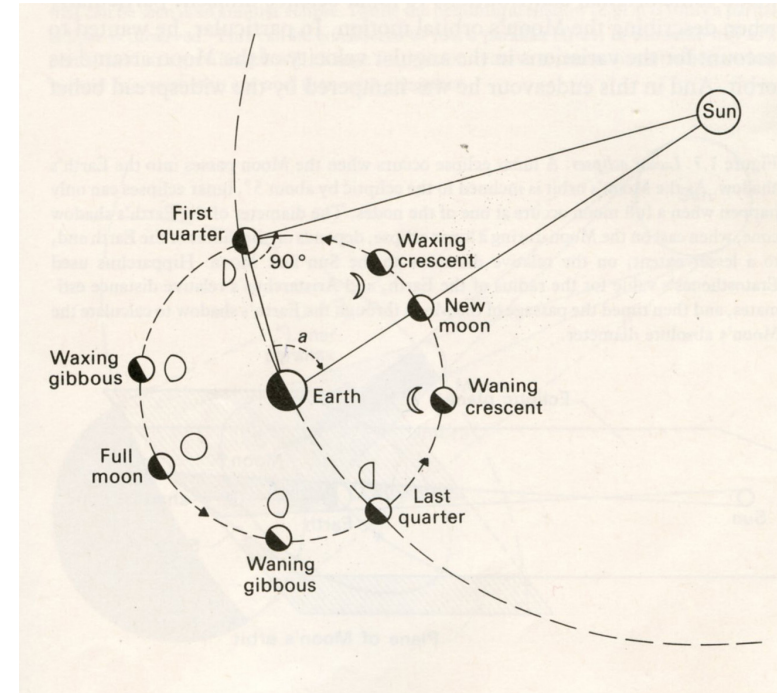
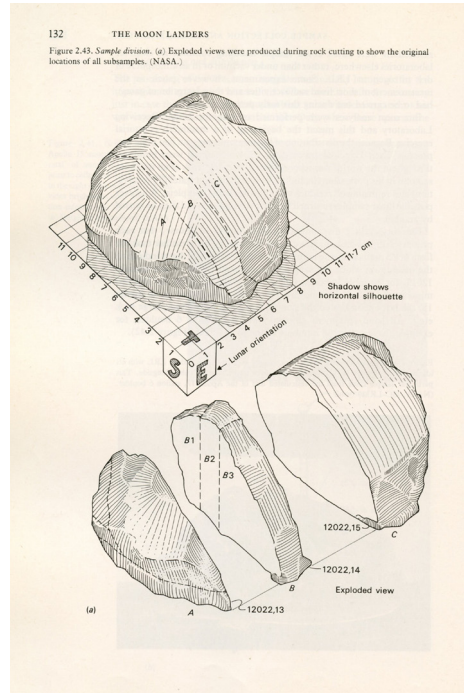
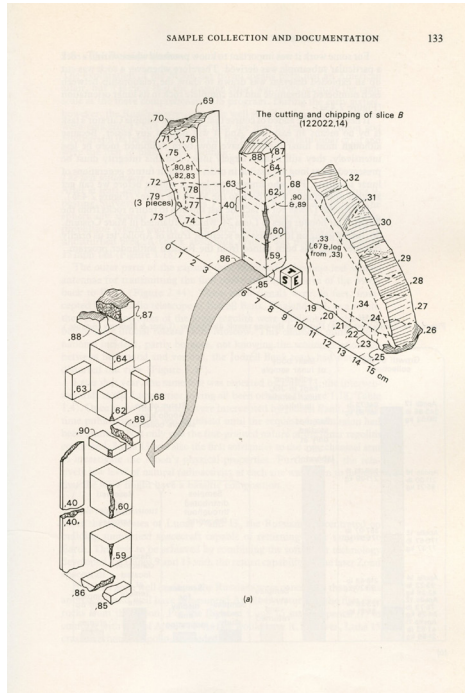
INDEXING DATA

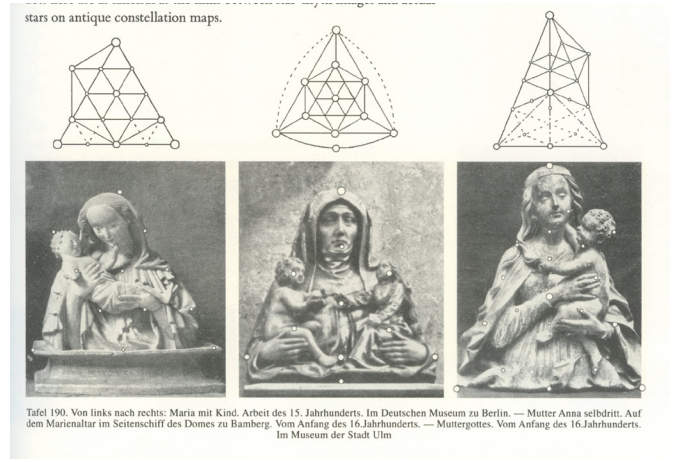
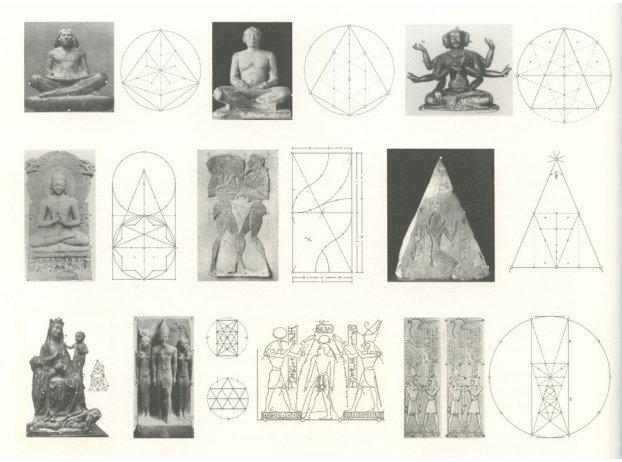
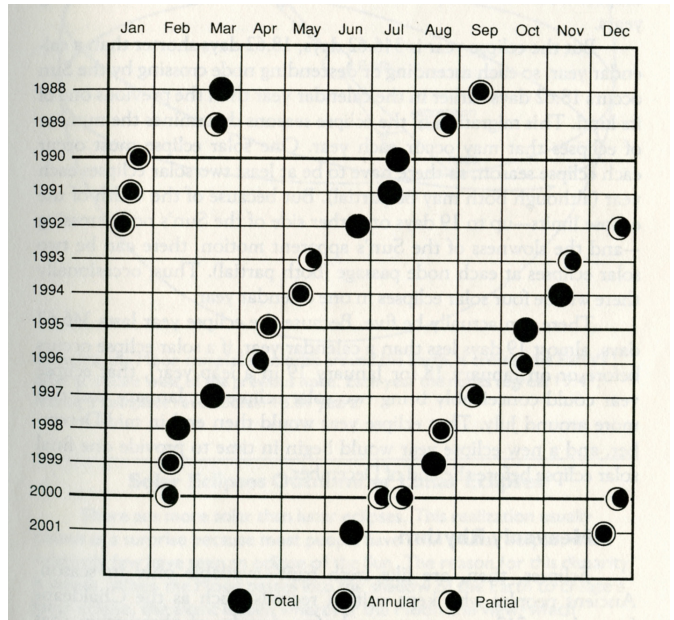
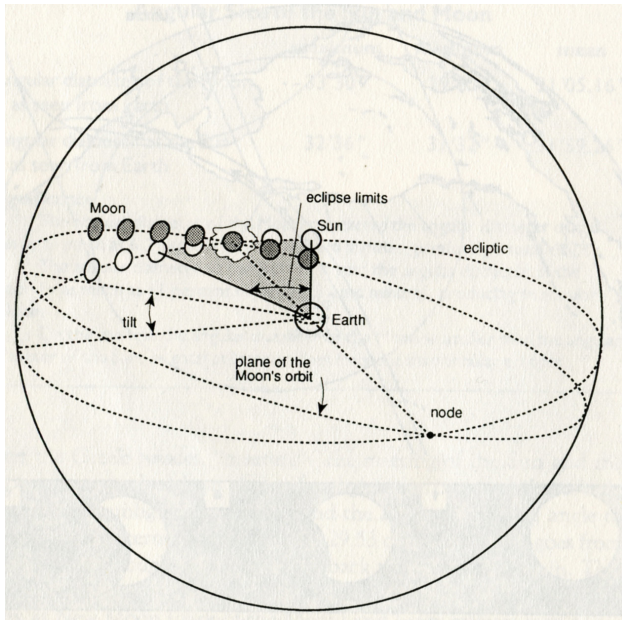
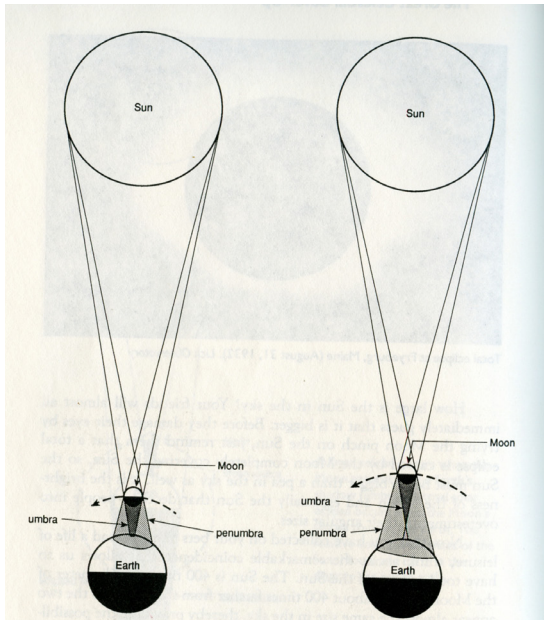
DATE	OPR	#	T	PCM	SUBJECT	SIGNATOR	LOC
02-00-19	MSK		R	APD	(512)	MSK	078-G1

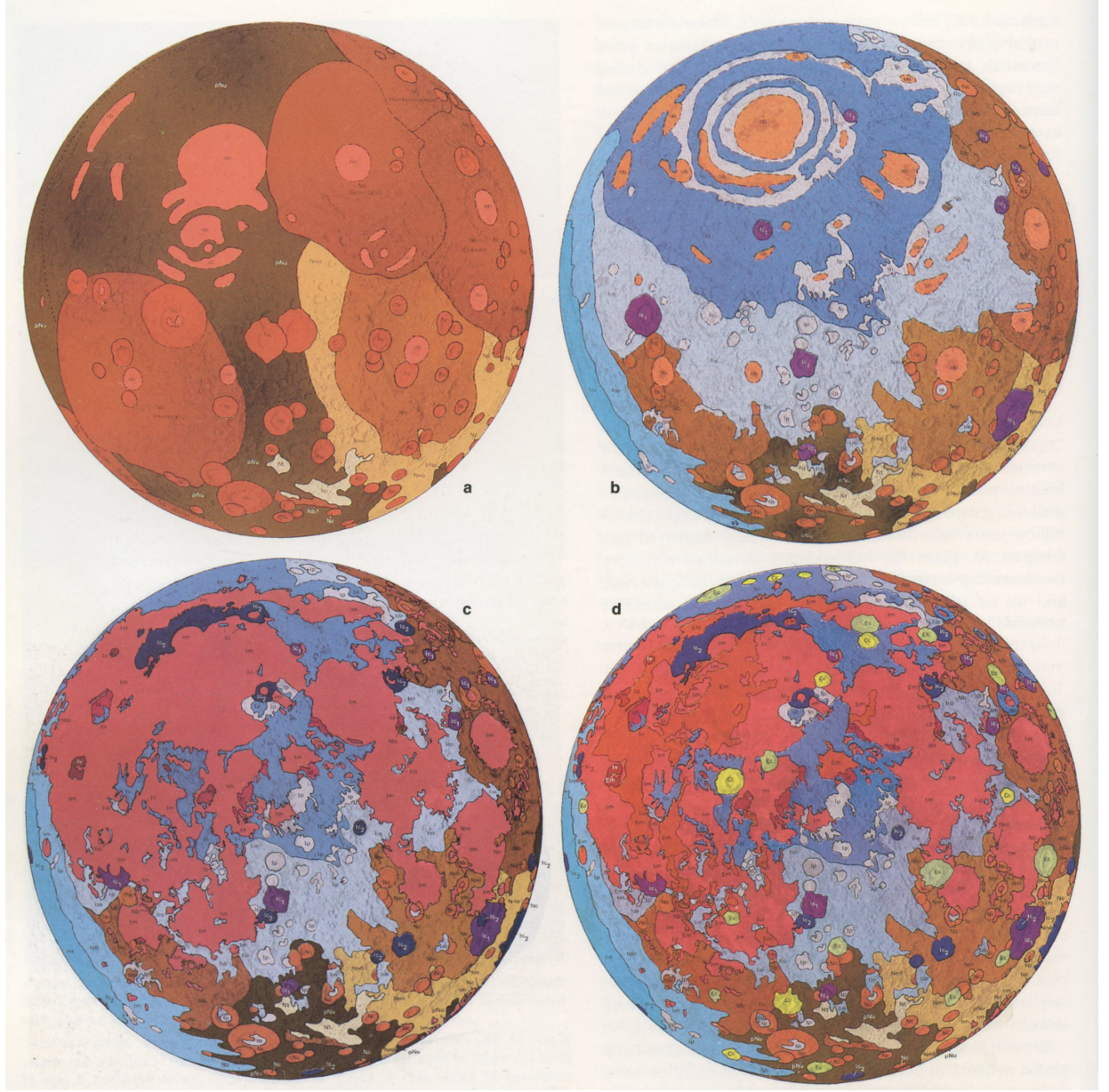
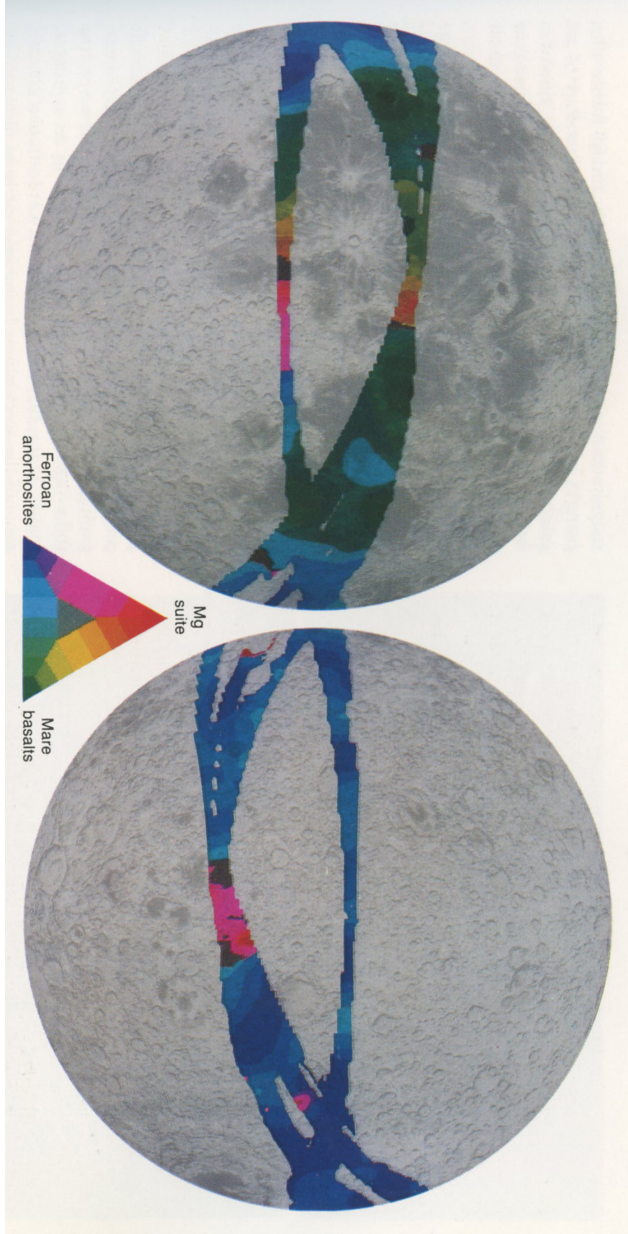
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

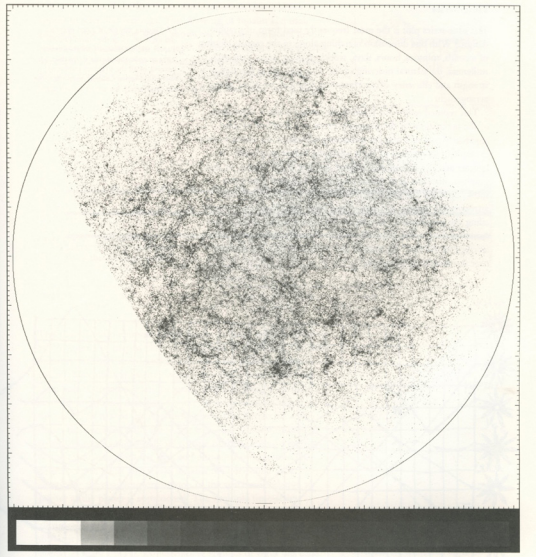
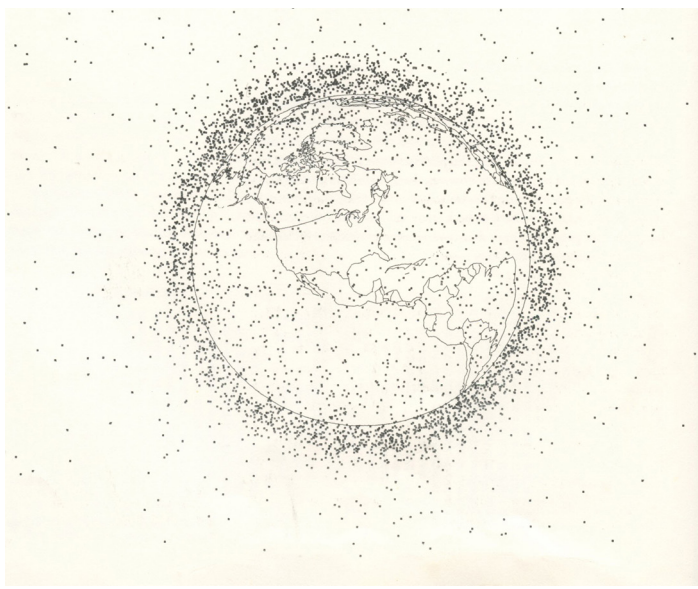
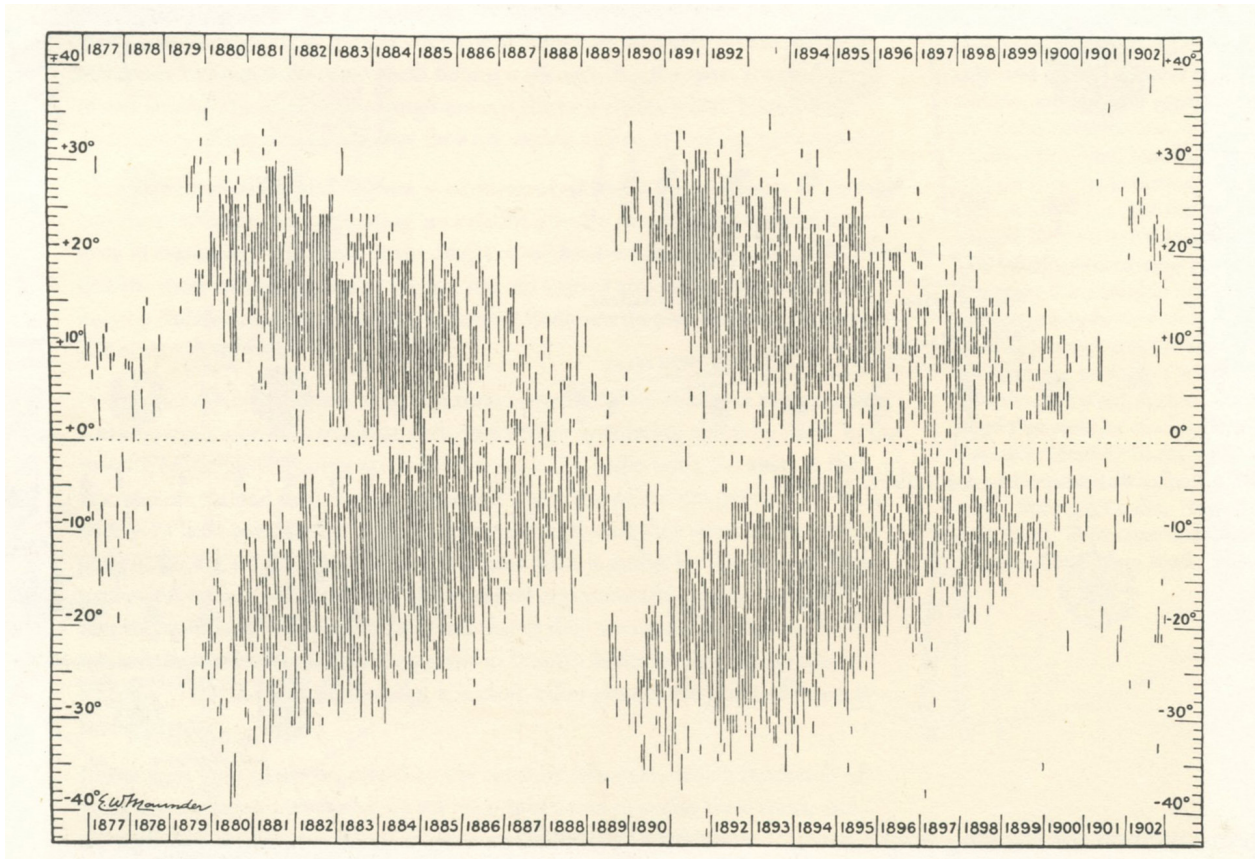
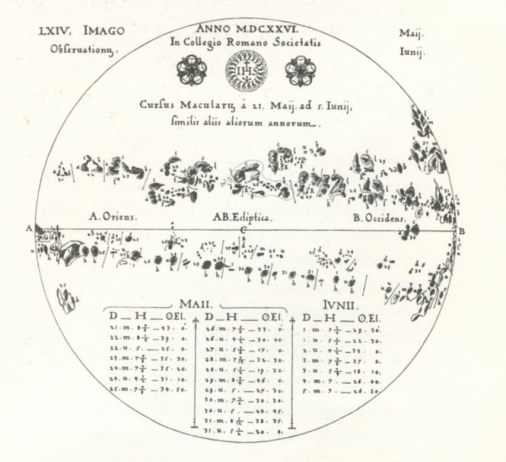
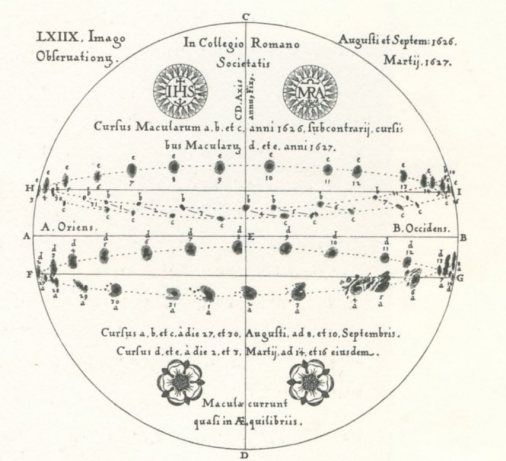
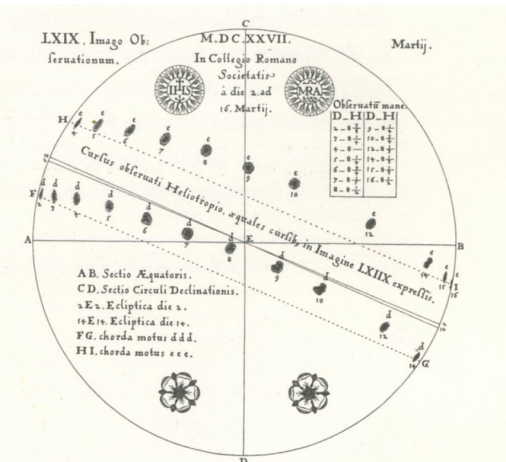
- 04 06 44 53 LMP Okay, 75 feet. And it's looking good; down a half. 6 forward; light's on. 6 - 60 feet down, 2-1/2, 2 forward, 2 forward.
- 04 06 45 13 LMP Looks good. 40 feet down, 2-1/2. Picking up some dust. 30 feet, 2-1/2 down - straight down; 4 forward, 4 forward, drifting to the right a little.
- 04 06 45 26 LMP 20 feet, down a half; drifting forward just a little bit. Good. Okay.
- 04 06 45 41 CDR SHUTDOWN.
- 04 06 45 42 LMP Okay. ENGINE STOP; ACA out of DETENT.
- 04 06 45 43 CDR Out of DETENT.
- 04 06 45 45 LMP AUTO MODE CONTROL, both AUTO; DESCENT ENGINE COMMAND OVERRIDE, OFF; ENGINE ARM, OFF; 413 is in.
- 04 06 45 52 CDR ENGINE ARM is OFF.
- 04 06 45 58 CDR Houston - Tranquility Base here. THE EAGLE HAS LANDED.
- 04 06 46 14 CDR Thank you.
- 04 06 46 17 CDR Okay. Let's go on. Okay, we're going to be busy for a minute.
- 04 06 46 23 LMP Alright, MASTER ARM, ON. Take care of the descent vent.
- 04 06 46 25 CDR MASTER ARM coming OFF.
- 04 06 46 27 LMP I'll get the pressure vent.
- 04 06 46 28 CDR Okay.
- 04 06 46 36 LMP Very smooth touchdown.
- 04 06 46 49 CDR I didn't hear that vent going - -
- 04 06 46 51 LMP ... oxidizer.

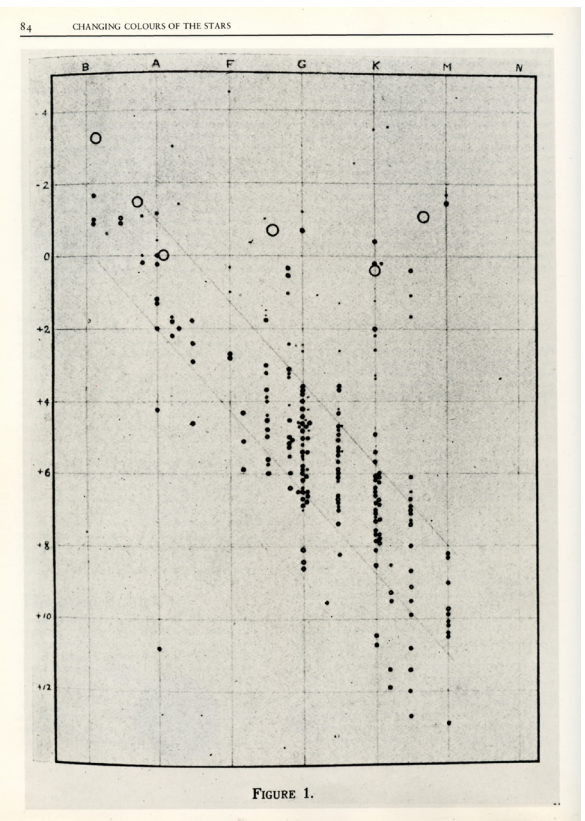
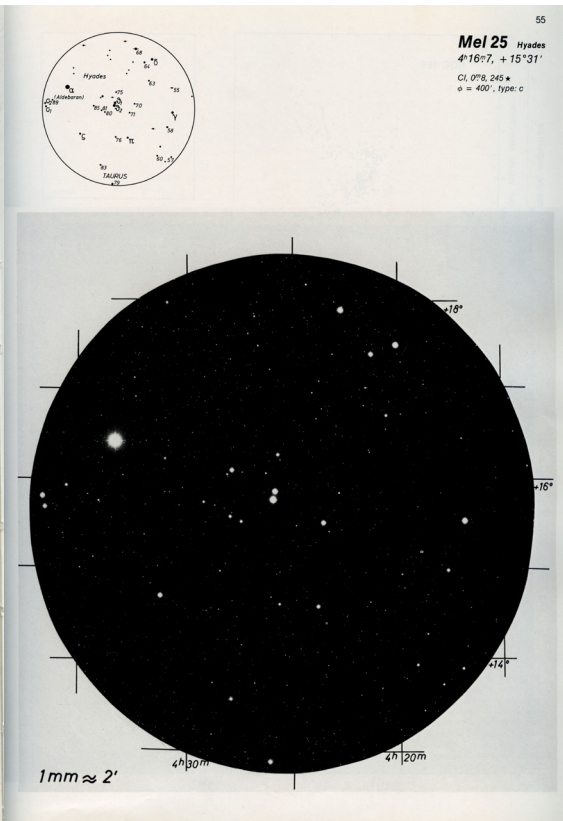
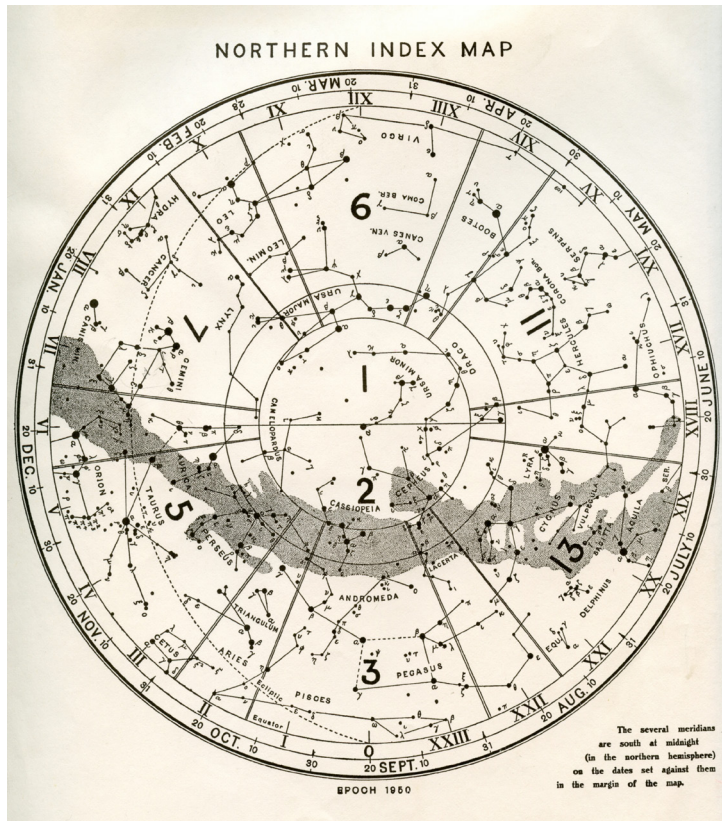
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~





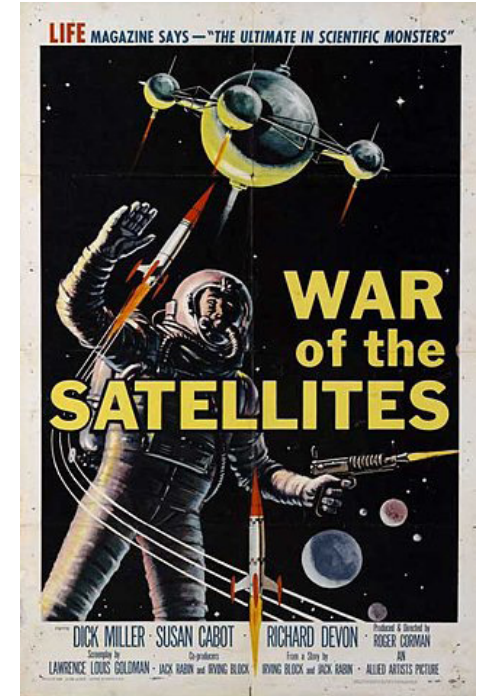
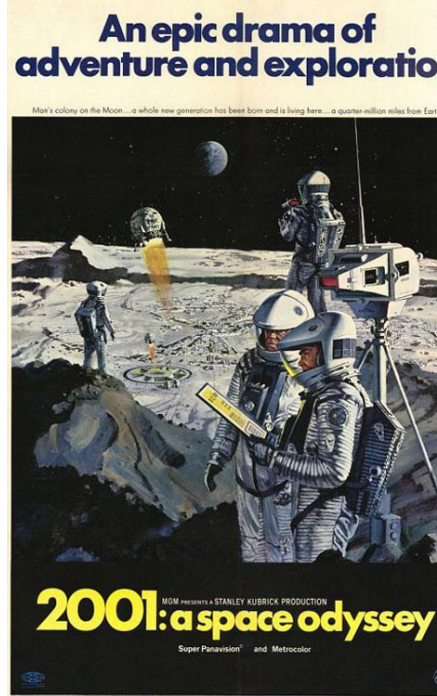
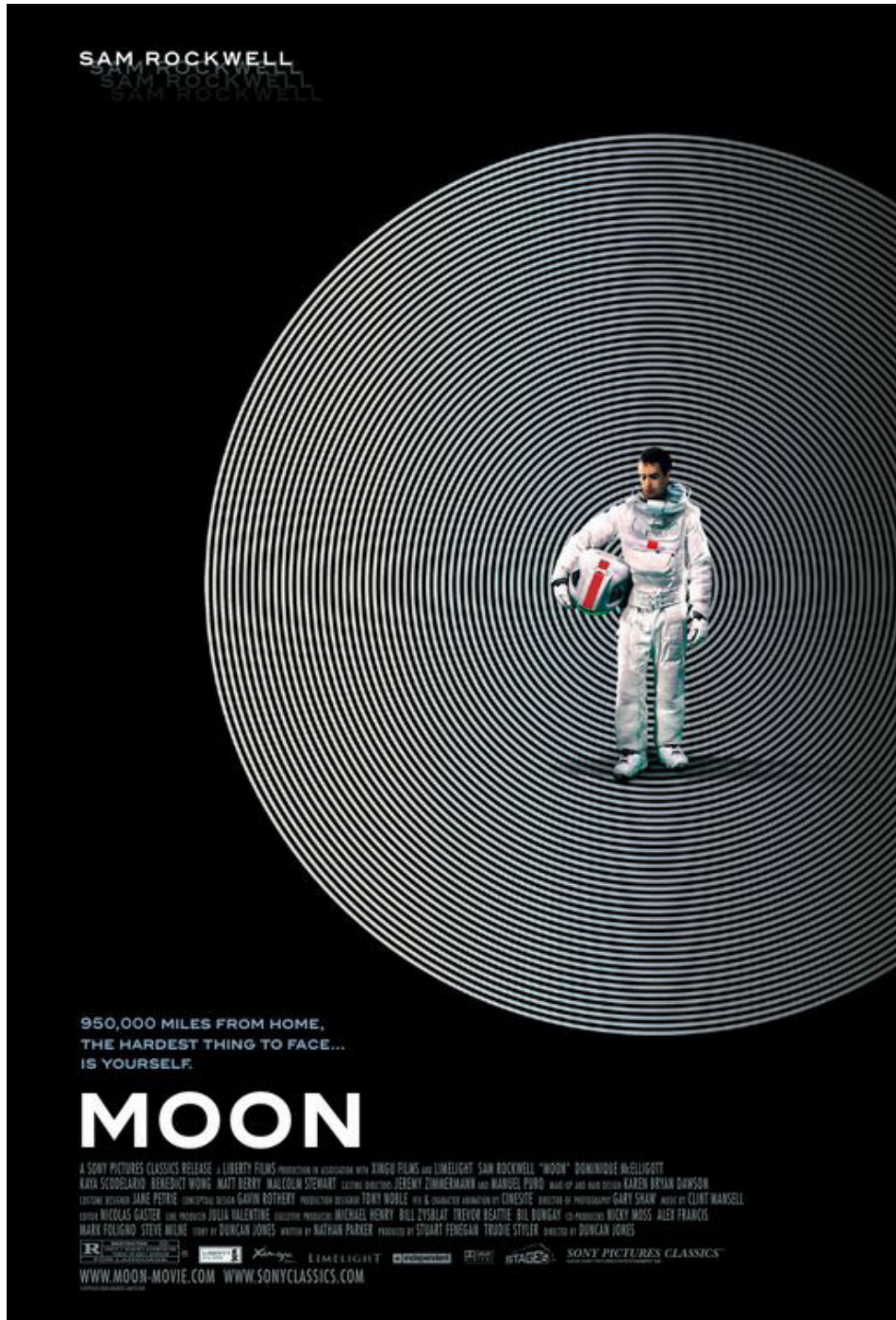


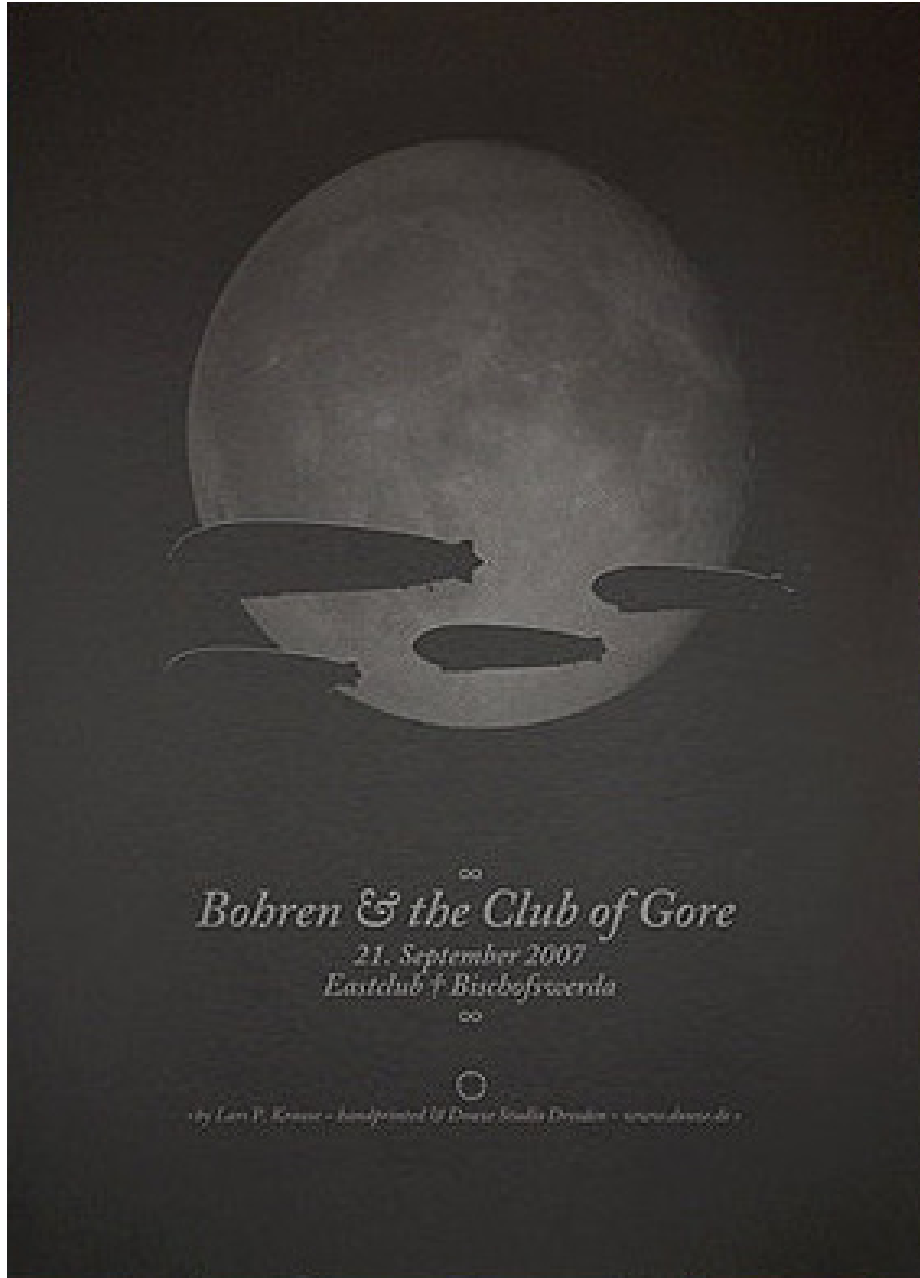


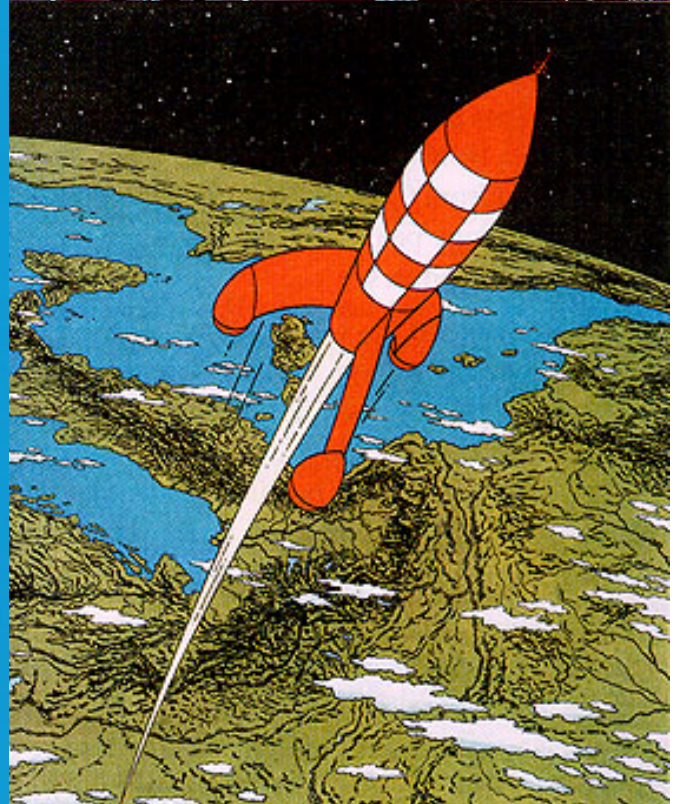
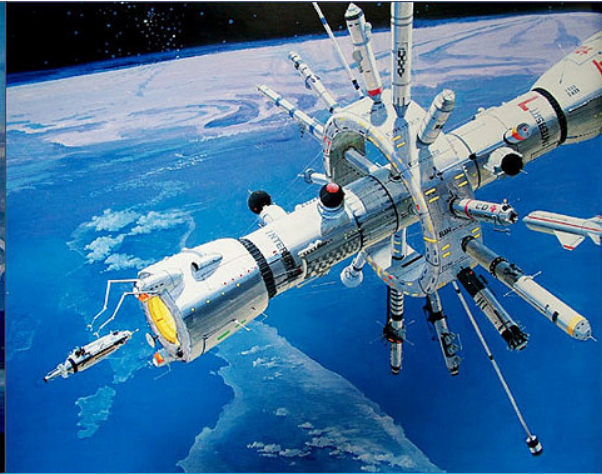


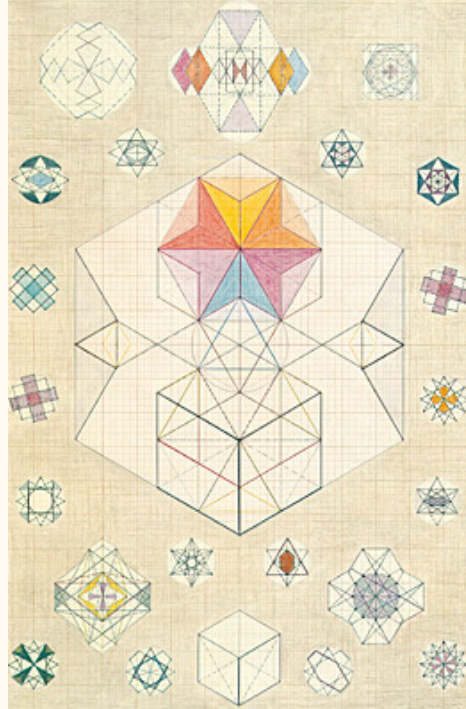


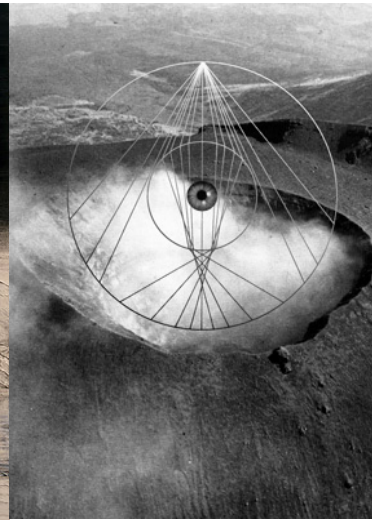
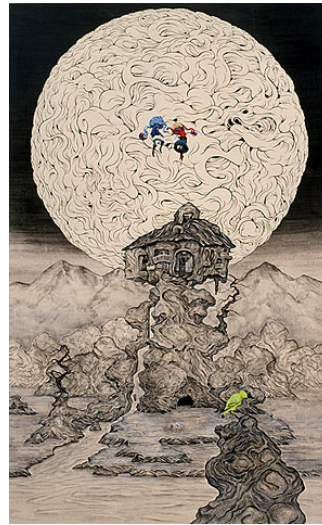
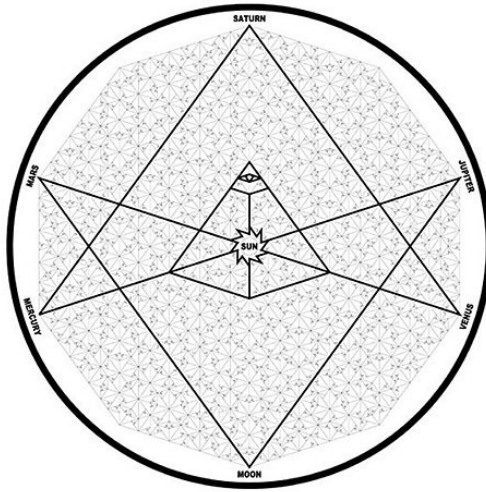
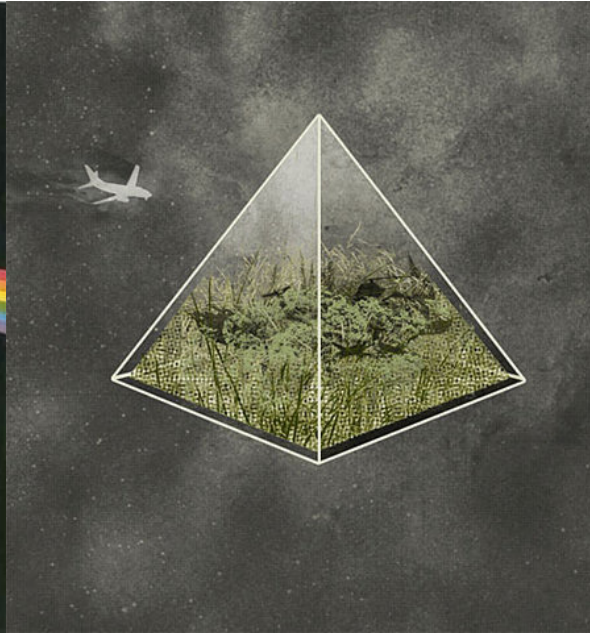
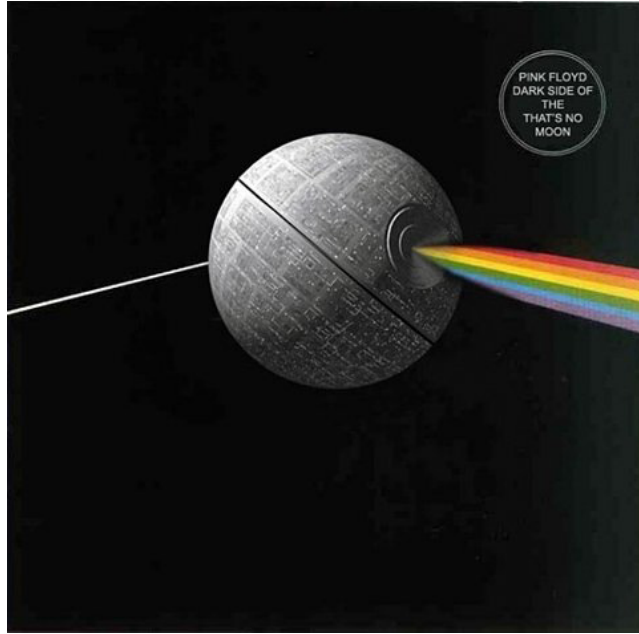


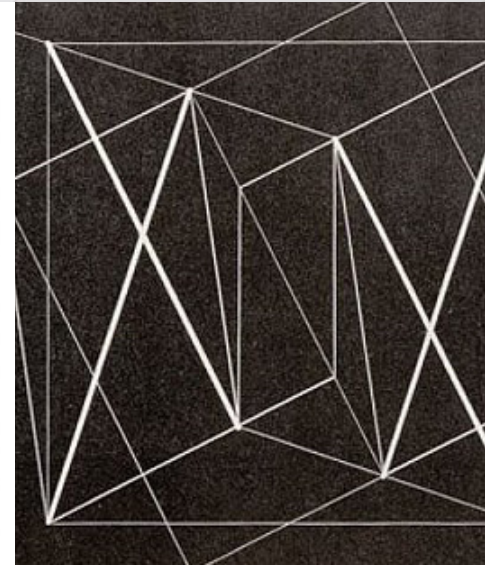
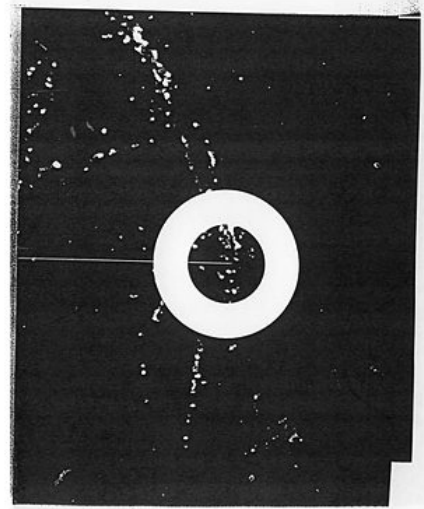








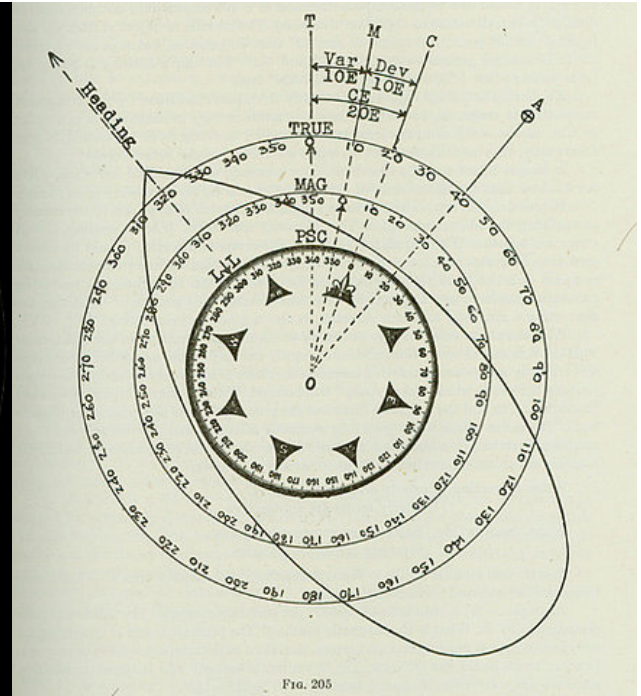
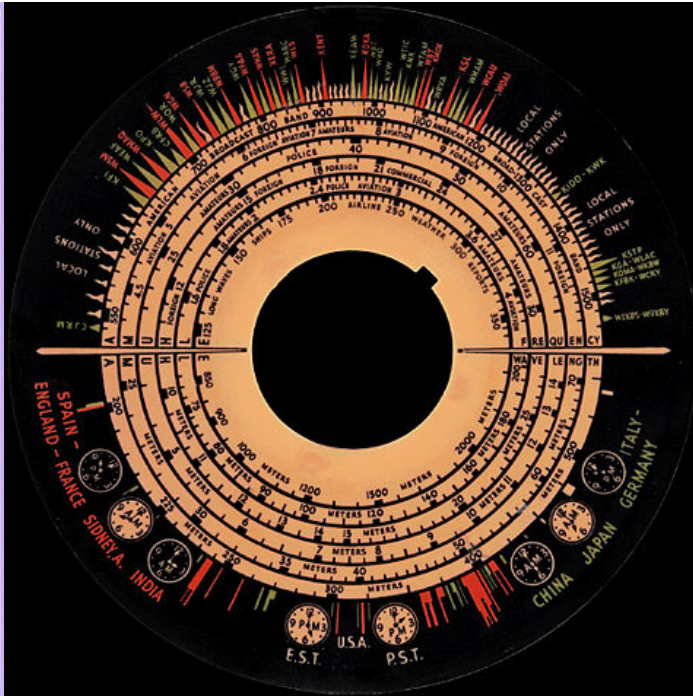






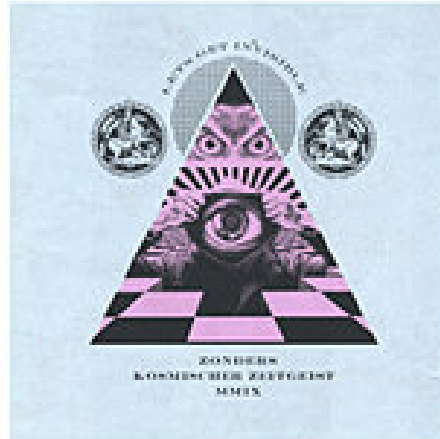
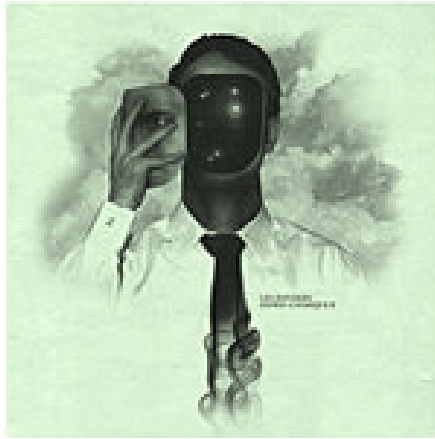


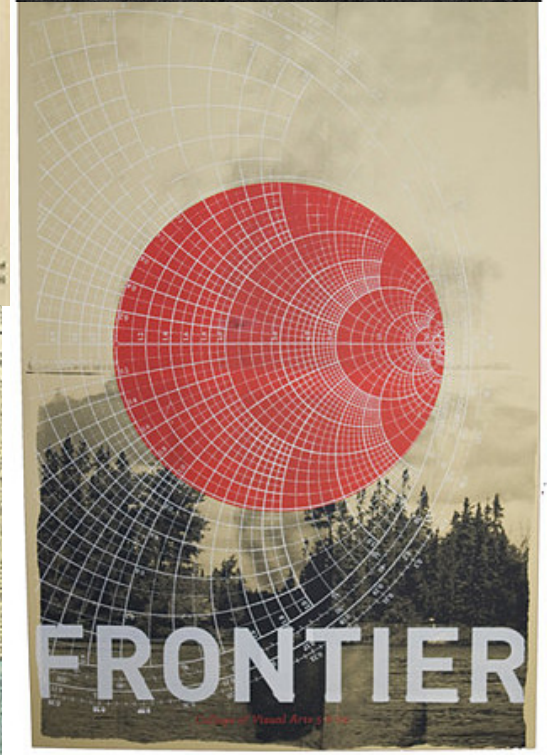
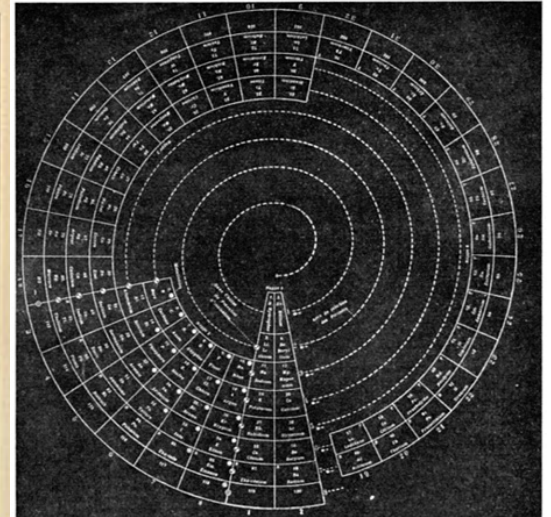
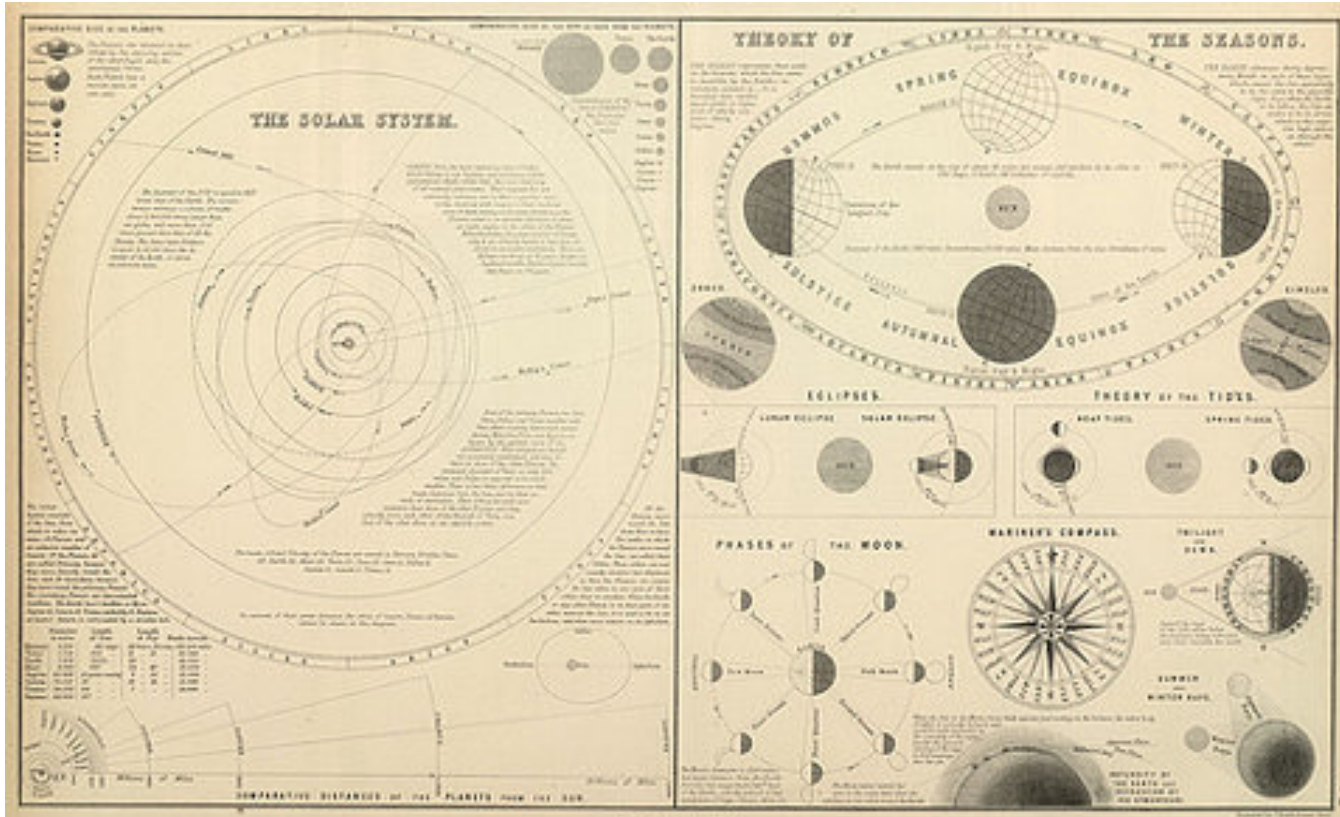
ELEKTRISUICIDE



DONT CRY WHEN
THE SUN IS
GONE, BECAUSE
THE TEARS
WON'T LET YOU
SEE THE STARS.







IL GLOBAL GINDA

Letteratura grafica
 - Tucidadi Nidermann di Gondi

Il Piccolo Principe (1943)

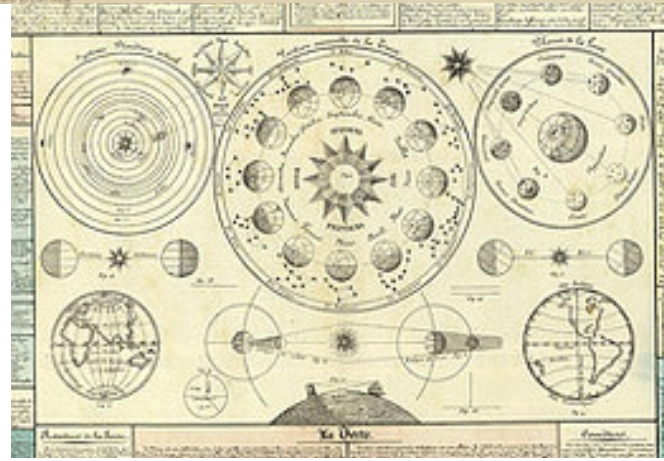
Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

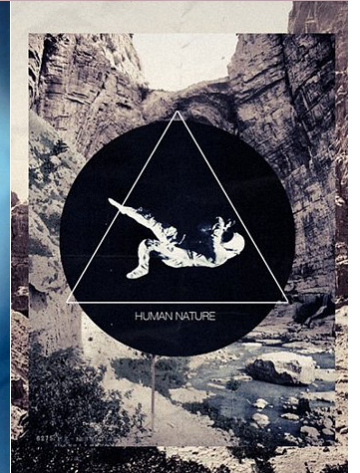
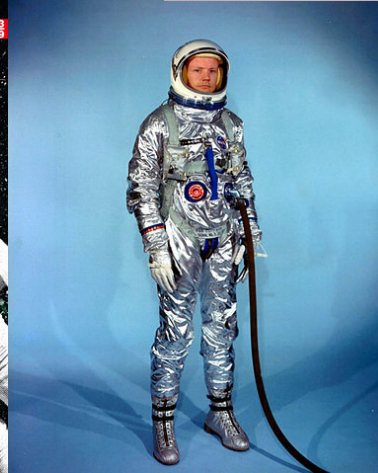
Il Piccolo Principe

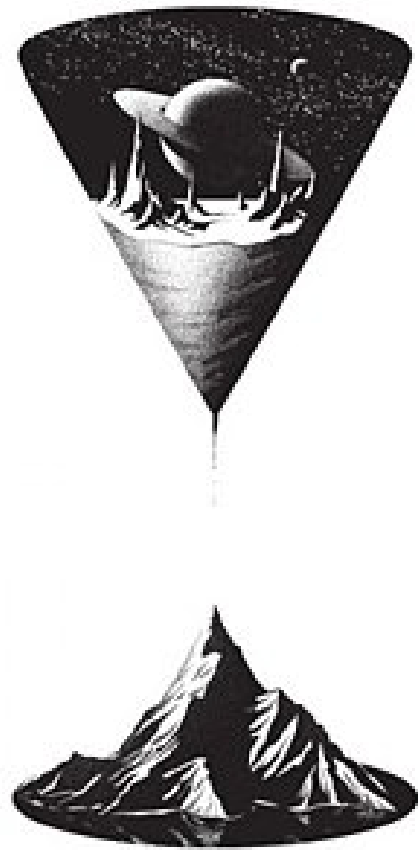
Il Piccolo Principe è un romanzo di fantascienza scritto dal pilota francese Antoine de Saint-Exupéry nel 1943. Il libro è stato pubblicato negli Stati Uniti nel 1943 e in Francia nel 1945. È stato tradotto in oltre 300 lingue e ha venduto più di 250 milioni di copie in tutto il mondo. Il libro è considerato uno dei più grandi successi letterari del XX secolo.

Il libro è diviso in 26 capitoli. Il protagonista è un pilota di linea che si schianta nel deserto e incontra un piccolo principe proveniente da un altro pianeta. Il principe racconta la sua vita e le sue esperienze. Il libro è una metafora della vita e della ricerca di significato.

Il Piccolo Principe è un romanzo di fantascienza scritto dal pilota francese Antoine de Saint-Exupéry nel 1943. Il libro è stato pubblicato negli Stati Uniti nel 1943 e in Francia nel 1945. È stato tradotto in oltre 300 lingue e ha venduto più di 250 milioni di copie in tutto il mondo. Il libro è considerato uno dei più grandi successi letterari del XX secolo.



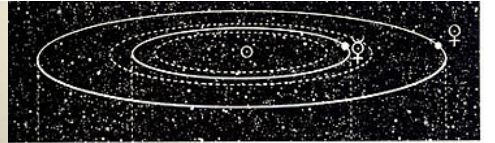
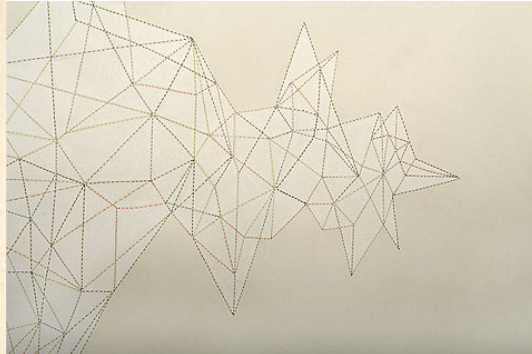
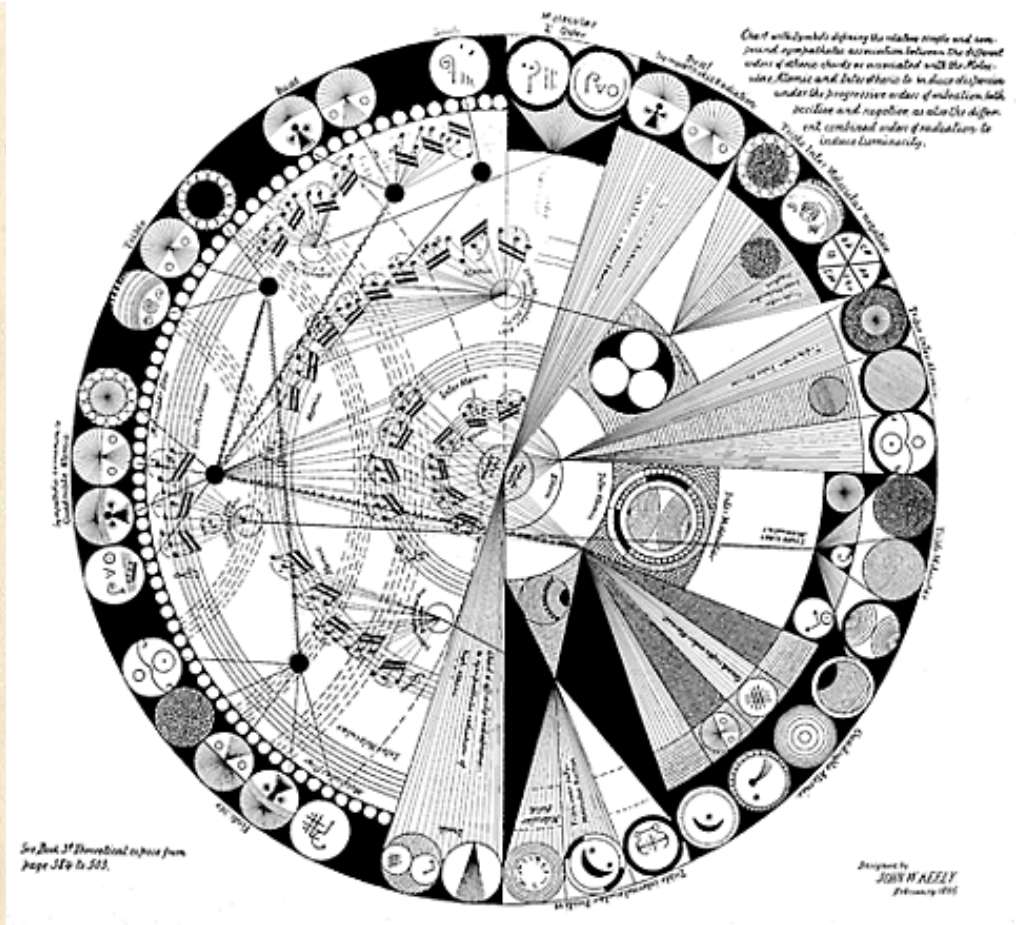
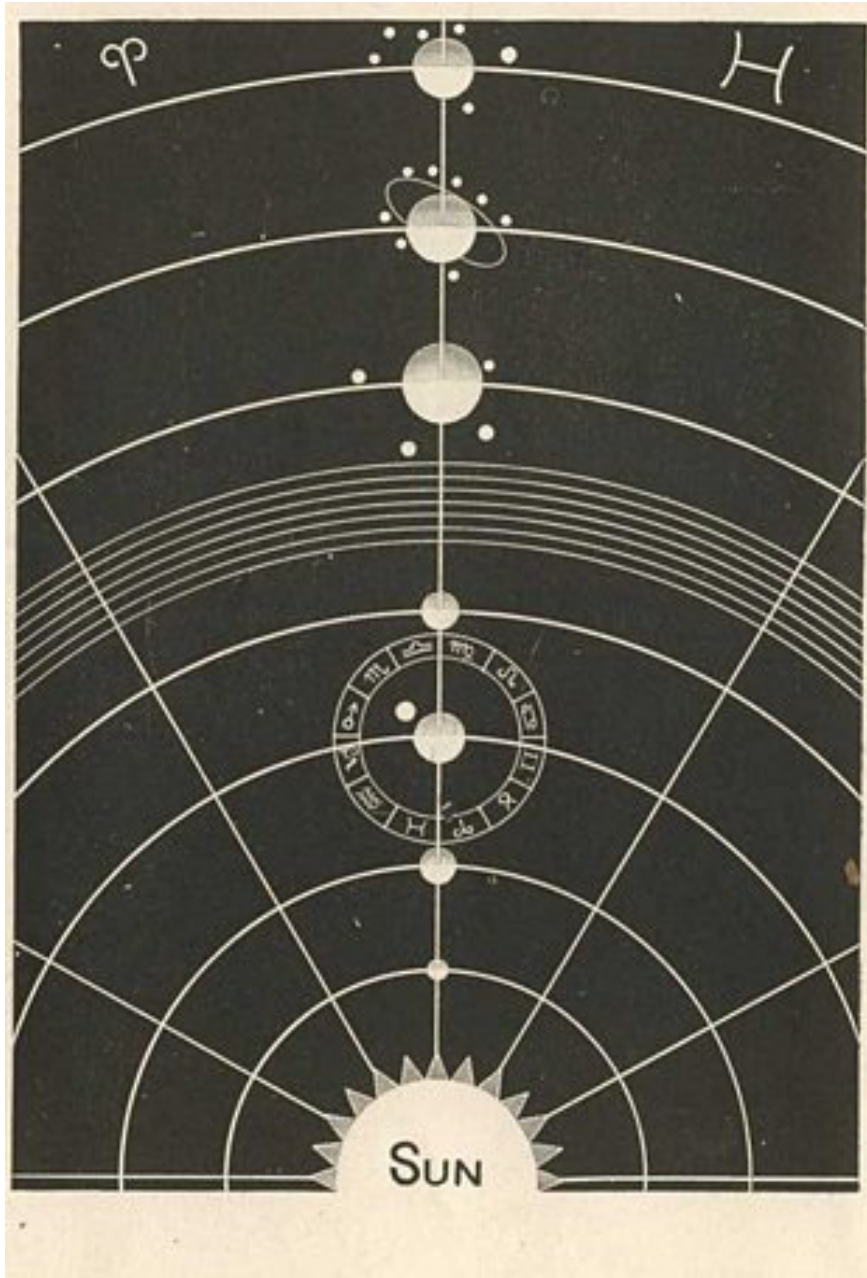


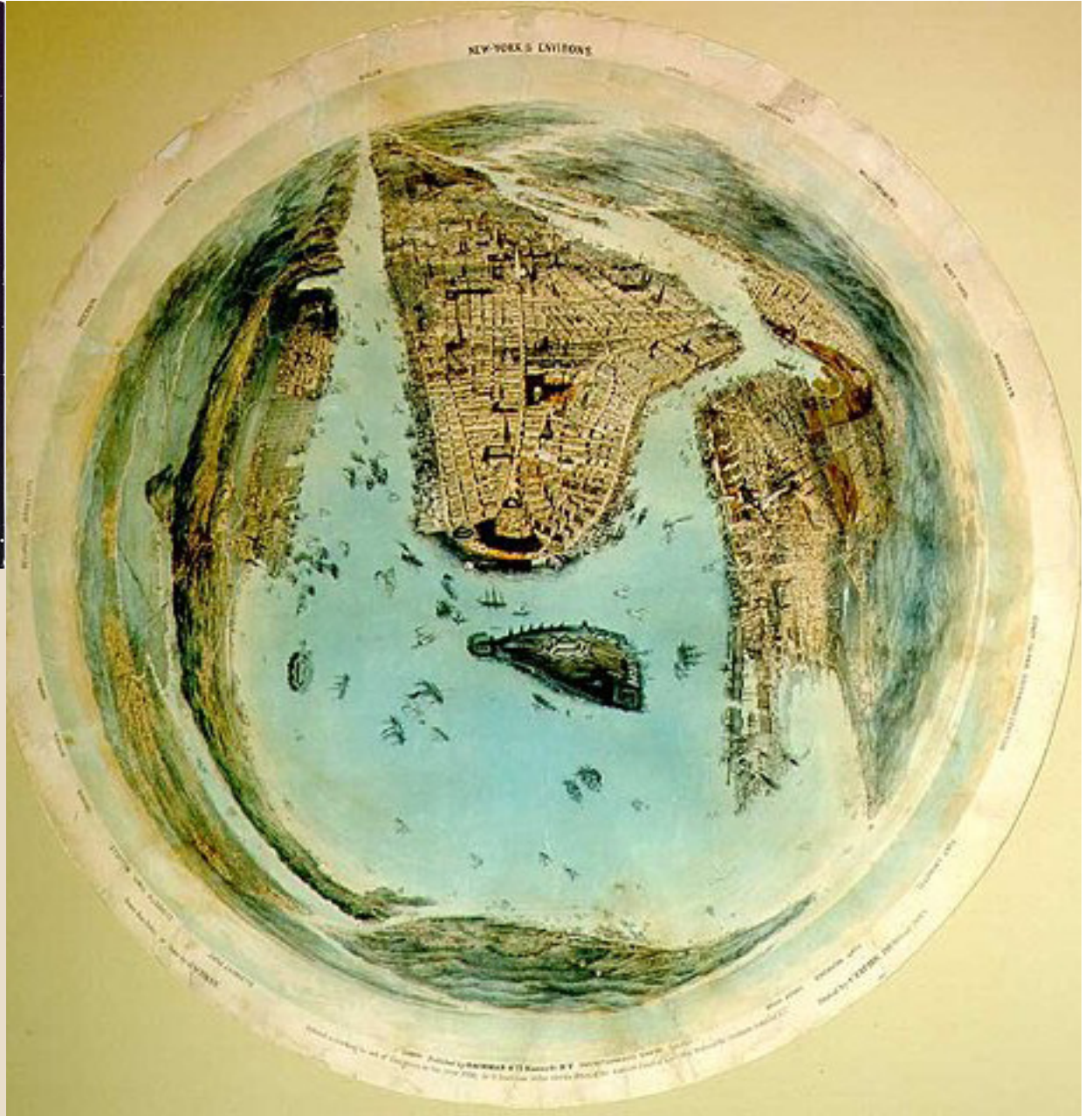


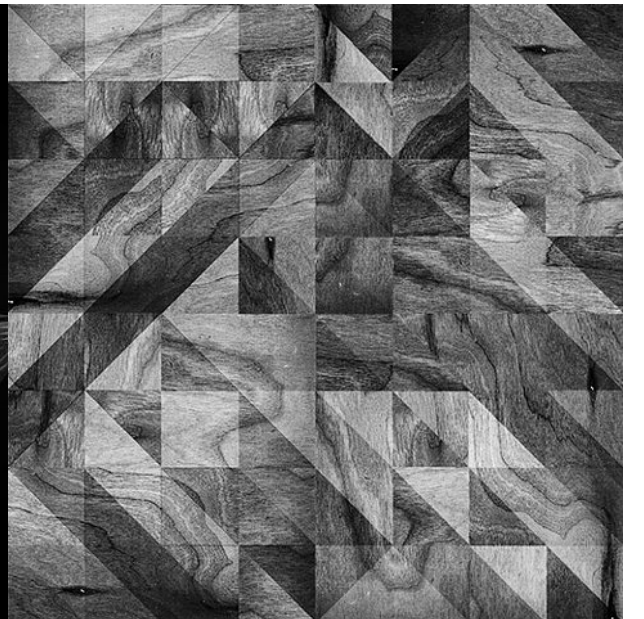
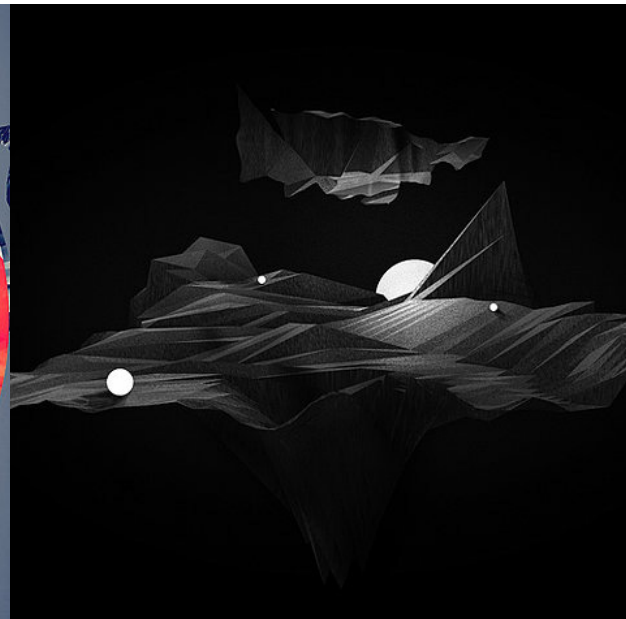
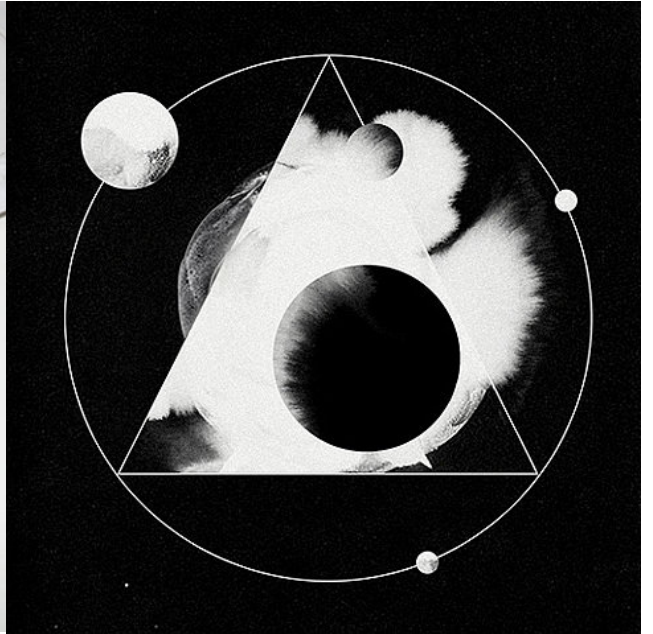
NEVEREVERLAND

WORLDWIDE











PRINS THOMAS

Prins Thomas is a Dutch artist who has been creating digital art for over a decade. He is known for his vibrant, colorful, and abstract digital art. He has been featured in several art exhibitions and has a large following on social media.

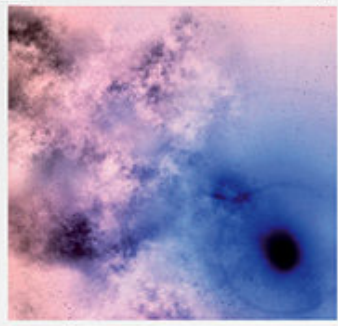
HOLLEROS



DANIEL WANG

Daniel Wang is a Chinese artist who has been creating digital art for over a decade. He is known for his vibrant, colorful, and abstract digital art. He has been featured in several art exhibitions and has a large following on social media.

HOLLEROS



RUB N' TUG

Rub N' Tug is a Dutch artist who has been creating digital art for over a decade. He is known for his vibrant, colorful, and abstract digital art. He has been featured in several art exhibitions and has a large following on social media.

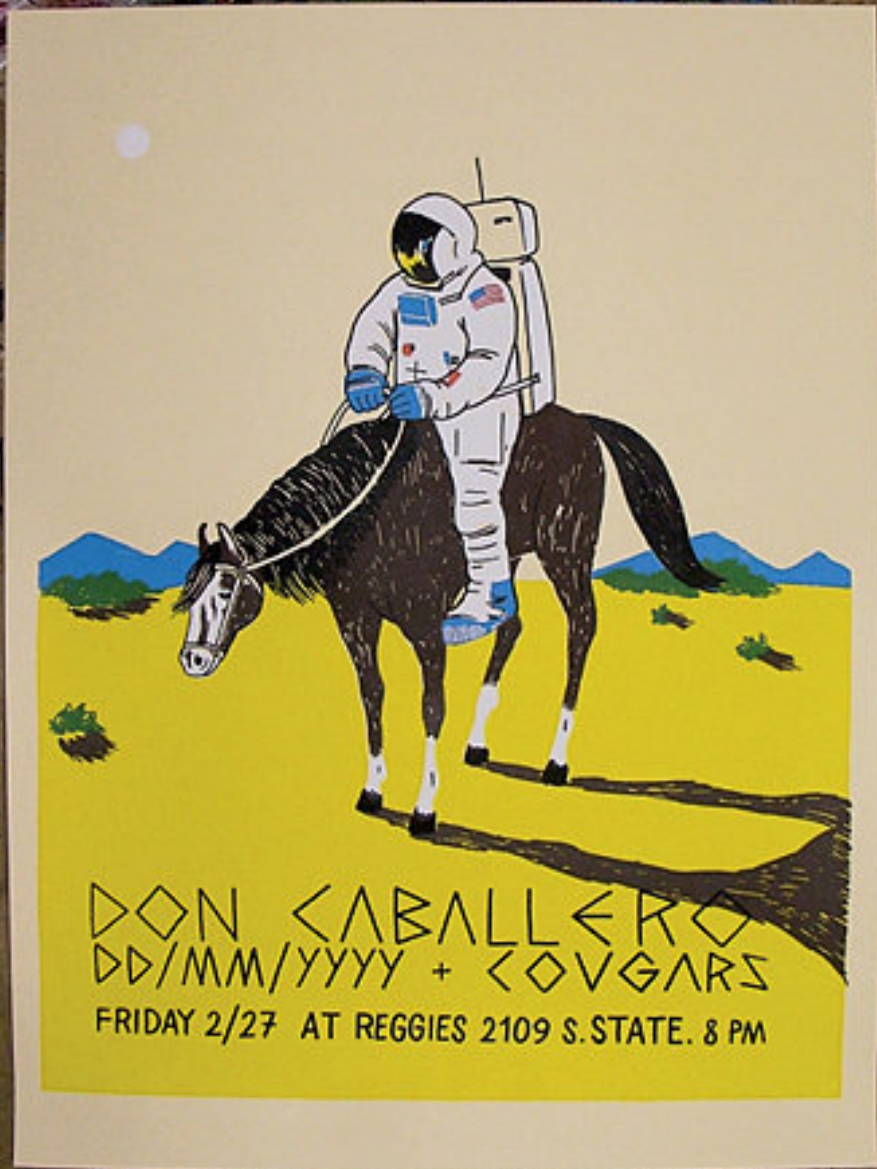
HOLLEROS

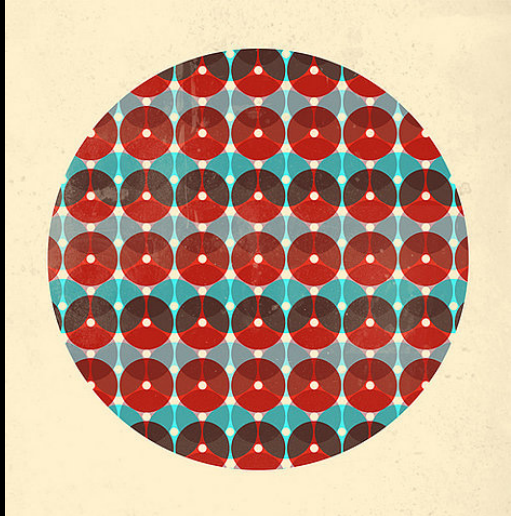
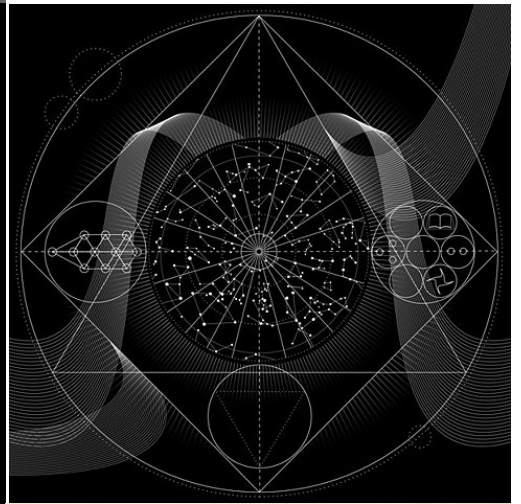
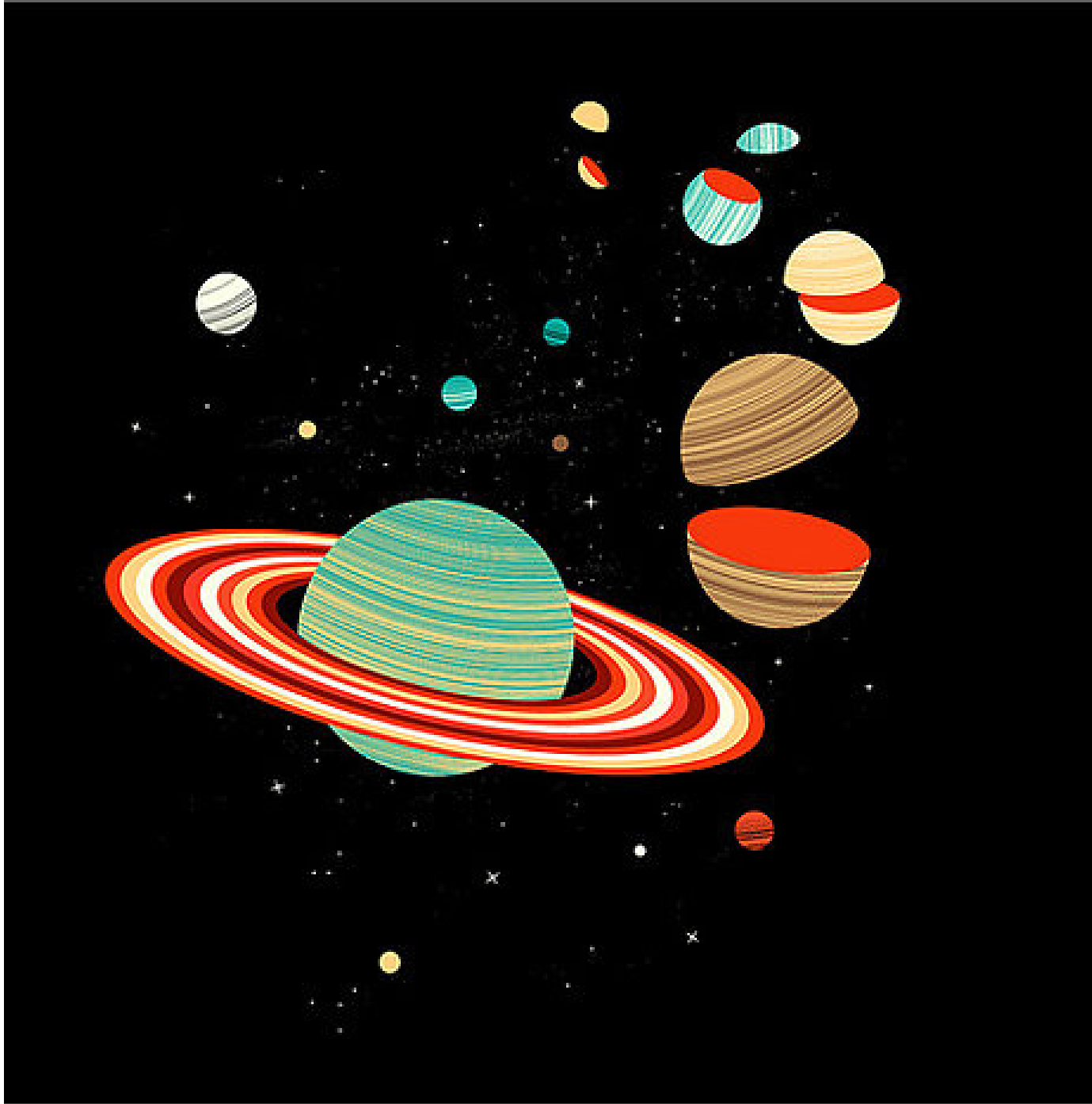


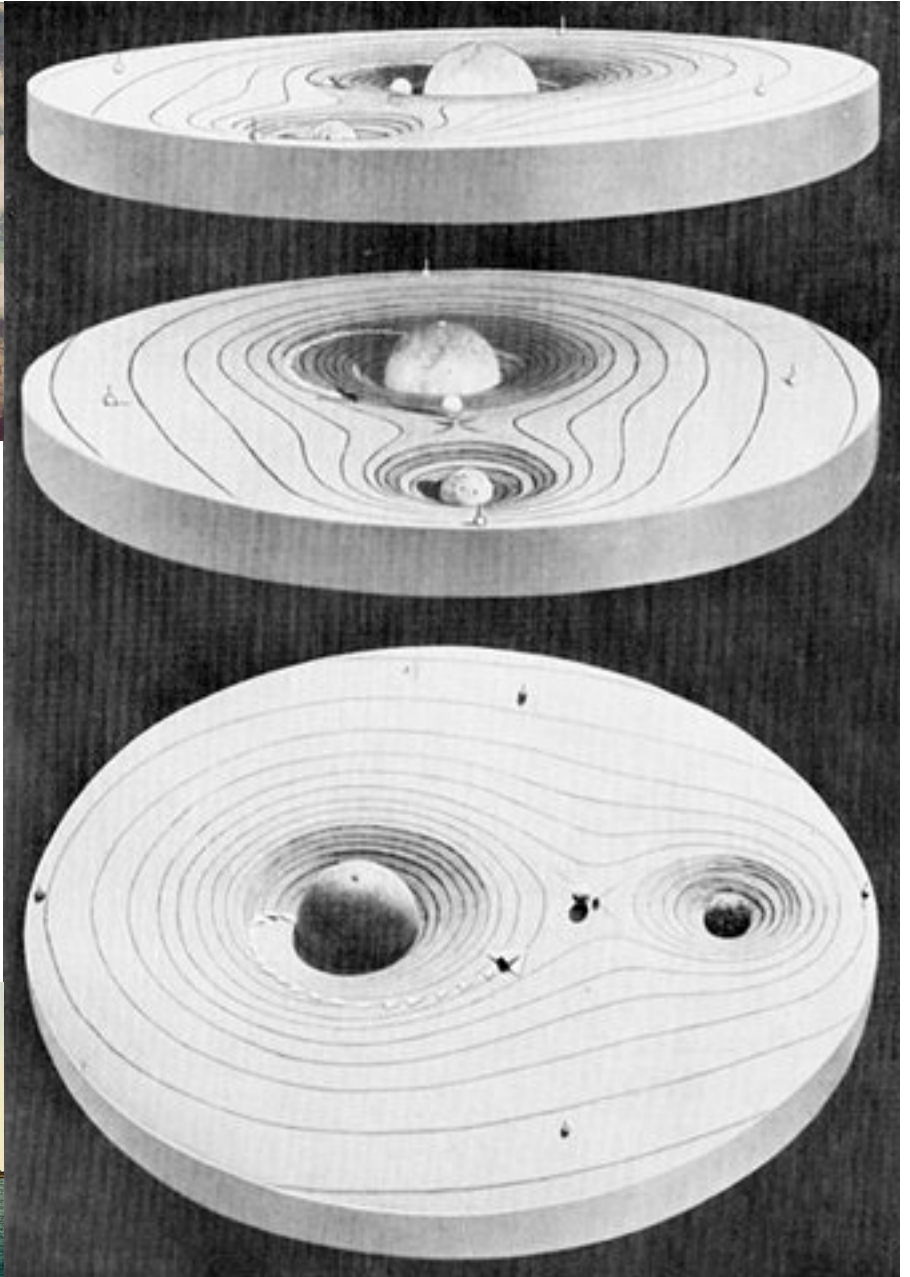
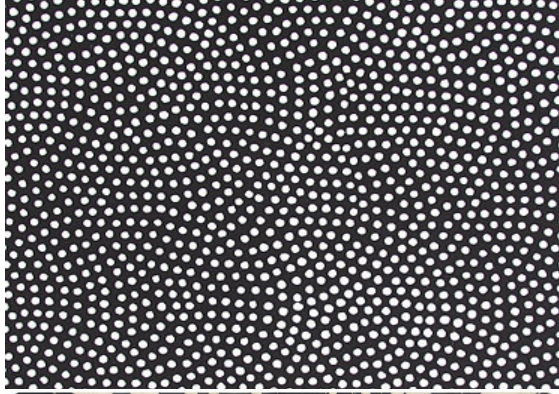
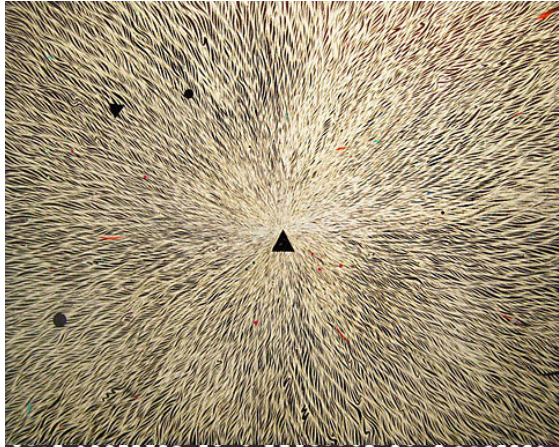
COSMO VITELLI

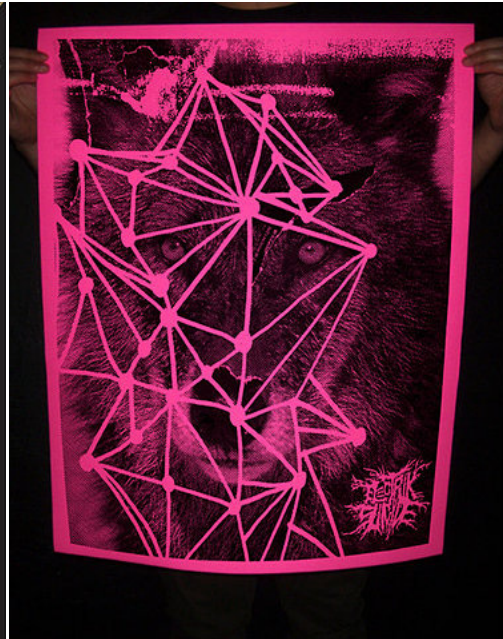
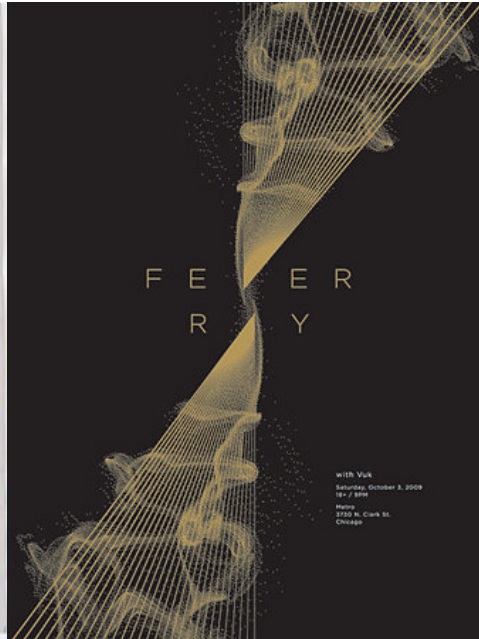
Cosmo Vitelli is a Chinese artist who has been creating digital art for over a decade. He is known for his vibrant, colorful, and abstract digital art. He has been featured in several art exhibitions and has a large following on social media.

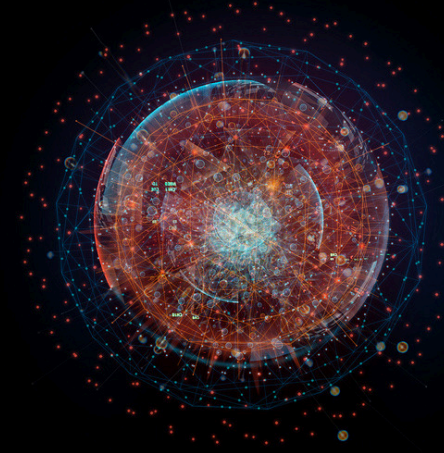
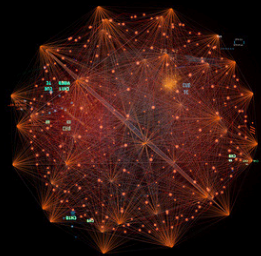
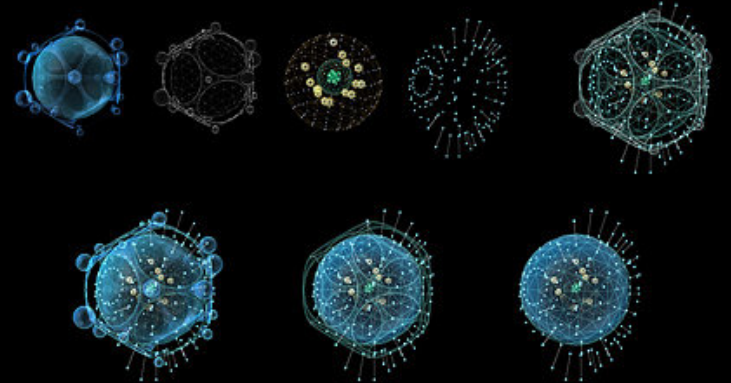
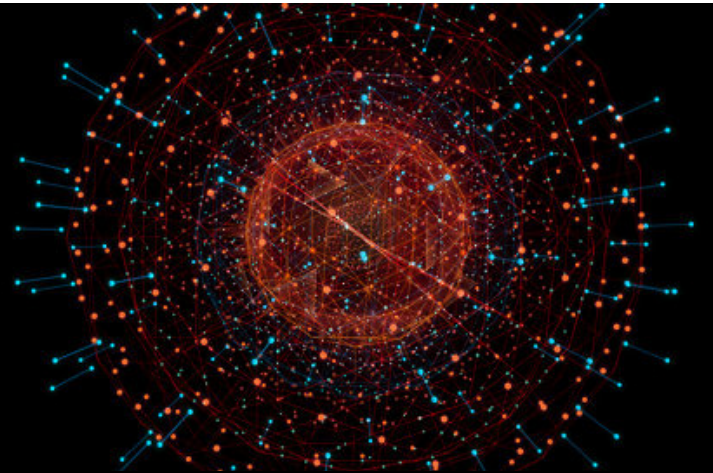
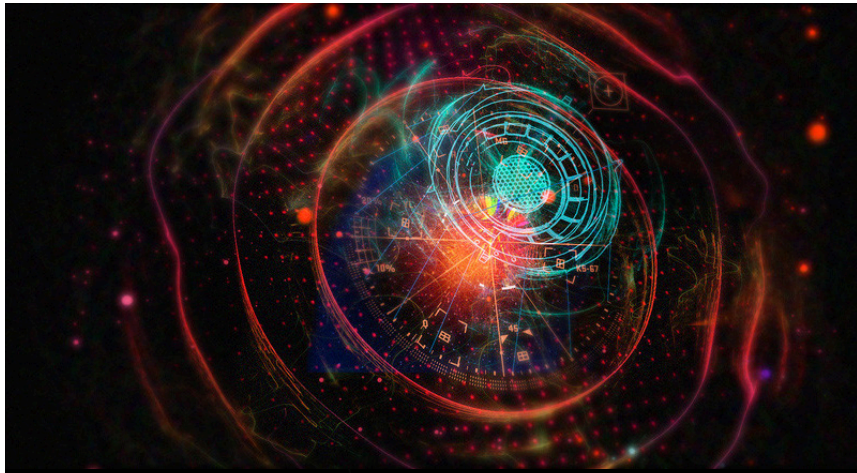
HOLLEROS

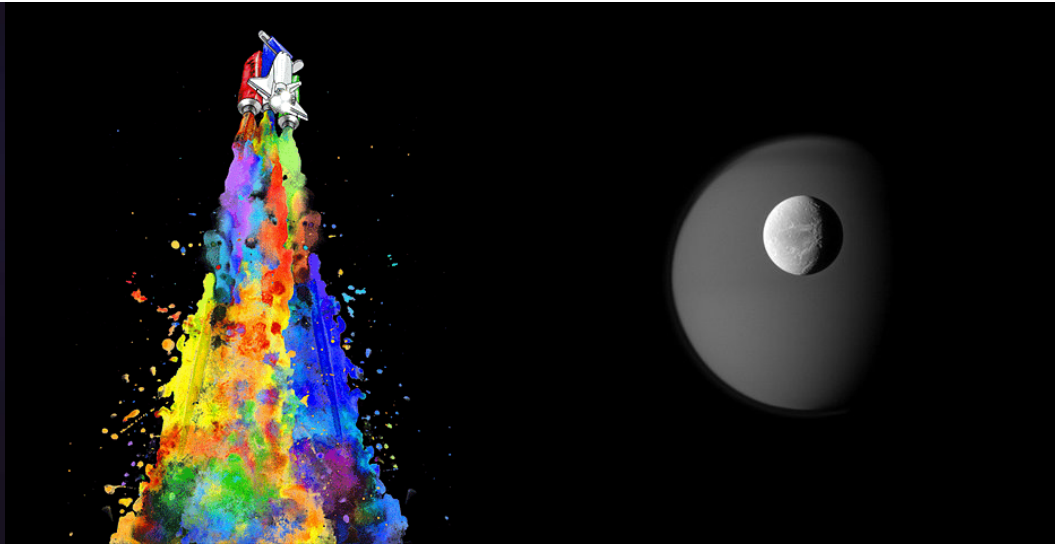
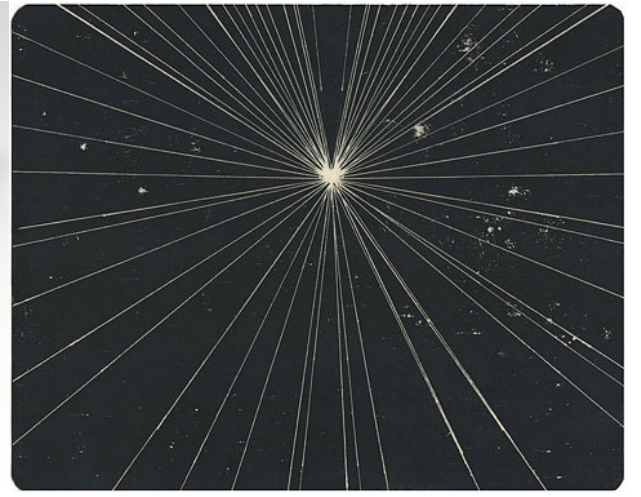


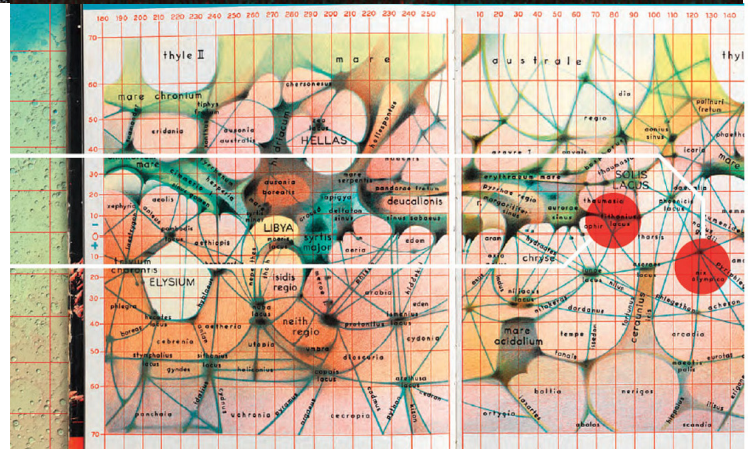
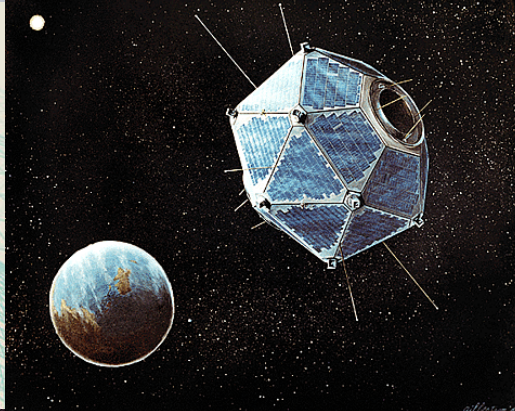
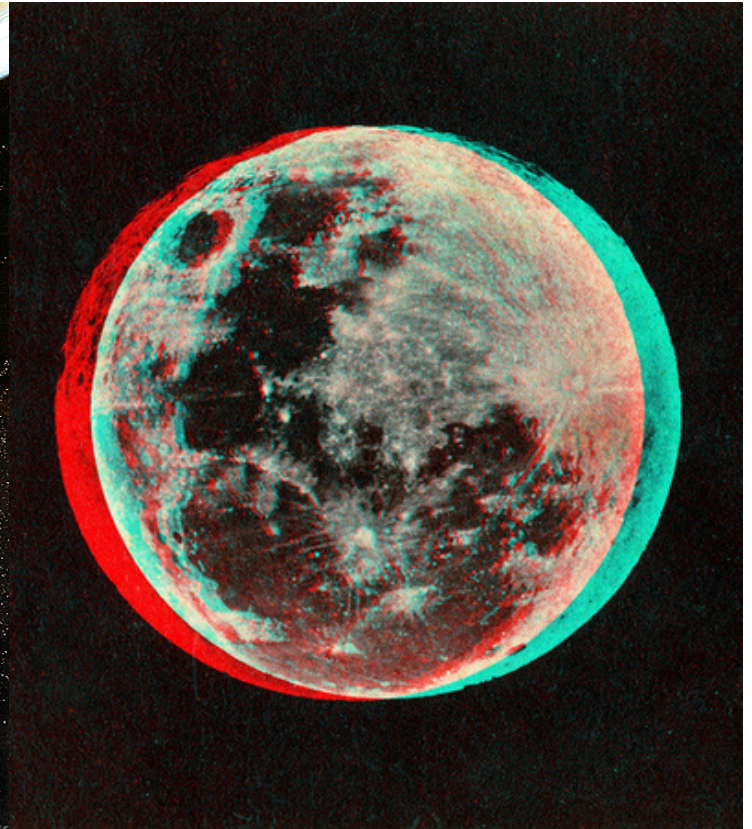
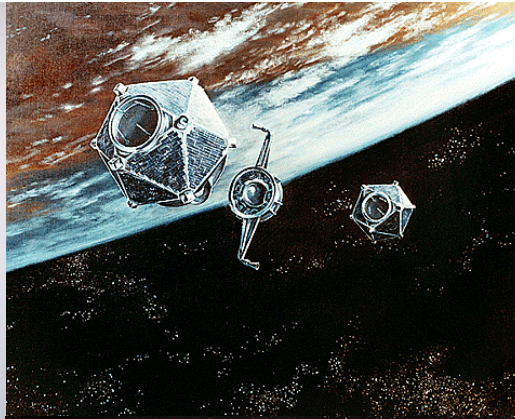
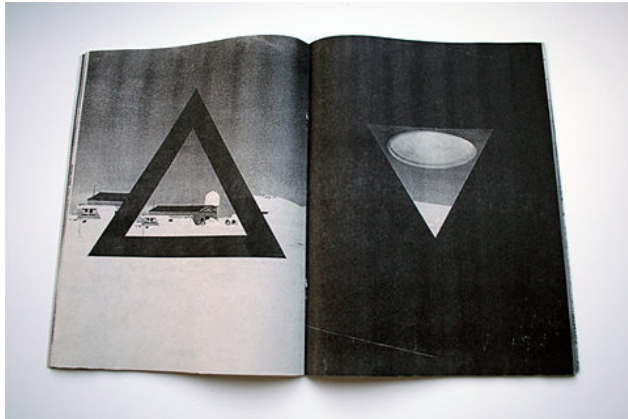


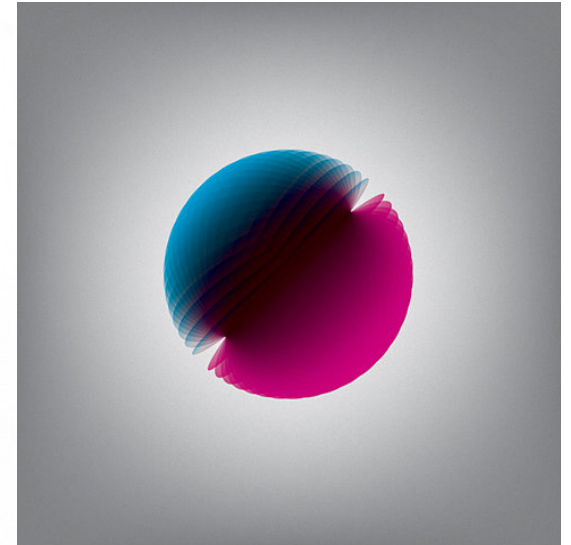
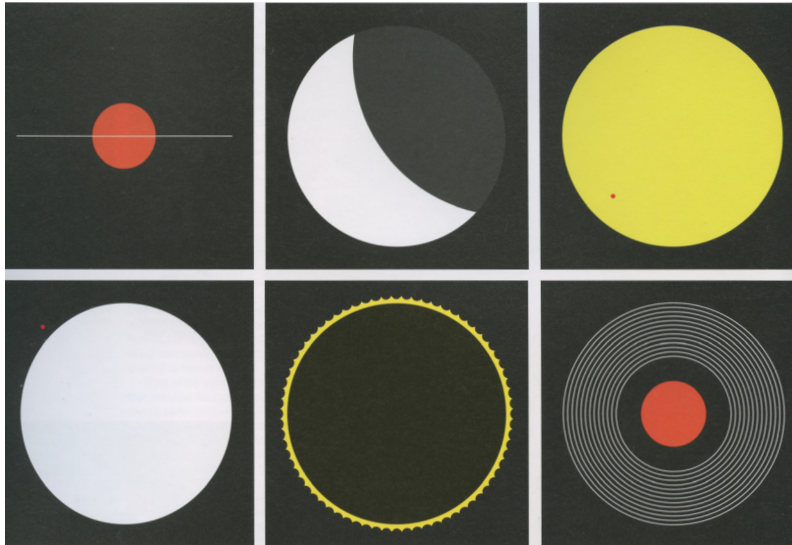


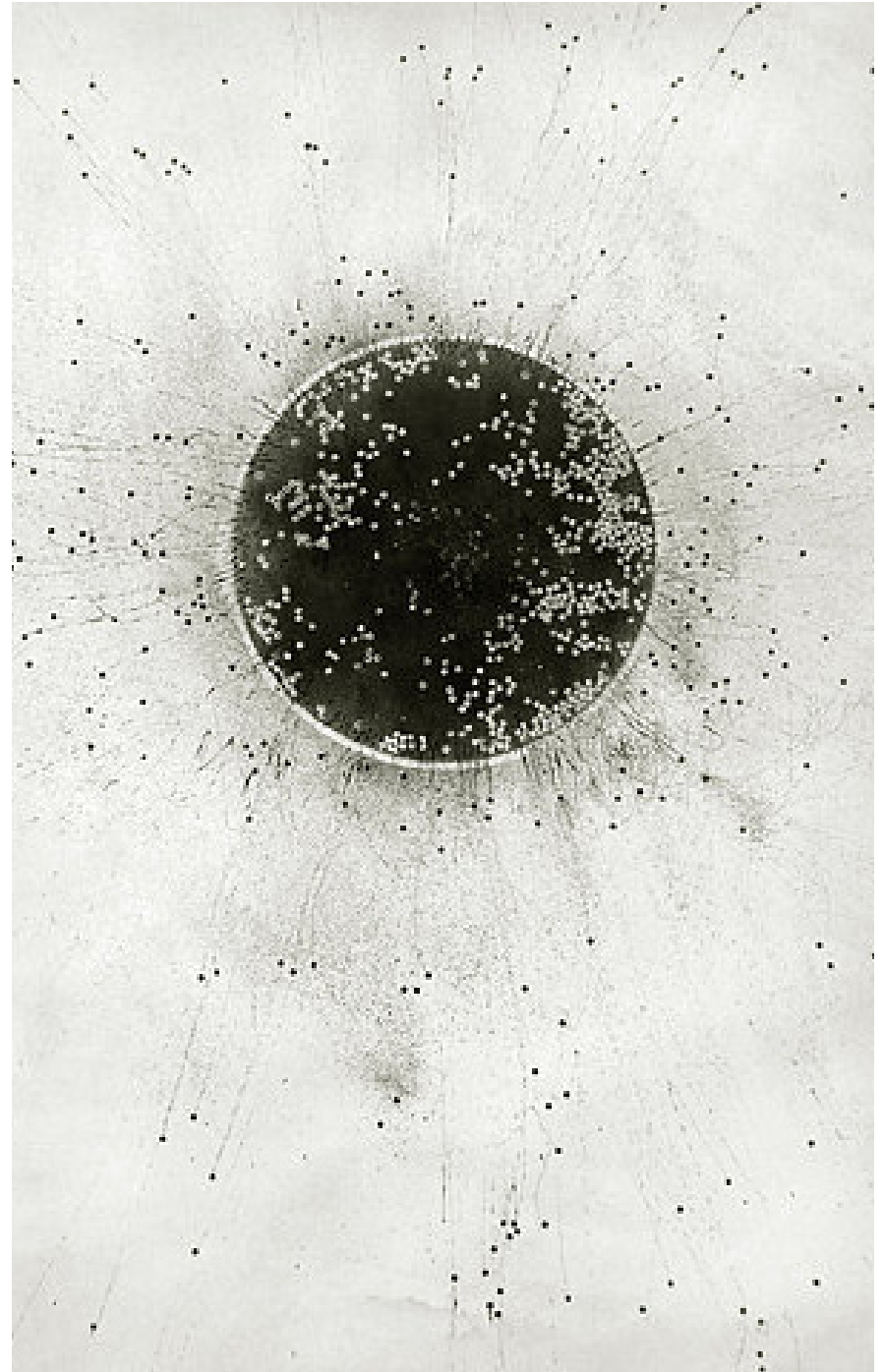
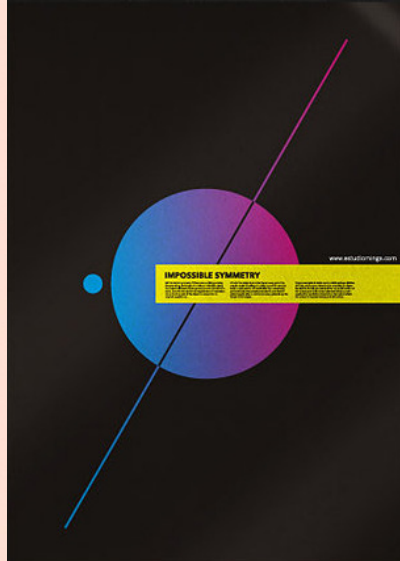




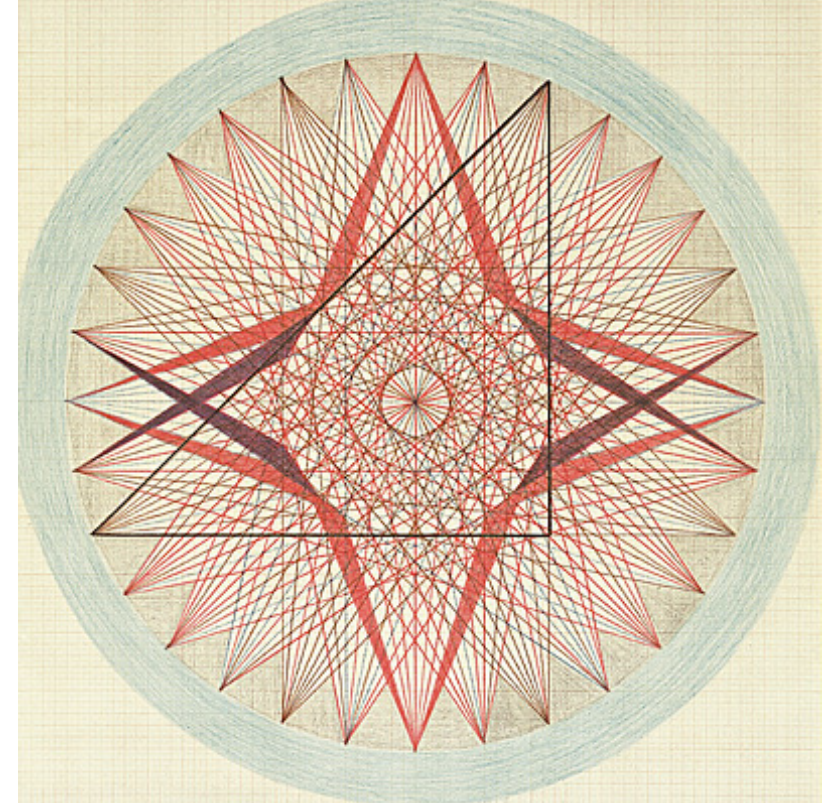
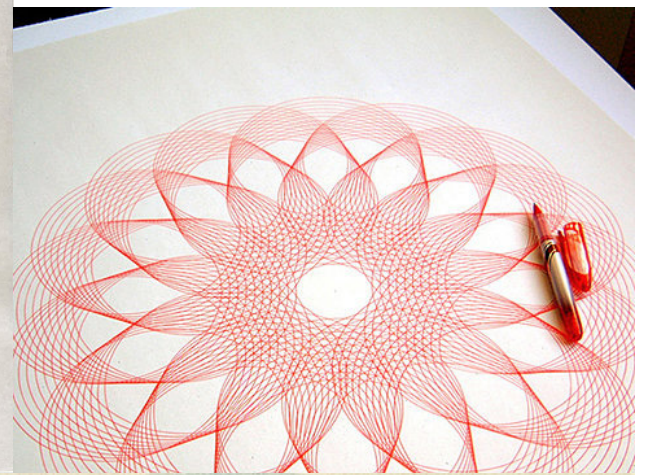
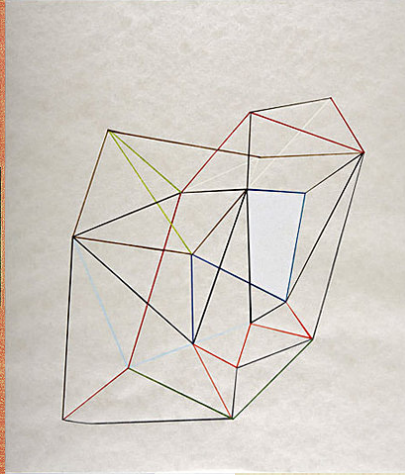
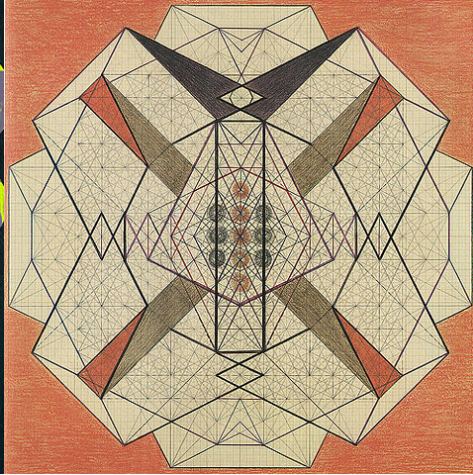












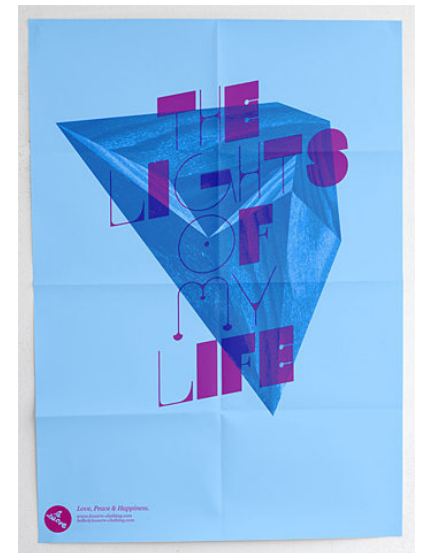
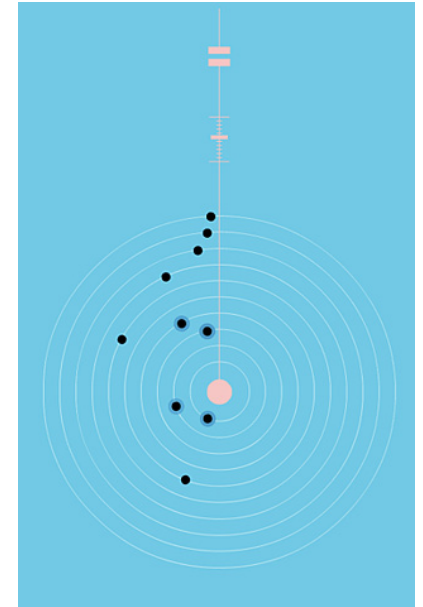


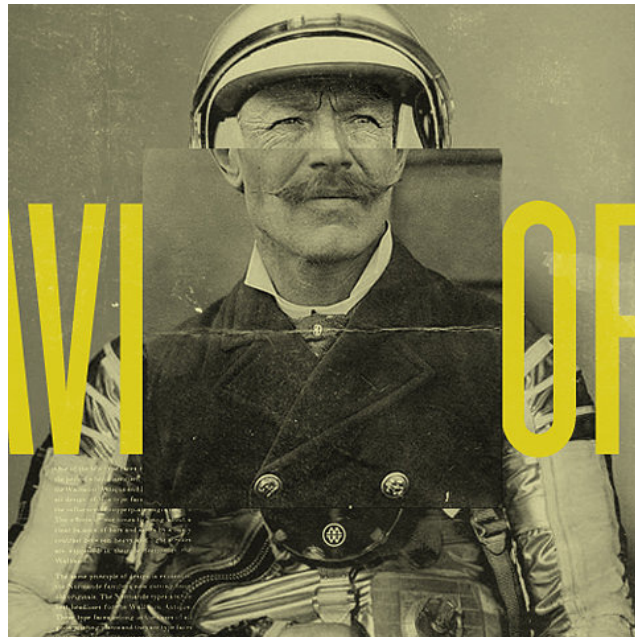
ART, DESIGN AND GESTALT THEORY

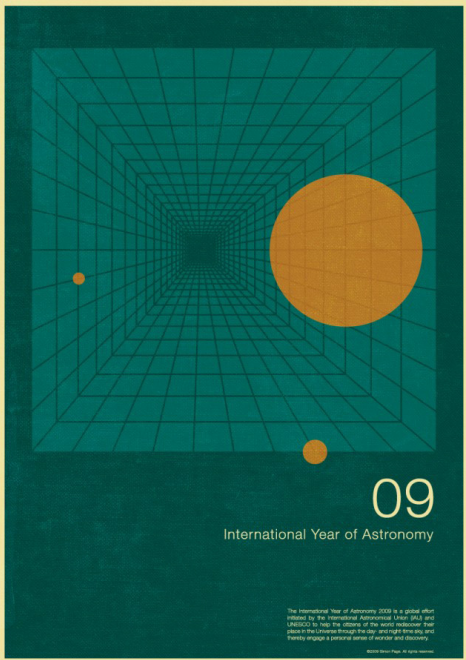
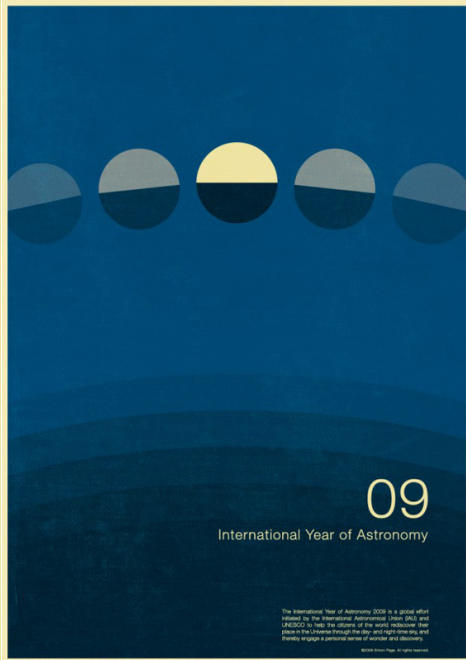
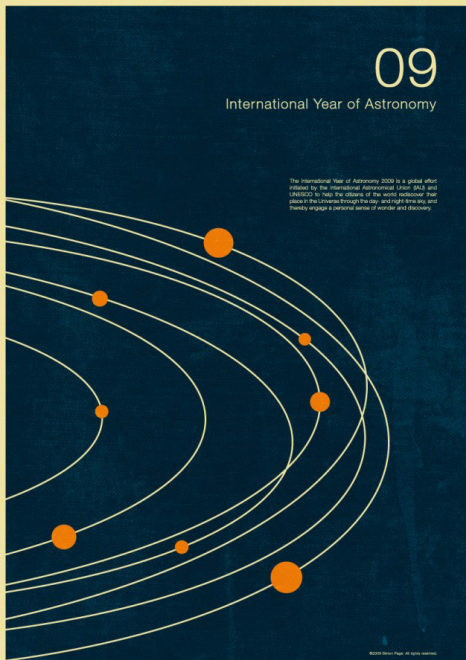
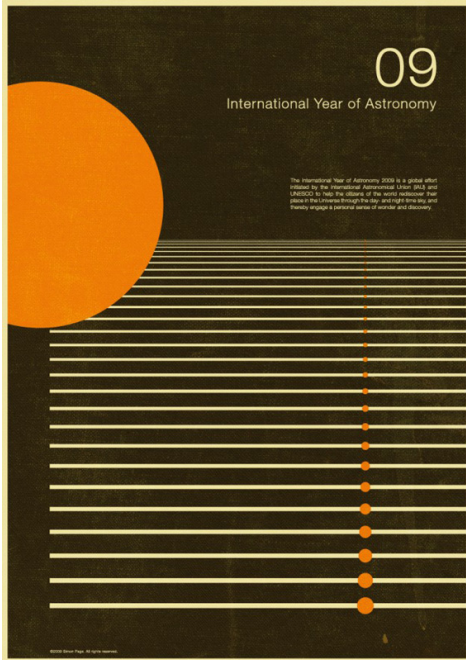
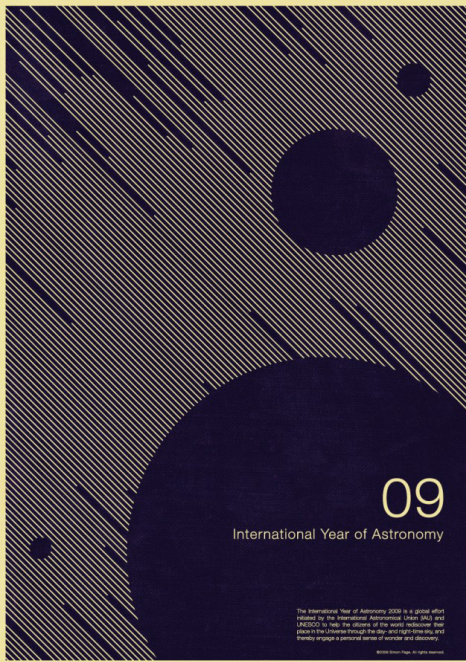
ROY R. BEHRENS, AUTHOR OF DESIGN IN THE VISUAL ARTS

FRANKFURT SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, WERTHEIMER LECTURE HALL (LOCATED ON NORTH CAMPUS)

FRIDAY, JUNE 12 2009 | 18:30 - 20:00







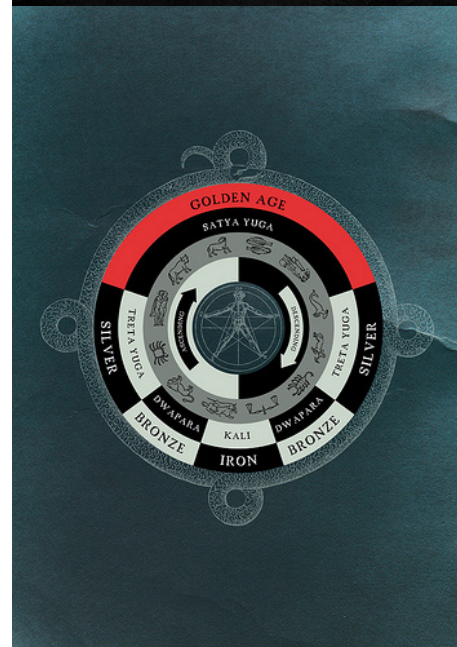
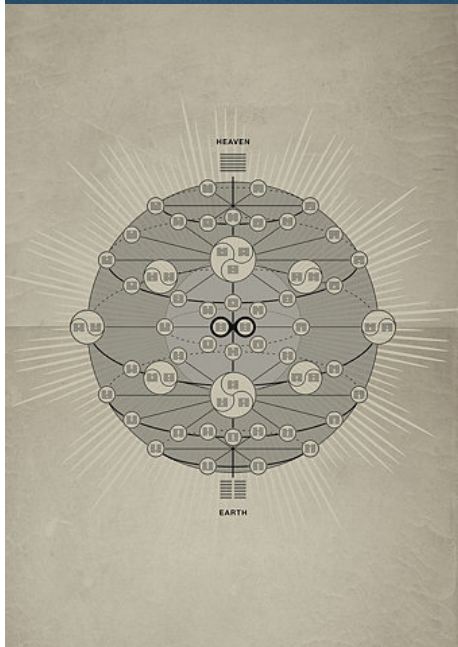
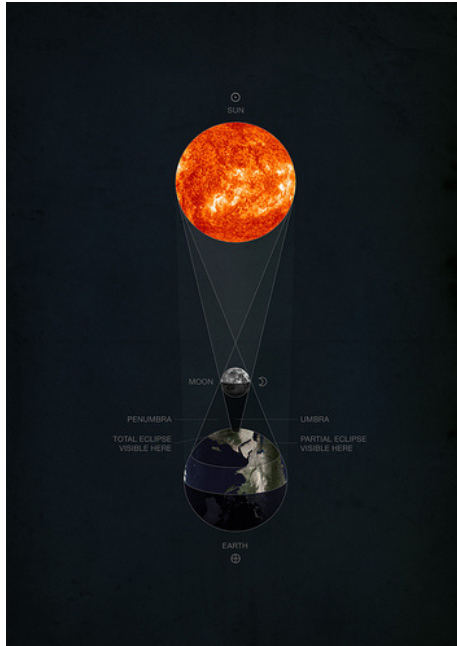
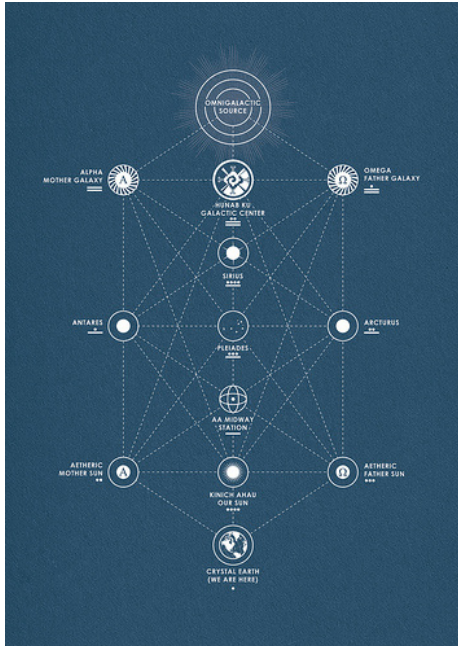


PHOTO BY JIM SALES OF COMPTON, HELIX PHOTO BY MILO BROWN

01 MERCURY

Mercury is the innermost and smallest planet in the Solar System, orbiting the Sun at an average distance of 57.9 million kilometers (35.9 million miles). It is a terrestrial planet, meaning it is rocky and has a solid surface. Mercury is the only planet in the Solar System that has no atmosphere, and it is the only planet that is smaller than Earth's moon. It is named after the Roman messenger god Mercury.

ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION: None

SURFACE AREA: 75,700,000 km² (29,230,000 sq mi)

VOLUME MASS: 3.3011 × 10²² kg (7.309 × 10²¹ lb)

MARTINER 10: 108 days

MOON: None

GRAVITY: 3.7 m/s² (0.38 g)

ROTATION PERIOD: 88 days

ORBITAL PERIOD: 88 days

AXIS TILT: 2.48°

ALBEDO: 0.119

TEMPERATURE RANGE: -180°C to 430°C (-290°F to 812°F)

PHOTO BY JIM SALES OF COMPTON, HELIX PHOTO BY MILO BROWN

02. VENUS

Venus is the second planet from the Sun, orbiting at an average distance of 108.2 million kilometers (67.2 million miles). It is a terrestrial planet, meaning it is rocky and has a solid surface. Venus is the only planet in the Solar System that rotates in the opposite direction to its orbit around the Sun, a phenomenon known as retrograde rotation. It is named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty, Venus.

TELESCOPE: None

SURFACE AREA: 460,756,000 km² (177,898,000 sq mi)

MARTINER 10: 224.7 days

MOON: None

GRAVITY: 8.87 m/s² (0.904 g)

ROTATION PERIOD: 243 days

ORBITAL PERIOD: 224.7 days

AXIS TILT: 177.4°

ALBEDO: 0.75

TEMPERATURE RANGE: 462°C to 484°C (862°F to 903°F)

PHOTO BY JIM SALES OF COMPTON, HELIX PHOTO BY MILO BROWN

EARTH

Earth is the third planet from the Sun, orbiting at an average distance of 149.6 million kilometers (93 million miles). It is a terrestrial planet, meaning it is rocky and has a solid surface. Earth is the only planet in the Solar System known to support life. It is named after the Roman goddess of the earth, Terra.

CONCENTRIC CIRCLES: None

MARTINER 10: 365.256 days

MOON: 1

GRAVITY: 9.80665 m/s² (1 g)

ROTATION PERIOD: 23.9345 days

ORBITAL PERIOD: 365.256 days

AXIS TILT: 23.44°

ALBEDO: 0.307

TEMPERATURE RANGE: -89.2°C to 56.7°C (-129°F to 134°F)

PHOTO BY JIM SALES OF COMPTON, HELIX PHOTO BY MILO BROWN

MARS: THE RED PLANET

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun, orbiting at an average distance of 227.9 million kilometers (141.6 million miles). It is a terrestrial planet, meaning it is rocky and has a solid surface. Mars is the only planet in the Solar System that has a polar ice cap and a thin atmosphere. It is named after the Roman god of war, Mars.

THE RED PLANET: None

MARTINER 10: 687 days

MOON: 2

GRAVITY: 3.71 m/s² (0.38 g)

ROTATION PERIOD: 24.6 hours

ORBITAL PERIOD: 687 days

AXIS TILT: 25.19°

ALBEDO: 0.25

TEMPERATURE RANGE: -125°C to 20°C (-203°F to 68°F)

PHOTO BY JIM SALES OF COMPTON, HELIX PHOTO BY MILO BROWN

JUPITER

Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun, orbiting at an average distance of 778.5 million kilometers (483.9 million miles). It is a gas giant, meaning it is composed primarily of hydrogen and helium. Jupiter is the largest planet in the Solar System and has a Great Red Spot, a massive storm that has been raging for centuries. It is named after the Roman god of lightning and thunder, Jupiter.

THE LARGEST PLANET: None

MARTINER 10: 4,333 days

MOON: 79

GRAVITY: 24.79 m/s² (2.53 g)

ROTATION PERIOD: 9.9 hours

ORBITAL PERIOD: 4,333 days

AXIS TILT: 3.13°

ALBEDO: 0.503

TEMPERATURE RANGE: -145°C to -108°C (-229°F to -162°F)

PHOTO BY JIM SALES OF COMPTON, HELIX PHOTO BY MILO BROWN

URANUS

Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun, orbiting at an average distance of 2,870.9 million kilometers (1,784.1 million miles). It is a gas giant, meaning it is composed primarily of hydrogen and helium. Uranus is the only planet in the Solar System that is tilted on its side, meaning its axis of rotation is parallel to the plane of its orbit. It is named after the Greek god of the sky, Uranus.

URANUS: None

MARTINER 10: 84.01 days

MOON: 27

GRAVITY: 8.86 m/s² (0.904 g)

ROTATION PERIOD: 10.7 hours

ORBITAL PERIOD: 84.01 days

AXIS TILT: 97.77°

ALBEDO: 0.499

TEMPERATURE RANGE: -224°C to -193°C (-371°F to -285°F)

PHOTO BY JIM SALES OF COMPTON, HELIX PHOTO BY MILO BROWN

NEPTUNE

Neptune is the eighth planet from the Sun, orbiting at an average distance of 4,504.3 million kilometers (2,799.3 million miles). It is a gas giant, meaning it is composed primarily of hydrogen and helium. Neptune is the only planet in the Solar System that is named after a Roman god. It is named after the Roman god of the sea, Neptune.

NEPTUNE: None

MARTINER 10: 164.8 days

MOON: 14

GRAVITY: 11.15 m/s² (1.14 g)

ROTATION PERIOD: 16.1 hours

ORBITAL PERIOD: 164.8 days

AXIS TILT: 28.32°

ALBEDO: 0.412

TEMPERATURE RANGE: -218°C to -201°C (-360°F to -280°F)

PHOTO BY JIM SALES OF COMPTON, HELIX PHOTO BY MILO BROWN

PLUTO

Pluto is the ninth and smallest planet in the Solar System, orbiting at an average distance of 5,913.2 million kilometers (3,674.1 million miles). It is a dwarf planet, meaning it is spherical and orbits the Sun, but it has not cleared its orbit of other objects. Pluto is named after the Roman god of the underworld, Pluto.

PLUTO: None

MARTINER 10: 90.5 days

MOON: 5

GRAVITY: 0.62 m/s² (0.063 g)

ROTATION PERIOD: 6.4 days

ORBITAL PERIOD: 90.5 days

AXIS TILT: 120°

ALBEDO: 0.50

TEMPERATURE RANGE: -233°C to -223°C (-387°F to -369°F)

PHOTO BY JIM SALES OF COMPTON, HELIX PHOTO BY MILO BROWN

SATURN: A GAS GIANT

THE SECOND LARGEST PLANET: None

MARTINER 10: 29.46 days

MOON: 82

GRAVITY: 10.44 m/s² (1.07 g)

ROTATION PERIOD: 10.23 hours

ORBITAL PERIOD: 29.46 days

AXIS TILT: 9.47°

ALBEDO: 0.47

TEMPERATURE RANGE: -178°C to -139°C (-288°F to -168°F)

