

Annotated List of Works Cited

Primary Sources

Newspapers

“Apollo 11 se Vraci na Zemi.” *Rude Pravo* [Czechoslovakia] 22 July 1969. 1. Print. This was helpful for us because it showed how the U.S. wasn't the only ones effected by this event. This added more to our project so we had views from outside the US.

Barbuor, John. “Alunizaron, Bajaron, Caminaron, Trabajaron: Proeza Lograda.” *Excelsior* [Mexico] 21 July 1969. 1. Print. The front page of this newspaper was extremely helpful to our project because we used it to see how this event impacted the whole world not just America.

Beloff, Nora. “The Space Race: Experts Not Keen on Getting a Man on the Moon.” *Age* [Melbourne] 24 April 1962. 2. Print. This was an incredibly important article to use in our presentation so that we could see different opinions. This article talked about how some people did not want to go to the moon; we didn't find many articles like this one. In most everything we have read it talks about the advantages of going to the moon. This is why this article was so unique and important.

Canadian Press. “Half-billion Watch the Moon Spectacular.” *Gazette* [Montreal] 21 July 1969. 4. Print. This source gave us a clear idea about how big this event really was, not only was it a big deal in America, but everywhere else in the world. This article told how Russia and China didn't have TV's so they had to find other ways to hear about this event like listening to the radio. Half a billion people watched this historical occasion from all over,

all the major cities were completely emptied while most people stayed at home beside their televisions. This made our documentary better by clearly explaining how much of an impact this event had everywhere all around the world.

“Man Walks on Moon: A Footprint Tells of Epic Trek.” *The Gazette* [Montreal] 21 July 1969. 3.

Print. This newspaper article gave us the exact times that Neil Armstrong and “Buzz” Aldrin stepped on the moon, as well as telling us exactly how long they were on the moon for. This is valuable information that was needed to make our project successful. Using this article we also found encouraging quotes from Nixon that he told the astronauts while they were on the moon.

“Man’s on the Moon: Eagle Touches Down Smoothly.” *Bangkok Post* [Thailand] 21 July 1969.

1. Print. Since this is the front page of the newspaper it showed how big of a deal putting a man on the moon really was. We also used this in our documentary to show how it affected everyone all over the world not just the U.S. Also, this newspaper was dated the day after this event occurred which shows how rapidly the news spread.

“Menschen Setzten Ihren FuB auf den Mond.” *Die Welt* [Hamburg] 21 July 1969. 1. Print. This

headline took us a while to translate because it was all in German but after it was translated we realized how important it would be towards our documentary. A German newspaper was great to show how everyone around the world was hearing about the event the day after it occurred. Without this newspaper our project wouldn’t be as good.

Miles, Marvin and Rudy Abramson. “Walk on Moon: That’s One Small Step for Man One Giant

Leap for Mankind.” *Los Angeles Times* 21 July 1969. 1 Print. We thought it would be important to include a newspaper headline from the U.S not only from other countries.

This showed how big of a deal it was in America. Because of this headline it made our documentary more meaningful.

“Nixon Calls Lunar Landing the Greatest Moment of Our Time.” *The Gazette* [Montreal] 21 July 1969. 2. Print. From this article we found many quotes that Nixon said before during and after they stepped foot on the moon. He described this event as “ The greatest moment of our time” we also found that Nixon believed that if man could step foot on the moon then man could get along and work together. This information helped us to see what some of the goals were that could come out of this mission other than just going to the moon and winning the space race.

“Sono Sulla Luna: Con Circa Tre Ore de Anticipo la Passeggiata di Armstrong.” *L’Unita* [Rome] 21 July 1969. 1. Print. This is the front page of an Italian newspaper that came out the day after man walked on the moon. We used this in our documentary to show how people throughout the world were affected by this event and also how the news spread really quickly.

Interviews

Hoffer, John. Personal interview. 15 Feb. 2010. This was a helpful interview because we got the perspective of a person that was alive the time Neil Armstrong stepped on the moon. This added to our documentary so we could push the idea of how it really was a big psychological affect.

Simpson, J. Personal interview. 9 Feb. 2010. This interview was helpful to our documentary because we got an opinion of someone that watched the broadcast of Neil Armstrong on

the moon. The interview made our documentary have a stronger reason behind it by showing how people thought it was so unbelievable.

Published Interview

Armstrong, Neil. "Being The First Man On The Moon." *60 Minutes*. CBS, 2005. Web. 9 May 2010. This interview was helpful because it gave us a better understanding of Apollo 11 as what it meant to Neil Armstrong, and his opinion about the Space Program in the following years. Considering he was the main character in our focus, it was vital that we find out his opinion. In the end, this provided us with good insight into the decline of the Space Program, which we directly included in our documentary.

Oral Presentations/Speeches

Kennedy, John F. and James E. Webb. JFK Exchange with NASA on Priority of Moon Landing. The White House, Washington D.C. 21 Nov. 1962. Meeting. The sound recording of this meeting was very interesting because it displayed the President's passion to go to the moon, as he engages in a heated debate with James Webb, and displays his intentions as ones to display preeminence in space and defeat the Soviet Union in space.

Public Papers

Nixon, Richard M.. "Public Papers of Richard Milhous Nixon -- 267 Telegram to the Apollo 11 Astronauts on the Eve of the Launch." 15-Jul-69. *Public Papers of Richard Nixon, 1969*. *World Book Advanced*. Web. 2 Jan. 2010. This telegram was sent to the Apollo 11 crew by Nixon to let them know that the hopes and prayers of all Americans go with them on their mission. And Nixon told the Apollo 11 crew that he wished them good luck and

thought they would do well with all the information that was collected from previous missions. This helped us to acknowledge what was going through the mind of the president the day before this epic journey began.

Nixon, Richard M.. "Public Papers of Richard Milhous Nixon -- 268 Proclamation 3919, National Day of Participation Honoring the Apollo 11 Mission." 16-Jul-69. *Public Papers of Richard Nixon, 1969. World Book Advanced*. Web. 2 Jan. 2010. This public paper mentions what happened before the astronauts reached the moon, this was spoken to them the day of their launch. They weren't making only scientific history but human history as well. In this paper Nixon makes July 21 1969 a national holiday and urges people to not go to work and kids to stay home from school so they can watch the historical event that occurred in history.

Nixon, Richard M.. "Public Papers of Richard Milhous Nixon -- 272 Telephone Conversation With the Apollo 11 Astronauts on the Moon." 20-Jul-69. *Public Papers of Richard Nixon, 1969. World Book Advanced*. Web. 2 Jan. 2010. In this public paper we got to see what Nixon said to the astronauts while they were on the moon. In this paper it says what Armstrong said to Nixon and how proud he was to be representing the United States. Also Nixon was representing everyone when he was congratulating them for their accomplishments.

Nixon, Richard M.. "Public Papers of Richard Milhous Nixon -- 277 Remarks to Apollo 11 Astronauts Aboard the U.S.S. Hornet Following Completion of Their Lunar Mission." 24-Jul-69. *Public Papers of Richard Nixon, 1969. World Book Advanced*. Web. 3 Jan. 2010. This public paper gave us a clear idea of what Nixon said to Armstrong, Aldrin and

Collins the day they came back from their lunar mission. Nixon talked about how after they get out of quarantine they would schedule a state dinner held in Las Angeles. There were governors from all 50 states and ambassadors from around the world attended. And congratulate them.

Videos

Aldrin, Buzz, perf. *Astronaut, Explorer, Visionary*. Vimeo, n.d. Web. This video, which we found on Buzz Aldrin's web page, displays Aldrin's perspective of the space program, and why he supports it so much. He also talked about why Apollo 11 was so important to the world, as it benefited everyone on Earth, for all of man was involved. We included a clip of this in our documentary.

Sound Recordings

Kennedy, John F. *Special Message to the Congress on Urgent News*. John F. Kennedy. 25 May 1961. Audiotape. This recording of Kennedy's speech was vital to making our documentary successful. We used pieces of his speech to make parts of our project stronger and emphasize key events. Without this speech in our project we would have a really boring documentary.

Pictures

Boeing. *Saturn V Rocket Diagram*. 1958. Live Physics. Web. 10 Jan. 2010. This drawing shows the different parts of the Saturn V rocket. We used this image when talking about how rockets had developed to a new level that made it possible to go into space land on the moon, and return home safely.

Boot print on The Moon. 20 July 1969. NASA Photo Gallery, The Moon. Web. 20 Jan. 2010.

This picture was important to use in our documentary because it is Neil Armstrong's footprint on the moon. It symbolizes the accomplishment of the United States.

JFK Assassination. 22 Nov. 1963. Web. 28. Jan. 2010. We used this image in our project when we talked about JFK being assassinated. We used this to add to the historical context part of our documentary.

Kennedy's Moon Speech. 1961. Washington D.C. Web. 19 Jan. 2010. This was a helpful to us by allowing us to have a photo of Kennedy making his speech about putting a man on the moon. With this picture it added much more meaning to our documentary because we had photographs from the 1960's.

Martin Luther King Jr. 1963. Washington D.C. Web. 15 Feb. 2010. We thought this image would be very helpful to show the historical context that was happening around the time of Apollo 11.

Mission Control Celebrating the Success of Apollo 11. July 1969. NASA Apollo Imagery, Houston Texas. Web. 14 Jan. 2010. I don't think we could have not used this picture. This of the mission control celebrating after the success of Apollo 11 was announced. They are all cheering and celebrating, this shows how people really were making a big deal about this lunar landing mission.

Modarelli, James. *NASA logo.* 1959. Web. 20 Jan. 2010. We used this picture in our project to represent NASA. When we talked about why NASA was created we showed this picture. I think this was very important to include in our project.

NASA. *Alan Shepard*. 29 April 1961. Web. 3 Jan. 2010. This photo of Alan Shepard was used in our documentary to show who the first American in space was. In the space race section of our project this photo was used.

NASA. *Aldrin Apollo 11*. July 1969. Web. 8 Jan. 2010. We thought this image was important to put in our project because it gave a clear image of man actually being on the moon. It really helped show the importance and successful outcome of this mission.

NASA. *Apollo CSM Lunar Orbit*. Web. 8 Jan. 2010. This image was useful so we could show the event that was occurring. The audience can understand what we are talking about in some parts of our documentary by having a visual of the event

NASA. *NASA Apollo Image Gallery*. 1969. Web. 15 Jan. 2010. This Gallery was extremely useful because we found a total of 20 pictures that we used here. The pictures we found included: Apollo 11 walk on moon, Apollo program patch, rockets leaving launch pad that were used to show progress in technology, Aldrin on the LM footpad, Apollo 11 clears the tower, Apollo 11 landing site, Apollo 11 launch, Apollo 11 lunar landing, Apollo 11 mission patch, Aldrin salutes flag, Apollo 11 crew, flag on moon, Saturn V taking off, Apollo 11 earthrise, Apollo 15 flag on moon, flag on moon, lift off of Apollo 11, the earth, moon rocks, and man on moon ladder. All of these pictures we used in our documentary.

NASA. *Apollo, Soyuz Space Craft Drawing*. 1974. Web. 7 Feb. 2010. This was a drawing of what the spacecraft looked like for the Apollo Soyuz mission. The drawing gave a clear visual about what the spacecraft looked like.

NASA. *Space Suit*. 1969. Web. 5 Feb. 2010. This was an important image to use because it showed the suit that the astronauts wore. We used this image in our project so that we could show how something very complicated had to be designed so the astronauts didn't die because of the abnormal conditions.

NASA. *Liftoff of the First Space Shuttle Mission*. 1981. Web. 23 Jan. 2010. We used this image to show how many things have changed since the 1969's. And how technology has really become more advance because of the Apollo missions.

National Archives. *Berlin Wall*. 1961. Web. 28 Jan. 2010. This photo was very necessary so we could show what was happening during the time of the Apollo 11 mission. This could help the audience place when in history this historic event occurred.

Nixon Calls Apollo From the Oval Office. 1969. Web. 5 Feb. 2010. We thought this was a good image to use because it showed president Nixon in the oval office calling the Apollo astronauts while they were on the moon.

Soviet Union. *Soviet Union Flag*. 1922. Web. 7 Feb. 2010. Since the whole beginning of our documentary was focused on the space race and the U.S. in a constant battle with the Soviet Union, we showed their flag while talking about them.

Univac. 1951. Web. 12 Feb. 2010. This photo was really important to use because it showed how technology had definitely increased. The univac was a huge computer that took up much space, but technology rapidly increased for the Apollo missions.

USAF. *U-2 Photo during Cuban Missile Crisis*. Oct. 1962. Web. 28 Jan. 2010. This Photo was helpful to show what else was happening at this time. The Cuban Missile Crisis is a big and well-known event that was necessary to include.

Vietnam Protest March. 1964. Web. 10 Jan. 2010. This image was useful when we talked about what other main events were happening during this time. It helped add to our historical context.

White House Press Office. *John F. Kennedy*. 1961. Web. 8 Jan. 2010. We talk a lot about Kennedy and thought it would be a good idea to have a picture of him. This is useful so there is no confusion about who we are talking about.

Yuri Gagarin. 1961. International Space Hall of Fame. Web. 7 Feb. 2010. We thought this was an important image to include showing how it really was a battle in space against the Soviet Union especially because they beat us by having the first man in space. Yuri Gagarin.

Secondary Sources

Books

Gisler, Monika and Didier Sornette. *Exuberant Innovations: the Apollo Program*. Springer Science, 2008. Online. This book was helpful to us because it showed the different points of view about the mission, and the reasons why some people didn't want to go to the moon.

Phillips, Cynthia and Shana Priwer. *Space Exploration for Dummies*, Indianapolis: Wiley Publishing Inc., 2009. Print. This book gave us a clear idea of the major events in the

space race. We used a lot of the information about the space race from this book in our documentary. It helped as a template to guide our documentary.

Interviews

Werrett, Simon. E-mail interview. 2 Feb. 2010. This interview really helped our documentary because Simon Werrett answered two main questions: “What is the psychological impact landing a man on the moon had on people around the world?” And “was anyone against the idea of lunar landing?” This gave our project have more information on how this innovation impacted people around the world.

Pictures

Bug in Front of Eye. 2004. Web. 17 Feb. 2010. In one part of our documentary we got an interview from a professor that said how “seeing earth from the moon made us realize how delicate our planet really was” and how science changed from physics and astronomy to focus more on life sciences like biology.

Cars. 2000. Web. 13 Jan. 2010. We used this image when we talked about what the radiation barrier, that was originally developed for the spacecraft and astronauts suits, is used for today.

Djmutex. *Checkpoint Charlie*. 2003. Berlin. Web. 18 Jan. 2010. We used this image to help clarify the event that was occurring. This was useful in our documentary to explain more through a visual not only through the narration.

Environment and Design Inc. *NASA Headquarters*. 2007. Web. 7 Feb. 2010. This was useful to show NASA instead of just showing the NASA logo over and over again. This made our documentary a little more interesting.

Firefighter. 2007. Web. 8 Feb. 2010. We used this image because we talked about how NASA developed asbestos, is a material that doesn't burn, which is now used by firefighters. This photo gave a clear image of what asbestos is.

John. *Desktop Computer*. 2007. Web. 8 Feb. 2010. We used this image to show how technology had drastically changed because of Apollo 11. How technology went from computers like the univac, to being able to land a man on the moon.

Luhman, Kevin. *Earth*. 2006. Web. 8 Feb. 2010. This was used in our documentary when we talked about the quote from Nixon in the afterwards section. This picture was also necessary because when we talk about how we need to nurture our planet we show this image.

Mayo, Gary. *The Moon*. 2008. Web. 8 Feb. 2010. Our whole documentary is based on the moon, and putting a man on it, so it was necessary to use this image. We used this picture throughout our documentary.

Paul. *Globe on Leaf*. 2009. Web. 10 Feb. 2010. This image was used in our project when we talked about how there were many environmentalists after Apollo 11 trying to nurture our planet.

Rawlings, Pat. *Mars Landing Drawing*. Web. 8 Feb. 2010. We thought this was a drawing that we needed to include because it shows NASA's plans and ideas for future exploration missions. This was a perfect drawing to be included in our project.

Rirkrit, Tiravanija. *Family Watching T.V.* 2009. Web. 26 Jan. 2010. This image was extremely useful because it showed a family huddled around a T.V. watching the man on the moon broadcast.

Viatour, Luc. *The Moon*. 2006. Belgium. Web. 13 Jan. 2010. I think this picture was really important because we definitely needed a picture of the moon to kind of set the mood at the beginning of our documentary. It shows that the man on the moon had a lot to do with the moon even though it's obvious it's still important to include.

Music

Adams, Bryan. (1984). Summer of '69. *Reckless* [CD]. We used this song at the very end of our documentary during the credits. This was perfect because one of the lyrics is "best days of my life." So it fit pretty well.

Geer, Jonathan. *Moonlight*. Freeplaymusic. We used this song to emphasize the setting of the Apollo 11 section, when they were in space.

Klein, Jim. *Pride*. Freeplaymusic. We used this song to give a mood of motivational, uplifting, and pride in parts of our documentary. Although the music was quiet it left a good mood for the audience.

Klein, Jim. *I Saw You There*. Freeplaymusic. We used this song to create a happy atmosphere in the Apollo 11 section of our documentary. This song was perfect for our project and fit right in with this section of our documentary.

Klein, Robert. *Ascension*. Freeplaymusic. We used this song to emphasize the growing tension between America and the Soviet Union in the space race. This fit perfect for our project because it went well with the space race section.

Kornicki, Steve. *Flowing Grandeur*. Freeplaymusic. We used this music to create a majestic, powerful mood in multiple occasions in our documentary, which fit perfectly.

Kornicki, Steve. *Spacious and Haunting*. Freeplaymusic. We used this song to create a mysterious mood of uncertainty. This was meant to leave the audience wondering about our topic not realizing it was because of the music.

Orlandi, Gofferedo. *Beautiful New World*. Freeplaymusic. We used this song to capture the happy peaceful mood after the Apollo 11 landing.

Orlandi, Gofferedo. *Factor 1*. Freeplaymusic. We used this song to create an adventurous and motivational mood right after the Apollo 11 section and afterwards. This song was very fitting for right after the Apollo 11 section.

Orlandi, Gofferedo. *Factor 2*. Freeplaymusic. We used this song to create a motivational and inspiring mood. Without this song our documentary wouldn't have as much meaning, and would probably seem more boring.

Orlandi, Gofferedo. *Safe Passage*. Freeplaymusic. We used this song to make a sad mood to capture the tragedies leading up to Apollo 8. We thought this song was necessary to really capture the emotions that people had during that time.

Orlandi, Gofferedo. *Breath of Life*. Freeplaymusic. We used this song to create a peaceful, happy mood in the afterwards section of our documentary.

Websites

Garner, Robert. "Apollo 11 Partial Restoration HD Video Streams." *Nasa.gov*. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, n.d. Web. 20 Jan. 2009. This web page gave us access to many videos of the Apollo 11 lunar landing, one which we showed in our documentary to display what over 500 million people saw: Mans' first steps on the moon. As well as the launch of the Apollo 11 rocket.

Gaudin, Sharon. "NASA's Apollo Technology has Changed History." *Computer World*. n.p. July 2009. Web. 8 Jan. 2010. This website clearly shows the change in technology and how, if it weren't for the Apollo missions, we wouldn't have computers as fast as we do today. This website also gave us an overview of what kinds of technology was used and made during these missions.

Johnson, Lyndon B. Space Center. "Benefits from Apollo: Giant Leaps in Technology." *Nasa.gov*. NASA, July 2004. Web. 10 Jan. 2010. This website gave us great insights about technology that was made and needed for the Apollo missions. The technology that was needed helped lead to better technology in the future. We used the information we have found about technology for the Apollo missions, and used it to make a strong point about the innovation.

Kovarik, William. *Environmental History Timeline*. Radford University, n.d. Web. 17 May 2010. This website was helpful because it allowed us to elaborate on the effects of Apollo

11 on the Environmental Movement, and provided us with information about relevant events in 1970, such as the formation of the EPA, and the first Earth Day.

NASA. "Apollo: Human Kinds First Steps Towards Human Exploration." *Nasa.gov*. NASA, n.d. Web. 13 Jan. 2010. On this page there was a series of sub pages and each one was about a different Apollo mission. This was helpful so we could get an overview of each Apollo mission.

NASA. "Which astronauts went to the moon?" *Lunar Science for Kids*. NASA, n.d. 10 Jan. 2010. Using this website we found all 12 astronauts that walked on the moon. This helps our documentary to let people know that it wasn't just Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin.

Oberg, James. "Space Exploration." *World Book Advanced*. World Book, 2010. Web. 4 Jan. 2010. This source told us when the space age began, and when Sputnik was launched. As well as giving us clear information about when the Apollo program started and ended. Using this knowledge we made our project have clear and precise information about the Apollo program.

Partners In Rhyme. Partners in Rhyme Inc. n.d. Web. 15 Feb. 2010. We used this website to gain access to the 2001 Space Odyssey, which we used at the beginning of our documentary.

Smithsonian: National Air and Space Museum. *Apollo to the Moon*, n.p. July 1999. Web. 4 Dec. 2009. This website gave us mostly all of the information needed about the Apollo missions. There were many sub-pages on this website that we used. They were the Introduction, To Reach the Moon, Lunar Missions After Apollo 11, After Apollo and the Moon Race, What we Learned, A New Agency for Space, President Kennedy and the

Moon Decision, and Lunar Science Spacecraft. We especially used the information that pertained to what happened after the Apollo missions.

“Space Program.” *JFKLibrary.org*. John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, n.d. Web. 12 May 2010. This Web page provided us with many specific dates and important information about the space program and Apollo Program while it was in its first few years, and displayed its importance to President Kennedy, and why he believed it was important for the entire country.

Stathopoulos, Vic. “Skylab 4” *Skylab Space Station*, n.p. 2000. Web. 30 Jan. 2010. This website was helpful for us to find information on the Skylab Space Station. It told us when the first one went up and when the last one re entered earth’s atmosphere. We also found that that it wasn’t occupied for very long. It was great information that we used in our documentary.

“The 40th Anniversary of the Manned Moon Landing.” *The Sound of Sciences*, n.p. 2009. Web. 15 Jan. 2010. We used this website because it had 2 pictures that we used in our documentary. There is a picture of JFK when giving his speech, and Neil Armstrong on the moon. These pictures made our documentary have a better visual of what was going on.