

P78-10141

NASA

National
Aeronautics and
Space

Press Kit

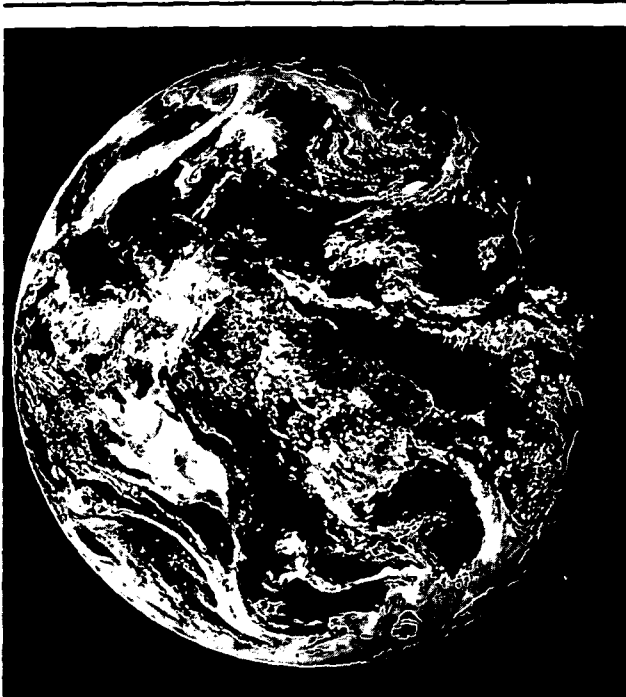
RELEASE NO. 78-133

OCTOBER 1978

(NASA-News-Release-78-133)	SPACE AGENCY	N78-30145
NOTES 20TH ANNIVERSARY (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) 104 p CSCL 22A		
00/12	Unclas	29590

NASA's 20th Anniversary

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Marks Two Decades of Aerospace Exploration
and Research



Improving the Quality of Life on the Planet Earth

RELEASE NO: 78-133

October 1978

NOTE TO EDITORS:

NASA is observing its 20th anniversary. The space agency opened for business on Oct. 1, 1958.

The information attached summarizes what has been achieved in these 20 years. It was prepared as an aid to broadcasters, writers and editors who need historical, statistical and chronological material.

Those needing further information may call or write: NASA Headquarters, Code LFD-10, Public Information Services Branch, Washington, D.C. 20546; 202/755-8370. Photographs to illustrate any of this material may be obtained by calling or writing: NASA Headquarters, Code LFB-10, Audio-Visual Services Branch, Washington, D.C. 20546; 202/755-8366.

Miles Waggoner

Miles Waggoner
Chief, Public Information Services Branch
Public Affairs Division

CONTENTS

SPACE AGENCY NOTES 20TH ANNIVERSARY..... A-1 - 9

MAJOR MILESTONES OF NASA PROGRAM..... B-1 - 15

NASA CENTERS SPAN U.S..... C-1 - 7

NASA MAJOR LAUNCH RECORD..... D-1 - 65

NASA ANNIVERSARY FILLERS..... E-1 - 3

NASA News

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C. 20546
AC 202 755-8370

SPACE AGENCY NOTES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

By
Dr. Robert A. Frosch
NASA Administrator

(Editor's Note: This summation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's 20 years of work was prepared by Dr. Frosch for the October issue of NASA Activities, which is published monthly by NASA for the information of the Agency's employees.)

SPACE AGENCY NOTES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

By
Dr. Robert A. Frosch
NASA Administrator

By the time a man or a woman has lived for 20 years, a new individuality has been established, physical maturity has been achieved, important experiences have been undergone and digested, there have been some triumphs and some tragedies, the outlines of the individual's role in society are beginning to come into focus, and it becomes possible to do some sensible planning and make some educated guesses about the future. Most importantly, a unique new entity with largely undetermined potential has come to exist in the world.

-more-

On its 20th anniversary, NASA -- composed of some 23,000 men and women -- is just such an entity. We are a unique agency, mandated by the people of our country through their elected representatives to develop and utilize space technology both for immediate practical application and to expand our knowledge of the Earth, its environment, the solar system and the universe. We are charged with assisting the Department of Defense in the use of space to maintain the security of our nation, and with the promotion of international cooperation in space for peaceful purposes. An important part of our charter calls for research and development to maintain U.S. leadership in aeronautics, and to improve civil and military aeronautical vehicles while minimizing their energy consumption and environmental degradation. We are further charged with the dissemination to all potential users of new knowledge and technology acquired in the course of all these activities, and, alone among Federal agencies, we are required by law to "provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning (our) activities and the results thereof."

As in the case of a 20-year-old person, we have achieved the approximate shape and size we can expect to live with for the foreseeable future; we have some learning experiences under our collective belts; we have tasted both triumph and tragedy, although happily more of the former than the latter; our functions in the interests of our people are beginning to come clear; and we are beginning to see some of the directions in which we may want to go in the years ahead.

Like any reasonably intelligent and normally healthy 20-year-old, we have reason to be proud of our accomplishments thus far and confident of further accomplishments in the future as we gain experience and knowledge.

We have, after all, in just two decades, for the first time ever, put life from the planet Earth on another body of our solar system, and in our explorations of the Moon learned more about the nature and origins of that system than humanity was able to determine in all the centuries that went before.

In those two eventful decades we have landed extensions of our intelligence on Mars, begun an automated investigation that will eventually extend to all the planets orbiting the Sun, achieved significant increase in our knowledge of Sun-Earth interactions and relationships, and through remote sensing satellites made order of magnitude improvements in how we view the natural and manmade phenomena of the whole Earth, as a first step on the way to better management of all our resources. And we have put astronomy observatories into orbit above the obscuring atmosphere, which are beginning to supply data that may well change our conception of the universe.

Closer to home we have initiated a communications revolution. Though barely begun, the communications satellite program has tied the nations and peoples of our planet together in a way never before possible and it promises the benefits of intercommunity contact to the most remote and isolated areas. We have pioneered the use of high-powered broadcast satellites to bring a variety of public services to communities otherwise without them. And we have developed aeronautical technologies that promise 50 per cent fuel savings for airliners, as well as quieter, more economical, safer and more convenient long and short distance air travel.

In our 20th year, we are deeply involved in solving the primary problems of our time -- through remote sensing helping to locate new sources of fossil fuels while working with the Department of Energy to develop alternate energy resources.

With passenger cars alone burning almost a third of all petroleum products used in this country each year and causing most of the air pollution that blights our metropolitan areas, we are applying our scientific and engineering expertise to improving auto efficiency, economy and environmental acceptability and to developing advanced auto propulsion systems.

Finally, exactly as is true of a man or a woman, the future from the perspective of 20 years is full of challenge, excitement and opportunity. Consider, for example, that the 12 months following our 20th anniversary will see, among other events:

- the launch of the second HEAO to follow up the major astronomical discoveries of its predecessor;
- the arrival of the Pioneer orbiter and probes at Venus;

- the exploration of Jupiter and its moons by both Voyagers; and
- the first orbital test flight of the Shuttle.

Beyond our 21st year, we can see the Shuttle evolving as the major factor in all our operations in space, facilitating and accelerating progress toward nearly all our goals.

The two Vikings, Pioneers 10 and 11, Voyagers 1 and 2, the Galileo mission to Jupiter, the Pioneer investigation of Venus and its atmosphere, will greatly enhance our understanding of the origin, evolution and current nature of the solar system and thus of our own Earth, providing us with an improved ability to preserve, protect and manage it for the benefit of all who live here. Follow-on missions to Mars including the return of a sample of its enigmatic soil, a lunar polar orbiter, a Venus imaging radar orbiter, a Saturn orbiter with Saturn and Titan probes, and comet rendezvous -- all currently under serious study -- have the potential to improve that understanding ability still further.

The Solar-Polar out-of-ecliptic mission, the planned Solar Mesospheric Explorer, and a possible solar probe will add to our knowledge of the Sun-Earth cause and effect relationships of such primary importance to all life on our planet and help us to understand, predict and perhaps eventually to control to some degree the weather processes that affect us in such a basic way.

Man's eon-long efforts to understand the fundamental nature of time, matter and energy will be advanced an order of magnitude in the next decade by a whole new generation of instruments of which the Space Telescope is the centerpiece and key. The contributions of the Space Telescope to our understanding of the physics of the universe are likely to dwarf all but the most fundamental discoveries of the past. Follow-on High Energy Astronomy observatories, ultraviolet, extreme ultraviolet, infrared and gamma ray instruments will complement and supplement the Space Telescope and together bring us measurably closer to an understanding of the nature of the universe and the place of Earth and its inhabitants in relation to it.

As we develop our Earth-sensing capabilities with Landsat, Seasat, Nimbus, Magsat, GEOS, the Applications Explorer Missions, their follow-on systems and others, we will learn to integrate the data from all such systems into a continuous, accurate, global information system of immense usefulness to all the nations and people of the Earth.

The capability provided by the Shuttle to build large antennas and supporting facilities in space will lead to an enormous advance in the field of space communications that can change society. Such public telecommunications services as electronic mail, medical information delivery, continuing interactive education and broad information access await only positive decisions.

The same Shuttle capability will lead also to new construction techniques which could make the possibility of beamed solar power a reality if and when that concept appears to be economically viable.

There is even a very real, although unquantifiable, possibility in the foreseeable future through our proposed Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence program, for contact with other intelligent beings in the universe, with the major changes to human society that such contact would bring.

In short, on our 20th anniversary we at NASA can take pride in what we have already accomplished, satisfaction from the knowledge that we are doing useful work on the frontiers of science and technology for the benefit of our people and our country, and exhilaration at the prospects which lie ahead for the continued expansion of human knowledge and the improvement of the condition of mankind on the planet Earth.

Truly a unique new entity has come to exist in the world, an entity of which each one of us can be proud to be a part.

#

MAJOR MILESTONES OF NASA PROGRAM

(Background: On Nov., 21, 1957, NASA's predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), appointed a special committee on space technology. During the following January, President Eisenhower proposed that the Soviet Union and the U.S. "agree that outer space should be used only for peaceful purposes," a timely suggestion in view of the fact that Russia, with its Sputnik satellite, had taken the lead in the space effort. As that month ended, Explorer 1, America's first satellite, weighing 30 pounds, was launched and led to discovery of the Van Allen radiation belts around the Earth.

Quickly, the Senate and House of Representatives established committees on space and aeronautics. The President proposed establishment of a National Aeronautics and Space Agency, into which NACA would be absorbed, and Congress acted promptly. On July 29, the President signed into law the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958.)

1958

- Oct. 1-First official day of NASA, with Dr. T. Keith Glennan as Administrator and Dr. Hugh L. Dryden as Deputy Administrator.
- Oct. 7-NASA formally approved Project Mercury to send a man into orbit around the Earth, investigate his capabilities and reactions to space and return him safely to Earth.
- Oct. 11-The 84-pound PIONEER 1, launched from Cape Canaveral as NASA's first deep space probe, reached an altitude of 70,714 miles.

1959

- Feb. 17-VANGUARD 2, NASA's first Earth satellite, launched to demonstrate feasibility of global weather data acquisition.
- Mar. 3-World's first six-stage, solid-fuel rocket launched from Wallops Station.
- Mar. 10-First captive flight of X-15 rocket airplane.

- Apr. 2-Seven astronauts selected for Project Mercury- Captains L. Gordon Cooper, Jr. Virgil I. Grissom and Donald K. Slayton, USAF; Lt. Scott Carpenter, Lt. Cmdrs. Alan B. Shepard, Jr., and Walter M. Schirra, Jr., USN, and Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, USMC.
- May 28-Jupiter experiment spacecraft is sent to altitude of 300 miles with monkeys "Able" and "Baker" on board. Primate passengers recovered unharmed.
- Aug. 7-EXPLORER 6, placed in an elliptical Earth orbit, returned first crude TV photo of the Earth.
- Aug. 17-First of NIKE-ASP sounding rockets to provide geophysical information on wind activity at altitudes of 50 to 150 miles launched from Wallops Station.
- Sept. 18-VANGUARD 3, last of series to gather data on the magnetic field, radiation belts and micrometeoroids, launched to end program.
- Dec. 14-LITTLE JOE 3, part of the Project Mercury test program, is sent 55 miles into space with a monkey aboard and recovered safely.

1960

- Mar. 11-PIONEER 5 launched to measure radiation and magnetic fields between Earth and Venus.
- Apr. 1-TIROS 1, first known weather observation satellite, launched and took pictures of Earth's cloud cover from altitude of 450 miles.
- July 29-Project Apollo, advanced manned spacecraft program, announced.
- Aug. 4-Test Pilot Joseph Walker, in X-15, makes first manned flight at speed of 2,196 mph.
- Aug. 12-ECHO 1, first passive communication satellite, reflected a radio message from President Eisenhower across the nation.
- Nov. 3-EXPLORER 8, containing instrumentation for detailed measurements of the ionosphere, orbited.
- Dec. 9-X-15, with Neil Armstrong as pilot made first flight with ball-shaped "hot nose" reaching an altitude of 50,000 feet and speed of 1,254 mph.

1961

- Jan. 1-President Eisenhower issued statement that "the early establishment of a communications satellite system which can be used on a commercial basis is a national objective."
- Jan. 30-President Kennedy, newly inaugurated, invited the Soviet Union and other nations to cooperate in invoking "the wonder of science instead of its terrors," especially in developing a weather prediction program.
- Jan. 30-James E. Webb nominated as NASA Administrator by President Kennedy to succeed Dr. T. Keith Glennan, retired.
- Mar. 10-NASA announced first success in immediate detection real time of radar signals off planet Venus.
- Apr. 14-NASA informed House Science and Astronautics Committee it will take \$20 to \$40 billion to achieve a lunar landing.
- May 5-FREEDOM 7, manned Mercury spacecraft carrying Astronaut Alan B. Shepard, Jr., as pilot, launched at Cape Canaveral as first American manned space flight. Flight lasted 14.8 minutes and reached an altitude of 115 miles.
- May 19-Cape Canaveral opened to general public for first time in its history.
- May 25-President Kennedy called for speedup in American space effort and declared a national space goal of "landing an American on the Moon in this decade."
- July 21- Mercury Astronaut Virgil I. Grissom made a 15-minute, 118-mile-high and 303-mile long flight in LIBERTY BELL 7, second successful manned suborbital flight.
- Dec. 7-Plans for the development of a two-man Mercury capsule were announced.

1962

- Feb. 20-Mercury spacecraft FRIENDSHIP 7, with Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr. as astronaut, launched on first U.S. manned orbital space flight, covering 81,000 miles in 4 hours and 56 minutes.

- Mar. 7-OSO-1 (Orbiting Solar Observatory), NASA's first scientific observatory spacecraft, successfully launched to study the Sun.
- Apr. 26-ARIEL-1, first international satellite, carrying 6 British experiments, launched from Cape Canaveral.
- May 24-AURORA 7, with Astronaut M. Scott Carpenter as pilot, launched on orbital mission from Cape Canaveral on the second U.S. manned orbital and fourth U.S. manned space flight, was recovered after three orbits. Mission lasted nearly 5 hours.
- June 8-NASA and Soviet Academy of Science agreed on coordinated projects in satellite meteorology, communications and magnetic survey.
- July 10-TELSTAR 1, first privately-financed satellite, put into orbit.
- July 23-TELSTAR relayed two 20-minute live TV shows, first formal exchange of programs across the Atlantic.
- Aug. 27-Mariner 2 launched from Cape Canaveral on 180-million mile, four-month flight to Venus, later transmitting first data from that planet's vicinity.
- Aug. 21-President Kennedy signed into law the communications satellite bill to establish a private corporation to be in charge of the U.S. portion of future global communications satellite network.
- Sept. 17-Nine more astronauts named at Houston--Neil A. Armstrong and Eliot M. See, Jr., civilian test pilots; Maj. Frank Borman, Capt. James A. McDivitt, Capt. Thomas P. Stafford and Capt. Edward H. White II, all of the USAF, and Lt. Charles Conrad, Jr., Lt. Comdr. James A. Lovell, Jr., and Lt. Comdr. John W. Young, all of the USN.
- Oct. 3-SIGMA 7 spacecraft, with Astronaut Walter M. Schirra, Jr., as pilot, launched from Cape Canaveral to travel 160,000 miles and make nearly six orbits in 9 hours and 14 minutes.
- Oct. 18-RANGER 5 lunar probe launched.
- Oct. 25-First live two-way radio broadcast conducted via TELESTAR.

1963

- Mar. 19-Goddard Space Flight Center, in cooperation with NBC and RCA, accomplished first known transmission of television in color via RELAY communications satellite.
- Apr. 11-X-15 flew at speed of 2,500 mph and altitude of 70,000 feet in its first test as an aerial mapping plane.
- May 7-TELSTAR 2 communications satellite placed in elliptical orbit.
- May 15-Mercury spacecraft FAITH 7, with Astronaut Gordon Cooper as pilot, made successful orbital flight, the longest U.S. manned mission to date, making 22 orbits in 34 hours and 20 minutes.
- June 12-Project Mercury officially ended, having achieved its goals.
- July 26-SYNCOM 2 communications satellite put in orbit, providing telephone, teletype and photo facsimile communications between U.S. and Africa.
- Sept. 2-Two flight tests of M-2 wingless lifting body conducted by Flight Research Center.
- Nov. 23-First live transmission of television signals across the Pacific Ocean accomplished by RELAY 1.

1964

- Jan. 25-ECHO 2 passive communications satellite, used in the first joint US/USSR space experiment, placed in near-polar orbit.
- Mar. 25-First TV transmission from Japan to the U.S. made via RELAY 2 communications satellite.
- Apr. 8-Unmanned Gemini spacecraft launched into orbit in first Project Gemini Flight.
- July 14-MARINER 4 launched on 228-day, 325-million-mile flight to Mars, sending back first close photos of that planet.
- July 20-Spaceflight of SERT 1 spacecraft marked first successful operation in space of an electric rocket engine.
- July 28-RANGER 7 spacecraft launched from Cape Kennedy on its way to the Moon, sending back 4,316 clear photos before it impacted on lunar surface.

Sept. 4-OGO 1 satellite, designed to perform 20 space experiments at once, placed in orbit.

1965

Feb. 17-RANGER 8 spacecraft, equipped with six television cameras to photograph part of the Moon's surface, launched.

Mar. 23-GEMINI 3 spacecraft, with Astronauts Virgil I. Grissom and John W. Young on board, launched and made three orbits in 4 hours and 53 minutes, during which a manned spacecraft was maneuvered in orbit for first time.

Mar. 24-After transmitting 5,814 close-up lunar pictures to Earth, RANGER 9 was impacted on Moon.

Apr. 6-INTELSAT 1, first commercial communications satellite, placed in synchronous equatorial orbit above Atlantic Ocean.

May 30-A modified Convair 990A jet transport, NASA's new high-altitude research laboratory, carried 30 scientists from five countries and a million dollars' worth of delicate instruments in a race with a total eclipse over the South Pacific.

June 3-GEMINI 4 spacecraft, with Astronauts James A. McDivitt and Edward H. White as pilots, launched to make 62 revolutions around the Earth in 97 hours and 56 minutes, during which White became the first American to walk in space.

July 14-MARINER 4, launched the preceding Nov. 28, approached within 5,500 miles of Mars and took the first close-up pictures of that planet.

Aug. 21-GEMINI 5, piloted by Astronauts L. Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad, Jr. launched on eight-day mission, lasting 190 hours and 56 minutes, during which 120 revolutions of the Earth were made.

Nov. 6-EXPLORER 29 geodetic satellite launched from Eastern Test Range by an Improved Thrust-Augmented Delta in first use of a gravity-gradient system for stabilization.

Dec. 4-GEMINI 7, piloted by Astronauts Frank Borman and James A. Lovell, Jr., launched on 14-day mission. Eleven days after launch, the spacecraft achieved its historic rendezvous in orbit with GEMINI 6, launched Dec. 15 and piloted by Astronauts Walter Schirra, Jr., and Thomas P. Stafford.

1966

- Mar. 16-Astronauts Neil Armstrong and David R. Scott, in GEMINI 8, performed world's second rendezvous and first docking experiment with an unmanned Gemini Agena Target Vehicle (GATV). Mission lasted 10 hours and 42 minutes.
- Apr. 29-One of world's largest and most sensitive automatic space tracking and telemetry antennas was officially dedicated at Goldstone, Calif.
- May 19-X-B-70A operational aircraft successfully made sustained 2,000-mph flight at 70,000-foot altitude for 32 minutes.
- May 30-SURVEYOR 1 launched to become first U.S. spacecraft to softland on Moon when it touched down in the Ocean of Storms and began sending back pictures.
- June 3-GEMINI 9, with Astronauts Thomas P. Stafford and Eugene A. Cernan as pilots, launched on three-day flight to overtake Augmented Target Docking Adapter, during which Cernan performed a spacewalk of more than two hours, longest to date.
- July 18-GEMINI 10, eighth manned flight in Gemini series, launched on successful rendezvous and docking mission to overtake GATV. Astronauts John W. Young and Michael Collins were pilots and performed first docked-spacecraft maneuver, also rendezvousing with Gemini 8's GATV target.
- Aug. 10-LUNAR ORBITER 1, unmanned, launched to become first U.S. spacecraft to enter lunar orbit, taking first pictures of Earth from vicinity of Moon. Orbiter intentionally crashed into far side of Moon.
- Sept. 12-Three-day GEMINI 11 mission, with Astronauts Charles Conrad, Jr., and Richard F. Gordon, Jr., as pilots became first spacecraft to achieve first-revolution rendezvous and docking with GATV, using tether to link two spacecraft.
- Nov. 11-GEMINI 12, last of the series, launched with Astronauts James A. Lovell, Jr., and Edwin A. Aldrin, Jr., on board. Aldrin performed two standup EVAs. Mission lasted nearly four days.

1967

- Jan. 27-Three-man crew training for first Apollo flight-- Virgil I. Grissom, Edward H. White II and Roger B. Chaffee -- died when flash fire swept through Command Module at KSC.
- Jan. 27-Representatives of 62 nations signed the United Nations treaty on the exploration and use of outer space.
- Apr. 17-SURVEYOR 3 launched on mission to Moon to land in Ocean of Storms and excavate with surface sampler trenches up to six inches deep.
- June 14-MARINER 5 spacecraft launched on four-month, 212-million-mile flyby mission to Venus.
- Sept. 8-SURVEYOR 5 softlands on Moon to take photographs of possible landing sites for Apollo spacecraft and begins on-site chemical analysis of an extraterrestrial body.
- Nov. 9-APOLLO 4 spacecraft was successfully sent aloft in first Saturn V flight and first launch from Complex 39 at Kennedy Space Center, making first all-up test of three-stage launch vehicle and reentering at lunar-return velocity.

1968

- Jan. 7-SURVEYOR 7 launched to softland in Moon's highlands, return TV pictures, perform lunar-digging experiments and detect laser beams directed from Earth.
- Jan. 22-APOLLO 5 launched from KSC on unmanned Earth orbital mission to verify operation of Lunar Module ascent and descent propulsion system. Adjudged successful.
- Apr. 4-APOLLO 6 was successfully launched on mission to qualify Saturn V launch vehicle, demonstrating rocket and spacecraft subsystem and heat shield performance.
- Oct. 6-Administrator James E. Webb retired and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas O. Paine, formerly Deputy Administrator.
- Oct. 11-APOLLO 7, first manned CSM operation in Apollo lunar landing program, successfully launched from KSC with Astronauts Walter M. Schirra, Jr., Donn F. Eisele and R. Walter Cunningham. Crew appeared on TV in initial telecast from space. Mission lasted 10 days, 20 hours, accomplishing rendezvous with S-IVB stage. Earth circled 168 times.

Dec. 21-APOLLO 8, second manned mission in program and first to orbit Moon, launched. Astronauts: Frank Borman, James A. Lovell and William Anders. Mission duration 6 days, 3 hours. Twenty hours in lunar orbit. Circled Moon 10 times. Support facilities tested. Photographs taken of Earth and Moon. Live TV broadcasts.

1969

- Feb. 9-NASA announced supercritical wing, a new airfoil shape developed in four years of wind-tunnel studies at Flight Research Center, will be flight tested.
- Mar. 3-APOLLO 9, first manned flight of all lunar hardware in Earth orbit, launched. Astronauts: James A. McDivitt, David R. Scott and Russell L. Schweickart. Mission duration 10 days, 1 hour. Schweickart performed 37-minute EVA. Human reactions to space and weightlessness tested in 152 orbits. First manned flight Lunar Module (LM).
- May 18-APOLLO 10 launched for dress rehearsal of Moon landing. Astronauts: Eugene A. Cernan, John W. Young and Thomas P. Stafford. Mission duration 8 days, 3 minutes. First manned CSM/LM operations in cislunar and lunar environment; simulation of first lunar landing profile. In lunar orbit 61.6 hours, with 31 orbits. LM taken to within 47,000 feet of lunar surface. First live color TV from space. LM ascent stage jettisoned in orbit.
- July 16-APOLLO 11 launched on first lunar landing mission and lunar surface EVA. Astronauts: Neil A. Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr. Landed on Sea of Tranquility. One EVA --2 hours, 31 minutes. Mission duration 8 days, 3 hours, 18 minutes. Armstrong and Aldrin landed on Moon July 20. Flag and instruments deployed. Lunar surface stay time 21.6 hours; 59.5 hours in lunar orbit, with 30 orbits. LM ascent stage left in lunar orbit. President Nixon made first long distance phone call to Moon to congratulate astronauts. The mission achieved the goal set on May 25, 1961 by President Kennedy of landing an American on the Moon within the decade.
- July 29-First pictures of Mars, taken by MARINER 6, received at JPL.
- Sept. 12-NASA began distributing lunar material from the APOLLO 11 mission to scientific investigators in the U.S. and 8 other countries.

Nov. 14-APOLLO 12, second manned lunar landing mission launched. Astronauts: Charles Conrad, Jr., Richard E. Gordon, Jr., and Alan L. Bean. Landed on Ocean of Storms. First demonstration of pinpoint landing capability. Candidate landing sites photographed. Parts taken from SURVEYOR 2, unmanned spacecraft went to Moon in April 1967. Lunar stay time 32.5 hours. LM ascent stage impacted on Moon.

1970

Mar. 31-EXPLORER 1, first U.S. satellite, launched Jan. 31, 1958, reentered Earth atmosphere after completing 58,408 revolutions and traveling 2.67 billion miles.

Apr. 11-APOLLO 13, third lunar landing mission attempt, launched. Astronauts: James A. Lovell, John L. Swigert, Jr., and Fred W. Haise, Jr. Mission duration 5 days, 22.9 hours. Mission aborted after rupture of Service Module oxygen tank. Classed as "successful failure" because of experience in rescuing crew. Spent S-IVB stage successfully impacted on Moon.

Sept. 15-Dr. Thomas O. Paine resigned as NASA Administrator. Dr. George M. Low, Deputy Administrator, serves as Acting Administrator.

Dec. 12-EXPLORER 42 launched into equatorial orbit from the San Marco platform off the coast of Kenya by an Italian crew, the first American spacecraft to be sent aloft by men of another country.

1971

Jan. 31-APOLLO 14, third lunar landing mission, launched. Astronauts: Alan B. Shepard, Jr., Stuart A. Roosa and Edgar D. Mitchell. Landed on Frau Mauro, rocky upland area. Docking and other difficulties experienced demonstrated value manned flight over unmanned flight. Lunar surface stay time 33.5 hours, 67 hours in lunar orbit, with 34 orbits. Third stage impacted on Moon, using hand cart for first time to transport rocks.

Apr. 27-Dr. James C. Fletcher is sworn in as NASA Administrator to succeed Dr. Paine.

July 26-APOLLO 15, fourth lunar landing mission and first of "J" series using Lunar Roving Vehicle (LRV), launched.

July 26-APOLLO 15, fourth lunar landing mission and first of "J" series using Lunar Roving Vehicle (LRV), launched. Astronauts: David R. Scott, James B. Irvin and Alfred M. Worden. Landed in Hadley-Apennine region near Apennine Mountains. First to carry orbital sensors in Service Module. ALSEP deployed. Improved spacesuits gave increased mobility and stay time. Scientific payload landed on Moon doubled. Lunar surface stay time 66.9 hours. LRV traversed total of 27.9 km. Small sub-satellite left in lunar orbit for first time.

Sept. 29-OSO-7 launched to make first X-ray observations of a beginning solar flare and of solar "streamers".

Nov. 13-MARINER 9, Launched May 30, went into orbit of Mars, first to circle another planet and took first close photos of Mars' moons Deimos and Phobos and of a Mars dust storm.

1972

Jan. 5-President Nixon announced decision that U.S. should develop Space Shuttle system.

Mar. 2-PIONEER 10 Jupiter probe launched to become first man-made object to escape solar system, first spacecraft to use orbital velocity and gravity of Jupiter for escape, and first NASA spacecraft powered entirely by nuclear energy.

Apr. 16-APOLLO 16, fifth lunar landing mission, launched. Astronauts: John W. Young, Thomas K. Mattingly II and Charles M. Duke, Jr. Landed in Descartes, highlands area. First study of highlands area. Ultraviolet camera/spectrograph used second time. Lunar surface stay time 71 hours. LRV traversed total of 27 km.

May 24-President Nixon and USSR Premier Kosygin in Moscow signed an agreement providing for cooperation in the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes and the docking in space in 1975 of a U.S. and a Soviet spacecraft.

May 26-NASA announced retirement of Dr. Wernher von Braun, Deputy Associate Administrator for Planning and a pioneer in the space effort, effective July 1.

July 23-ERTS 1 launched to acquire information for investigations in agriculture, forestry, minerals, etc.

Dec. 7-APOLLO 17, sixth lunar landing and final mission in Apollo series, launched. Astronauts: Eugene A. Cernan, Ronald B. Evans and Harrison H. Schmitt, the last named the first geologist on the Moon. Landed in Taurus-Littrow area, valley floor; lunar surface stay time 74 hours, 59 minutes, 38 seconds. LRV traversed 35 km.

1973

- May 14-SKYLAB 1, the nation's first orbiting laboratory, was launched from Cape Kennedy, with a three-man crew, Charles Conrad, Jr. Joseph P. Kerwin and Paul J. Weitz, scheduled to rendezvous with it the next day. Twelve minutes after launch, signals revealed the meteoroid shield had been torn away and one of two solar panels only partially deployed. The spacecraft was maneuvered to keep its interior from becoming too hot and centers were alerted to start searching for a solution to the emergency.
- May 25-After 11 days during which technicians worked around the clock to develop a parasol as a substitute for the heat shield and tools with which astronauts could cut the metal strap found to be keeping the solar wing from deploying, the crew was launched and rendezvoused with SKYLAB. Next day, the parasol was deployed and, on June 7, an EVA to free the solar array was performed. A 28-day mission was completed on June 22.
- July 28-The second SKYLAB crew, Alan L. Bean, Jack R. Lousma and Owen K. Garriott, was launched. Enroute, a rocket thruster on the spaceship conveying them aloft began leaking. On August 2, a second thruster developed leaks, leaving only two in operable condition. A rescue ship was readied at Cape Kennedy, but officials decided to allow the astronauts to complete a 59-day mission and return to Earth via their disabled craft on September 25.
- Nov. 3-MARINER 10 launched to conduct exploratory investigations of Mercury and later Venus during its flyby.
- Nov. 16-Skylab 3 lifts off with a crew of Gerald Carr, Edward Gibson and William Pogue; the final Skylab mission had begun.

1974

- Feb. 8-SKYLAB 3 splashes down in the Pacific Ocean after 84 days, 1 hour and 16 minutes in space, setting a new mark for time spent in space by American astronauts.
- Dec. 2-PIONEER 11, launched April 6, 1973, hurtles past Jupiter sending back information and pictures from the solar system's largest planet.
- Dec. 10-HELIOS-A is launched to investigate the properties of space in the direction of and close to the Sun.
- Dec. 15-NASA announces that PIONEER 11 will fly by Saturn to study the planet's rings. The probe will reach Saturn in September 1979.

1975

- Jan. 22-LANDSAT 2 (formerly ERTS) is launched to locate, map and measure Earth resources from space.
- April 9-GEOS 3 is sent into orbit around the Earth to measure ocean topography, sea state and other features of the Earth.
- June 15-The final Apollo spacecraft is launched to link up in space with the Soviet Soyuz vehicle. On board the Apollo are: Tom Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald "Deke" Slayton. On July 24, the Apollo spacecraft safely returned to Earth.
- Aug. 20-The United States' first attempt to softland a spacecraft on another planet begins with the launch of VIKING 1 and a sister ship, VIKING 2 is launched on Sept. 9.

1976

- Feb. 10-PIONEER 10 crosses the rings of Saturn and continues out towards Pluto which it will reach in 1987.
- July 20-VIKING 1 lands on Mars and begins relaying first analysis of surface material on another planet.
- Sept. 3-VIKING 2 lands on Mars and starts returning scientific data to Earth.

Dec. 30-For the second time in its history, NASA had a perfect launch record, successful in all 16 of its launches. In 1972, NASA also had a perfect record, launching 18 satellites.

1977

Mar. 14-Dr. James C. Fletcher submits his resignation as Administrator of NASA May 1.

May 24-President Carter nominates Dr. Robert A. Frosch as Administrator of NASA.

Aug. 12-The first approach and landing test free flight of the Space Shuttle is made with astronauts Fred Haise and Gordon Fullerton onboard

Aug. 12-HEAO-1 (High Energy Astronomy Observatory) is launched to study and map X-rays and gamma rays.

Aug. 20-VOYAGER 2 is launched to study Jupiter and Saturn Planetary systems including their satellites and Saturn's rings.

Sept. 5-VOYAGER 1 is launched to investigate Jupiter and Saturn planetary systems.

Oct. 22-ISEE 1&2 are launched. The International Sun-Earth Explorer is a joint NASA/European Space Agency mission to study the interaction of the interplanetary medium with Earth's immediate environment.

Oct. 26-Haise and Fullerton pilot and land the Space Shuttle for the fifth and final free flight in the Shuttle approach and landing tests.

1978

Jan. 16-NASA selects 35 new astronaut candidates to undergo two years of training in Houston in preparation for Space Shuttle flight in the 1980s. For the first time, the group included six women and four minorities. NASA received 8,079 applications in the year-long recruiting period before selection.

Mar. 5-LANDSAT 3, an ecological data satellite, is sent into orbit around the Earth.

March 17-NASA announces four crews for early flights of the Space Shuttle. Those named are: John Young, Robert Crippen, Joe Engle, Richard Truly, Fred Haise, Jack Lousma, Vance Brand and Charles Fullerton.

May 20-PIONEER-VENUS 1 launched from the Kennedy Space Center. The spacecraft will orbit Venus and study the planet's atmosphere and surface.

June 1-Five scientists are selected to serve as payload specialists during the first Spacelab mission scheduled for the latter part of 1980.

June 26-The first ocean-monitoring satellite, SEASAT 1, is launched.

Aug. 8-PIONEER-VENUS 2 is launched. The multiprobe spacecraft will reach Venus some four months later.

#

NASA CENTERS SPAN U. S.

Since the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was established in October 1958, its network of centers and facilities has spread across the United States.

Here is a brief outline of NASA Headquarters and the centers and facilities, with information of their programs and responsibilities.

NASA HEADQUARTERS
Washington, D. C.

Headquarters manages the space flight centers, research centers and other NASA installations. Planning, direction and management of NASA's research and development programs are the responsibility of individual program offices which report to, and are directed by Headquarters officials.

Headquarters responsibilities include the determination of projects and programs, establishment of management policies, procedures and performance criteria and review and analysis of all phases of the aerospace program.

AMES RESEARCH CENTER
Mountain View, Calif.

Ames has a number of specialized facilities for research in spacecraft technology and the aeronautical, physical, space and life sciences. These include wind tunnels covering the speed range from subsonic to hypersonic, motion based flight simulators, advanced digital computation systems and a variety of well-equipped ground based and airborne laboratories.

Programs at Ames range from short and vertical takeoff and landing technology (STOL and VSTOL) to management responsibility for the Pioneer planetary spacecraft and support of the Space Shuttle program by providing research on heat protection and flight controls.

DRYDEN FLIGHT RESEARCH CENTER
Edwards, Calif.

Dryden, located on the Mojave Desert, is at the southern end of a 500-mile high-speed flight corridor and has almost ideal weather for flight testing. Ground facilities include a high-temperature loads calibration laboratory, a unique national facility that provides for ground-based testing of complete aircraft and structural components under the combined effects of load and heat and a flight systems laboratory for avionics system fabrication, development and operation.

Most recently, the center was the site of the Approach and Landing Tests of the Space Shuttle Orbiter and the first orbital flights will return from space and land there. The center's efforts have dealt with such unusual flight vehicles as the Lunar Landing Research Vehicle, wingless lifting bodies and the remotely piloted research vehicle.

GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
Greenbelt, Md.

Goddard has a leading group of scientists, engineers and administrative managers doing research in space/Earth sciences and applications.

Satellite and sounding rocket projects at Goddard provide data about the Earth's environment, Sun/Earth relationships and the universe, advancing technology in such areas as communications, meteorology, navigation and the detection and monitoring of our natural resources.

Goddard is the home of the National Space Science Data Center, the central repository of data collected from space flight experiments. Much of the center's theoretical research is conducted at the Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York City.

JET PROPULSION LABORATORY
Pasadena, Calif.

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) is a government-owned facility that is staffed and managed by the California Institute of Technology under a NASA contract. JPL also operates the Deep Space Communication Complex at Goldstone, Calif.

JPL is engaged in deep space automated scientific missions, tracking, data acquisition, data reduction and analysis required by deep space flight, advanced solid propellant and liquid propellant spacecraft engines, advanced spacecraft guidance and control systems and integration of advanced propulsion systems into spacecraft. Programs under its management include Mariner and Voyager.

JOHNSON SPACE CENTER
Houston, Texas

The Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center (JSC) is responsible for design, development and testing of the nation's manned flight vehicles, for selection and training of space flight crews, for ground control of manned flights and many of the medical, engineering and scientific experiments carried aboard the flights.

JSC is the lead NASA center in management of the Space Shuttle program and one of the center's best known facilities is the Mission Control Center from which manned flights starting with Gemini IV, through the Apollo and Skylab series and the US/USSR Apollo Soyuz Test Project were controlled.

KENNEDY SPACE CENTER
Kennedy Space Center, Fla.

Kennedy Space Center (KSC) is NASA's primary center for the test, checkout and launch of space vehicles and will be the primary launch and recovery site for the Space Shuttle.

The center was created to launch the Apollo lunar landing missions and was also used for the Skylab series and the Apollo Soyuz Test Project. KSC also launches a variety of unmanned missions from facilities at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station and Vandenberg Air Force Base (Western Test Range), Calif.

LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER
Hampton, Va.

A large part of Langley's research work centers on development of advanced concepts and technology for future aircraft, with emphasis on environmental effects, performance, range, safety and economy. This covers such projects as the supercritical wing, composite structural materials and automatic flight control systems.

The center was responsible for the Viking Mars lander project and supports manned and unmanned space programs through experiments, sensors, communications equipment and data handling systems.

LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER
Cleveland, Ohio

Lewis activities are aimed at advancing technologies for aircraft propulsion,^o propulsion and power generation for space flight, space communications systems and new terrestrial energy systems.

The center manages two major launch vehicles, the Atlas Centaur and the Titan Centaur and specialized experimental facilities include a zero-gravity drop tower, chemical-rocket static thrust stands and chambers for testing jet engine efficiency and noise.

MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
Huntsville, Ala.

About half of Marshall's current effort is in the Space Shuttle program. The center is responsible for work on associated upper stages, payloads, payload carriers, payload mission planning and operations, future space systems, and supporting research and technology, the Shuttle Main Engine, External Tank, Solid Rocket Booster, propulsion system testing and structural and dynamic testing of Shuttle components.

The center also directs operations at the Michoud Assembly Facility in Orleans Parish, La., and the Slidell Computer Complex, Slidell, La.

NATIONAL SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORIES
NSTL Station, Miss.

The current mission of NSTL, formerly the Mississippi Test Facility, is support of the Space Shuttle Main Engine and main orbiter propulsion system testing. It has also been assigned a mission to conduct a regional Earth resources training program for the 17 southeast or "Sun Belt" states, from North Carolina to New Mexico.

WALLOPS FLIGHT CENTER
Wallops Island, Va.

Wallops prepares, assembles, launches and tracks space vehicles. Research at the center is directed toward gathering information about the Earth's atmosphere and its near space environment.

Facilities at the center are used for a number of other research projects such as space component tests, helicopter and aircraft drop tests, helicopter and aircraft noise projects, anti-skid tests on grooved runways, collision avoidance programs and laser and radar tracking of aircraft and satellites.

NASA MAJOR LAUNCH RECORD

NOTE: All launches are from the Eastern Test Range unless otherwise noted. Symbols for launch areas and other items are as follows:

WI: Wallops Island (Va.)	L: Launch
WSMR: White Sands Missile Range (N.M.)	D: Down
WTR: Western Test Range (Calif.)	L/V: Launch Vehicle

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Pioneer I	Thor Able 1	L: 10/11/58 D: 10/12/58	Particles and Fields: Failed to reach Moon; sent 43 hours of data.
Beacon 1	Jupiter C	L: 10/23/58 D: 10/23/58	Atmospheric Physics: 12- foot sphere; upper stages separated prior to burnout.
Pioneer II	Thor Able 1	L: 11/8/58 D: 11/8/58	Scientific Lunar Probe: Third stage failure; reached 963 miles; its brief data indicated equatorial region had higher flux and energy levels than previously thought.
Pioneer III	Juno II	L: 12/6/58 D: 12/7/58	Energetic Particles: Dis- covered second radiation belt. Failed to reach Moon.
<u>1959</u>			
Vanguard II	Vanguard (SLV-4)	L: 2/17/59	Meteorology: Precession of satellite prevented usable cloud cover data. First Earth photo from satellite.
Pioneer IV	Juno II	L: 3/3/59	Cislunar and Lunar Probe: Energetic particles, passed 37,300 miles from the Moon March 4, 1959.
Vanguard	Vanguard (SLV-5)	L: 4/13/59 D: 4/13/59	Magnetic Fields and Atmos- pheric Physics: 30-inch sphere; second stage failure.

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Vanguard	Vanguard (SLV-6)	L: 6/22/59 D: 6/22/59	Solar-Earth Heating: Second stage failure.
Explorer (S-1)	Juno II	L: 7/16/59 D: 7/16/59	Energetic Particles: Destroyed after 5 1/2 seconds by range safety officer.
Explorer VI (S-2)	Thor Able	L: 8/7/59 D: Prior to July 1961	Particles and Meteorology: Three radiation levels; crude cloud cover image; ring of electric current circling Earth.
Beacon II	Juno II	L: 8/14/59 D: 8/14/59	Atmospheric Physics: 12- foot sphere; premature fuel depletion in first stage; upper stage mal- function.
Big Joe (Mercury)	Atlas	L: 9/9/59 D: 9/9/59	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Test: Capsule successfully recovered after reentry test.
Vanguard III	Vanguard (SLV-7)	L: 9/18/59	Particles and Fields: Magnetic field survey, lower edge of radiation belt. Last transmission Dec. 8, 1959.
Little Joe 1	Little Joe (L/V #6)	L: 10/4/59 D: 10/4/59	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Test: Qualified booster for use with Mercury test program. (WI)
Explorer VII	Juno II (19A)	L: 10/13/59	Energetic Particles: Data on radiation and magnetic storms; first micro- meteorite penetration of sensor.
Little Joe 2	Little Joe (L/V #1A)	L: 11/4/59 D: 11/4/59	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Test: Capsule escape test. Escape rocket had a delayed thrust buildup. (WI)
Pioneer (P-3)	Atlas Able	L: 11/26/59 D: 11/26/59	Lunar Orbiter: Shroud failure after 45 seconds.

-more-

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Little Joe 3	Little Joe (L/V #2)	L: 12/4/59 D: 12/4/59	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Test: Escape system and biomedical tests; Monkey (Sam). (WI)
<u>1960</u>			
Little Joe 4	Little Joe (L/V #1B)	L: 1/21/60 D: 1/21/60	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Test: Escape system and biomedical test; Monkey (Miss Sam) aboard. (WI)
Pioneer V (P-2)	Thor Able IV	L: 3/11/60	Particles and Fields: Cisycytherean space; first solar flare data; solar wind.
Explorer (S-46)	Juno II	L: 3/23/60 D: 3/23/60	Energetic Particles: Failure in upper stages.
Tiros I	Thor Able	L: 4/1/60	Meteorology: First global cloud cover pictures. Last transmission 6/17/60.
Scout X	Scout X	L: 4/18/60 D: 4/18/60	Launch Vehicle Development Test: Structural failure prevented third stage ignition (dummy second and fourth stages). (WI)
Echo A-10	Thor Delta	L: 5/13/60 D: 5/13/60	Communications Earth Satellite: Failure in upper stages of vehicle.
Scout I	Scout	L: 7/1/60 D: 7/1/60	Launch Vehicle Development Test. (WI)
Mercury (MA-1)	Atlas	L: 7/29/60 D: 7/29/60	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Reentry Test: Atlas exploded.
Echo I (A-11)	Thor Delta	L: 8/12/60 D: 5/24/68	Communications Earth Satellite: First passive communications satellite. 100-foot sphere used for passive communications and air density experiments.
Pioneer (P-30)	Atlas Able	L: 9/25/60 D: 9/25/60	Scientific Lunar Orbiter: Second stage failure.

-more-

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Scout II	Scout	L: 10/4/60 D: 10/4/60	Launch Vehicle Development Test: Air Force Special Weapons Center radiation experiment payload included. (WI)
Explorer VIII	Juno II	L: 11/3/60	Ionosphere: Confirmed existence of helium layer in upper atmosphere. Last transmission Dec. 28, 1960.
Little Joe 5	Little Joe (L/V #5)	L: 11/8/60 D: 11/8/60	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Test. Mercury capsule system qualification; premature escape rocket firing. (WI)
Tiros II	Thor Delta	L: 11/23/60	Meteorology: Optical and infrared photos of global cloud cover.
Explorer	Scout	L: 12/4/60 D: 12/4/60	Atmospheric Physics/ Vehicle Test: 12-foot sphere; second stage failure. (WI)
Pioneer (P-31)	Atlas Able	L: 12/15/60 D: 12/15/60	Scientific Lunar Orbiter: Exploded after 74 seconds.
Mercury (MR-1A)	Redstone	L: 12/19/60 D: 12/19/60	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Test: Unmanned 235-mile flight. Successful.
<u>1961</u>			
Mercury (MR-2)	Redstone	L: 1/31/61 D: 1/31/61	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Test: 16-minute flight of chimpanzee (Ham).
Explorer IX	Scout	L: 2/16/61 D: 4/9/64	Atmospheric Physics/ Vehicle Test: 12-foot sphere. (WI)
Mercury (MA-2)	Atlas	L: 2/21/61 D: 2/21/61	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Test: Unmanned; 1425-mile flight; successful.
Explorer	Juno II	L: 2/24/61 D: 2/24/61	Ionosphere: Second stage malfunction prevented third and fourth stage firing.

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Little Joe 5A	Little Joe (L/V #5A)	L: 3/18/61 D: 3/18/61	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Test: Mercury escape system qualification; premature escape-rocket firing. (WI)
Mercury (MR-BD)	Redstone	L: 3/24/61 D: 3/24/61	Vehicle Test for Mercury Flight: Booster development test necessitated by MR-2 flight results.
Explorer X	Thor Delta	L: 3/25/61 D: 6/68	Particles and Fields: Interplanetary magnetic field near Earth, mainly extension of Sun's magnetic field.
Mercury (MA-3)	Atlas	L: 4/25/61 D: 4/25/61	Orbital Mercury Capsule Test: Failure in first stage; abort successful.
Explorer XI	Juno II (4 stages)	L: 4/27/61	Gamma Ray Astronomy: Eliminated simultaneous matter-antimatter creation theory of the steady-state cosmology. Last transmission 12/7/61.
Little Joe 5B	Little Joe (L/V #5B)	L: 4/28/61 D: 4/28/61	Suborbital Mercury Capsule Test: One booster engine fired late. Repeat of Mercury escape system test(WI).
Mercury (Freedom 7)	Redstone (MR-3)	L: 5/5/61 D: 5/5/61	Manned suborbital: Alan B. Shepard, Jr. 15 minutes flight time.
Explorer	Juno II	L: 5/24/61 D: 5/24/61	Ionosphere: Second stage failure.
Meteoroid Satellite A	Scout	L: 6/30/61 D: 6/30/61	Micrometeoroids/Vehicle Test: Third stage failure. (WI)
Tiros III	Thor Delta	L: 7/12/61	Meteorology: Good cloud cover picture, infrared data. Last transmission 2/27/62.
Mercury (Liberty Bell 7)	Redstone (MR-4)	L: 7/21/61 D: 7/21/61	Manned suborbital: Virgil I. Grissom. 16 minutes flight time.

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Explorer XII	Thor Delta	L: 8/16/61 D: 9/63	Particles and Fields: Identified Van Allen Belt as a magnetosphere.
Ranger I	Atlas Agena	L: 8/23/61 D: 8/30/61	Particles and Fields: Lower Earth orbit than planned.
Explorer XIII	Scout	L: 8/25/61 D: 8/28/61	Micrometeoroids/Vehicle Test: Premature reentry after three days. (WI)
Mercury (MA-4)	Atlas	L: 9/13/61 D: 9/13/61	To orbit the unmanned Mercury capsule to test systems and ability to return capsule to prede- termined recovery area after one orbit. All cap- sule tracking and recovery objectives met.
Probe A (P-21)	Scout	L: 10/19/61 D: 10/19/61	Scientific Geoprobe/Vehicle Test: Reached 4261 miles. Electron density measure- ment; vehicle test. (WI)
Saturn Test (SA-1)	Saturn I	L: 10/27/61 D: 10/27/61	Launch Vehicle Development: Test of propulsion system of the booster (S-1); veri- fication of aerodynamic and structural design of entire vehicle.
Mercury (MS-1)	AF 609A (Blue Scout)	L: 11/1/61 D: 11/1/61	Orbital Mercury Network Check: Destroyed after 30 seconds; Air Force launched.
Ranger II	Atlas Agena	L: 11/18/61 D: 11/20/61	Particles and Fields: Agena failed to restart.
Mercury (MA-5)	Atlas	L: 11/29/61 D: 11/29/61	Mercury Orbital Flight: Chimpanzee Enos aboard. Recovered after two orbits.

-more-

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
<u>1962</u>			
Echo (AVT-1)	Thor	L: 1/15/62 D: 1/15/62	Suborbital Communications Test: Canister ejection and opening successful but 135-foot sphere ruptured.
Ranger III	Atlas Agena	L: 1/29/62	Lunar Exploration: TV pictures, hard instrument landing planned; second stage of Agena failed; spacecraft missed the Moon by 22,862 miles on 1/28/62. TV pictures unusable.
Tiros IV	Thor Delta	L: 2/8/62	Meteorology: Supported Friendship 7 flight. Transmitted cloud cover photos to 6/10/62.
Mercury (Friendship 7)	Atlas (MA-6)	L: 2/20/62 D: 2/20/62	Manned: John H. Glenn, Jr.; three orbits. First manned orbital flight by U.S. Four hours, 55 minutes.
Reentry I	Scout	L: 3/1/62 D: 3/1/62	Launch Vehicle Development; Reentry: Desired speed not achieved. (WI)
OSO-I	Thor Delta	L: 3/7/62	Solar Physics: Provided data on approximately 75 solar flares. Last transmission 8/6/63.
Probe B	Scout	L: 3/29/62 D: 3/29/62	Scientific Geoprobe: Electron density measurements; reached 3910 miles. (WI)
Ranger IV	Atlas Agena	L: 4/23/62 D: 4/26/62	Lunar Exploration: TV pictures not obtained; loss of control 2 hours after launch; first U.S. lunar impact (far side).
Saturn Test (SA-2)	Saturn I	L: 4/25/62 D: 4/25/62	Launch Vehicle Test: Carried 95 tons of ballast water in upper stages released at an altitude of 65 miles in order to observe the effect on the upper region of the atmosphere (Project High Water).

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Ariel I	Thor Delta	L: 4/26/62 D: 5/24/76	Ionosphere: Investigated solar effects. First international satellite. (United Kingdom cooperative)
Centaur Test I	Atlas Centaur	L: 5/8/62 D: 5/8/62	Launch Vehicle Development: Centaur exploded before separation.
Mercury (Aurora 7)	Atlas (MA-7)	L: 5/24/62 D: 5/24/62	Manned: M. Scott Carpenter; three orbits. Four hours 56 minutes.
Tiros V	Thor Delta	L: 6/19/62	Meteorology: Infrared system inoperative; good cloud cover pictures. Last transmission 5/4/63.
Telstar I	Thor Delta	L: 7/10/62	Communications: First privately built satellite. First TV transmission. Last transmission 2/21/63. (Reimbursable)
Echo (AVT-2)	Thor	L: 7/18/62 D: 7/18/62	Suborbital Communications Test: Inflation successful; radar indicated sphere surface not as smooth as planned.
Mariner I	Atlas Agena	L: 7/22/62 D: 7/22/62	Scientific Venus Probe: Atlas deviated from course and was destroyed by Range Safety Officer.
Mariner II	Atlas Agena	L: 8/27/62	Planetary Exploration: Venus; first successful interplanetary probe. Found no magnetic field; high surface temperatures of approximately 800 degrees F. Passed Venus 12/14/62 at 21,648 miles, 109 days after launch.
Reentry II	Scout	L: 8/31/62 D: 8/31/62	Reentry Test (28,000 fps): Late third stage ignition; desired speed not achieved. (WI)

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Tiros VI	Thor Delta	L: 9/18/62	Meteorology: Infrared sensor omitted. Last transmission 10/11/63.
Alouette I	Thor Agena B	L: 9/29/62	Ionosphere: Radiation belt effects. Second international satellite. (Co-operative with Canada)
Explorer XIV	Thor Delta	L: 10/2/62	Particles and Fields: Data compared with that of Explorer XII. Last transmission 2/17/64.
Mercury (Sigma 7)	Atlas (MA-8)	L: 10/3/62 D: 10/3/62	Manned: Walter M. Schirra; 6 orbits. Nine hours 13 minutes.
Ranger V	Atlas Agena	L: 10/18/62	Lunar Exploration: TV pictures, hard instrument landing planned. Power loss; 450 miles from Moon 10/20/62; no TV pictures obtained.
Explorer XV	Thor Delta	L: 10/27/62	Particles and Fields: Despin system failed, directional detectors almost unusable. Last transmission 5/19/63.
Saturn (SA-3)	Saturn I	L: 11/16/62 D: 11/16/62	Launch Vehicle Development: Second Project High Water using 95 tons of water released at an altitude of 90 nautical miles.
Relay I	Thor Delta	L: 12/13/62	Communications: Initial power failure overcome. Wideband transmission; TV capability of 300 channel telephony, one way. Last transmission 2/65.
Explorer XVI	Scout	L: 12/16/62	Micrometeoroids: First statistical sample; flux level found to lie between estimated extreme; 64 penetrations of sample materials over useful life of 7 months. Sensor area 30 sq. ft. Last transmission 7/22/63. (WI)

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
<u>1963</u>			
Syncom I	Thor Delta	L: 2/14/63	Communications: First synchronous-type orbit. Radio contact lost at insertion into orbit.
Saturn Test (SA-4)	Saturn I	L: 3/28/63 D: 3/28/63	Launch Vehicle Development: Programmed in-flight cutoff of one of eight engines in cluster; successfully demonstrated propellant utilization system function.
Explorer XVII	Thor Delta	L: 4/3/63 D: 11/24/66	Aeronomy: Discovered belt of neutral helium atoms about Earth. Ceased transmitting experiment data 7/10/63.
Telstar II	Thor Delta	L: 5/7/63	Communications satellite. Last transmission 5/65. (Reimbursable)
Mercury (Faith 7)	Atlas (MA-9)	L: 5/15/63 D: 5/16/63	Manned: L. Gordon Cooper; 22 orbits. Oriented manually for reentry. 34 hours 20 minutes.
RFD-1	Scout	L: 5/22/63 D: 5/22/63	AEC Reactor Mockup Reentry Flight. (Reimbursable)
Tiros VII	Thor Delta	L: 6/19/63	Meteorology: Last transmission 2/3/64.
CRL (USAF)	Scout	L: 6/28/63	Cambridge Research Lab - Geophysics (Reimbursable)
Reentry III	Scout	L: 7/20/63 D: 7/20/63	Reentry Flight Demonstration: Attempted test of an ablation material of super-orbital reentry speeds. (WI)
Syncom II	Thor Delta	L: 7/26/63	Communications: First operational satellite in a synchronous type orbit.

-more-

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Little Joe II Test	Little Joe II #1	L: 8/28/63 D: 8/28/63	Suborbital Apollo Launch Vehicle Test: Booster qualification test with dummy payload. (WSMR)
Explorer XVIII (IMP-A)	Delta (DSV-3C)	L: 11/27/63 D: 12/65	Particles and Fields: Highly elliptical orbit. Confirmed existence of solar wind shock wave on magnetosphere. First Delta with X-258 third stage. Last transmission 5/12/65.
Centaur Test II (AC-2)	Atlas Centaur	L: 11/27/63	Vehicle Development: Instrumented with 2,000 pounds of sensors, equip- ment and telemetry.
Explorer XIX (AD-A)	Scout	L: 12/19/63	Atmospheric Physics: 12- foot sphere (Explorer IX design); polar orbit. Two (passive) experiments. (WTR)
Tiros VIII	Delta (DSV-3B)	L: 12/21/63	Meteorology: Carried Auto- matic Picture Transmission (APT) System; allowed real- time readout of local cloud pictures using an inexpen- sive portable ground station. Last transmission 7/1/67.
<u>1964</u>			
Relay II	Delta (DSV-3B)	L: 1/21/64	Communications: Wideband transmission; TV capability or 300 channel telephone, one way. Last transmission 5/23/65.
Echo II	Thor Agena	L: 1/25/64 D: 6/7/69	Communications: Rigidized 135-foot sphere; passive. (WTR)
Saturn I (SA-5)	Saturn I	L: 1/29/64 D: 4/30/66	Vehicle Development: Fifth flight of Saturn I; first Block II Saturn, first live flight of the LOX/LH ₂ fueled second stage (S-IV). 1146 measurements taken.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Ranger VI	Atlas Agena	L: 1/30/64 D: 2/2/64	Lunar Exploration: TV pictures prior to hard landing planned; lunar impact point within 20 miles of target on West edge of Sea of Tranquility; TV system failed to operate.
Beacon Explorer A	Delta (DSV-3B)	L: 3/19/64 D: 3/19/64	Ionosphere: Designed to advance state-of-the-art of lasers for optical tracking and geodesy. Third stage (X-248) fired only half normal time; satellite failed to orbit. First Thor Delta failure after 23 successes; last X-248 third stage.
Ariel II	Scout	L: 3/27/64 D: 11/18/67	Planetary Atmosphere/Radio Astronomy: Continuation of UK International Satellite program; first in program to sample global distribution of ozone with an ultraviolet spectrometer. (WI)
Gemini I	Titan II	L: 4/8/64 D: 4/12/64	Space Vehicle Development: Demonstration of the launch vehicle and guidance system and structural integrity and compatibility of the spacecraft and launch vehicle. 132 measurements taken. Spacecraft was not equipped to separate from second stage. First in Gemini series.
Fire I	Atlas X259	L: 4/14/64 D: 4/14/64	Reentry Test: Investigated the heating environment encountered by a body entering the Earth's atmosphere at high speed. Actual reentry velocity 37,963 fps.

-more-

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Apollo Transonic Abort	Little Joe II	L: 5/13/64 D: 5/13/64	Apollo LES Development: Simulation of Apollo Launch Escape System where high dynamic pressures and tran- sonic speed conditions exist. First launch of Apollo spacecraft boiler- plate. (WSMR)
Saturn I (SA-6)	Saturn I	L: 5/28/64 D: 6/1/64	Vehicle Development: Sixth flight of Saturn I; first flight of unmanned boiler- plate model of Apollo. 1181 flight measurements taken.
Centaur Test III (AC-3)	Atlas Centaur	L: 6/30/64 D: 6/30/64	Vehicle Development: All six primary objectives suc- cessful. Hydraulic pump failure caused short Centaur engine burn.
SERT I	Scout	L: 7/20/64 D: 7/20/64	Ion Engine Test: Ion beam neutralization in space verified. (WI)
Ranger VII	Atlas Agena	L: 7/28/64 D: 7/31/64	Lunar Exploration (Photo- graphy): Camera system yielded 4316 high resolu- tion TV pictures with about 2000 times better defini- tion than prior Earth-based photography; objects less than 3 feet discernible. Impact occurred in Sea of Clouds region 8-10 miles from the aim point. 68 hours 36 minutes.
Reentry IV (R-4)	Scout	L: 8/18/64 D: 8/18/64	Reentry Test: Demonstrated ability of one type of low density charring ablator material for Apollo to with- stand reentry conditions at 27,950 fps. (WI)
Syncom III	Delta (DSV-3D)	L: 8/19/64	Communications: Third and last of the Syncom series.

-more-

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Explorer XX (IE-A)	Scout	L: 8/25/64	Ionosphere: Measurement of electron density distribution in the F ₂ layer by top-side sounding on six fixed frequencies. Last transmission 3/30/66. (WTR)
Nimbus I	Thor Agena	L: 8/28/64	Meteorology: Earth orientation allowed complete global cloud cover pictures each 24 hours. Contained APT for local readout AVCS for day and HRIR for nighttime cloud cover. Operated about 26 days. (WTR)
OGO-I	Atlas Agena	L: 9/5/64	Interdisciplinary Studies: Earth-Sun interplanetary space inter-relationships using a highly elliptical orbit to correlate studies of energetic particles and fields, atmospheric physics, solar and other emissions, interplanetary dust. Not all experimental booms deployed properly thereby interfering with the stabilization systems. Mission unsuccessful.
Saturn I (SA-7)	Saturn I	L: 9/18/64 D: 9/22/64	Vehicle Development: Seventh straight Saturn I success. Successful demonstration of Launch Escape System jettisoning.
Explorer XXI (IMP-B)	Delta (DSV-3c)	L: 10/4/64 D: 1/66	Particles and Fields: Detailed study of environment of cislunar space through cosmic ray, solar wind and magnetic field measurements.
RFD 2	Scout	L: 10/9/64 D: 10/9/64	AEC Reactor Mockup Reentry Flight. (Reimbursable)
Explorer XXII	Scout	L: 10/10/64	Ionosphere: Measurement of total electron content of ionosphere by effect on four fixed frequencies transmitted to ground. (WTR)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Mariner III	Atlas Agena	L: 11/5/64	Planetary Exploration; Mars: Shroud failed to jettison and communications with the spacecraft were lost.
Explorer XXIII	Scout	L: 11/6/64	Micrometeoroids: Primary sensors were 1- and 2-mil stainless steel pressurized cells; first extended flight test for capacitor detector. Last transmission 11/29/64. (WI)
Explorer XXIV (Air Density) Explorer XXV (Injun)	Scout	L: 11/21/64 D: 10/18/68	Atmospheric Physics: First NASA dual payload launch. Air Density, a 12-foot sphere (Explorer IX and XIX design). Comparison of charged particle energy injection (Injun) with variations in atmospheric temperature and density. Last transmission 7/25/66. (WTR)
Mariner IV	Atlas Agena	L: 11/28/64	Planetary and Interplanetary Exploration; Mars: Encounter occurred 7/14/65 with closest approach 6118 miles. 22 pictures taken. Mariner IV, V, Earth station data obtained Aug.-Sept '67.
Apollo Max. Q Abort	Little Joe II #5	L: 12/8/64 D: 12/8/64	Apollo LES Development: First test of Apollo emergency detection system at abort attitude; first test of the Canard subsystem (for turn-around and stabilization of spacecraft after launch escape) and of the spacecraft protective cover. (WSMR)
Centaur Test IV (AC-4)	Atlas Centaur	L: 12/11/64 D: 12/12/64	Vehicle Development: Carried mass model of Surveyor spacecraft. All primary mission objectives met, test successful; however, secondary test of second burn not accomplished.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
San Marco I (SM-A)	Scout	L: 12/15/64 D: 9/13/65	Atmospheric Physics: Italian payload, Italian launched. (International Cooperative) (WI)
Explorer XXVI	Delta (DSV-3C)	L: 12/21/64	Particles and Fields: Study of injection, trapping and loss mechanisms of the trapped radiation belt, both natural and artificial. Last transmission 1/21/67.
<u>1965</u>			
Gemini II	Titan II	L: 1/19/65 D: 1/19/65	Space Vehicle Development: Unmanned reentry test at maximum heating rate; demonstrated structural integrity and systems performance of the spacecraft throughout flight, reentry and parachute water landing.
Tiros IX	Delta (DSV-3C)	L: 1/22/65	Meteorology: First Tiros "cartwheel" configuration for increased coverage of world cloud cover; elliptical orbit. Turned off 2/15/67.
OSO II	Delta (DSV-3C)	L: 2/3/65	Solar Physics: Continuation of OSO-I studies with added ability to scan the solar disc and part of corona. Last transmission 10/7/66.
Pegasus I	Saturn I (SA-9)	L: 2/16/65	Micrometeoroids: First primary use of capacitor-type penetration detector; sensor area: 2,000 sq. ft. Data collection terminated 1/13/68.
Ranger VIII	Atlas Agena	L: 2/17/65 D: 2/20/65	Lunar Photography: 7137 pictures obtained; impact occurred about 15 miles from target in Sea of Tranquility. Total flight time to impact: 64 hours 53 min.

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Centaur Test V (AC-5)	Atlas Centaur	L: 3/2/65 D: 3/2/65	Vehicle Development: First attempt to place a Surveyor Dynamic Model in a simulated lunar transfer trajectory; Atlas booster failed about 4 seconds after liftoff.
Ranger IX	Atlas Agena	L: 3/21/65 D: 3/24/65	Lunar Photography: 5814 pictures obtained; impact less than 3 miles from target in eastern floor of crater Alphonsus. Pictures converted for live viewing on commercial TV. Final mission of Ranger series. Total flight time to impact: 64 hours 31 minutes.
Gemini III	Titan II	L: 3/23/65 D: 3/23/65	First Manned Gemini; First U.S. two-man crew: Virgil I. Grissom and John W. Young; 3 orbits, 4 hours 53 minutes. First use by crew of orbital maneuvering system. First control of reentry flight path using variable spacecraft lift.
Intelsat I F-1 (Early Bird)	Delta (DSV-3D)	L: 4/6/65	Communications: First commercial satellite launched by NASA for the COMSAT Corp. on a reimbursable basis; up to 240 voice channels, TV or high-speed data. Geostationary orbit over about 27.5 degrees W. longitude.
Explorer XXVII	Scout	L: 4/29/65	Geodesy: Ultrastable oscillators for precise Doppler tracking of orbital perturbations to obtain description of Earth's gravitational field; further laser tracking experimentation. Continuation of Explorer XXII ionospheric measurements. (WI)

-more-

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Apollo High Altitude Abort	Little Joe II #6	L: 5/19/65 D: 5/19/65	Apollo LES Development: Launch vehicle developed a high spin during early powered flight and even- tually disintegrated. Launch escape system satis- factorily sensed vehicle malfunction and separated the spacecraft without damage. High altitude abort test objectives not met. (WSMR)
FIRE II	Atlas X259	L: 5/22/65 D: 5/22/65	Reentry Test: Second and last of FIRE program. Re- entry velocity of 37,252 achieved. Excellent data, complementing FIRE I data, obtained.
Pegasus II	Saturn I (SA-8)	L: 5/25/65	Micrometeoroids: Data sys- tem improved for increased data reliability. Space- craft circuitry altered to decrease loss of area due to shorting. Near-Earth micrometeoroid environment data was obtained. Data col- lection terminated 3/14/68.
Explorer XXVIII (IMP-C)	Delta (DSV-3C)	L: 5/29/65 D: 7/4/68	Particles and Fields: Con- tinuation of IMP study of solar-terrestrial relation- ships, especially magneto- sphere boundary; cislunar radiation environment. Orbit somewhat higher than planned.
Gemini IV	Titan II	L: 6/3/65 D: 6/7/65	Manned; Long Duration: James A. McDivitt and Edward H. White; 62 orbits, 97 hours 56 minutes. First U.S. extra- vehicular activities (36 minutes duration) and first use of personal propulsion unit (both by White). A pro- gram of 11 scientific exper- iments successfully con- ducted. Near-rendezvous with booster not achieved.

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Tiros X (OT-1)	Delta (DSV-3C)	L: 7/2/65	Meteorology: First Weather Bureau funded spacecraft; spin-stabilized configuration with two 104-degree TV cameras, similar to Tiros VI. Placed in near-perfect Sun-synchronous orbit.
Pegasus III	Saturn I (SA-10)	L: 7/30/65 D: 8/4/69	Micrometeoroids: Last of Pegasus program. Removable "coupons" added for possible retrieval of thermal coating samples for degradation and cratering study. Last of Saturn I vehicle program with 10 out of 10 successes. Data collection terminated 8/29/68.
Scout Evaluation Vehicle (SEV-A)	Scout (S-131-R)	L: 8/10/65	Vehicle Development: Evaluated new Castor II (second stage), FW-4S motor (fourth stage); qualified new spacecraft adapter/separation system; demonstrated yaw maneuver ability, air transportability of fully assembled live Scout. Orbited U.S. Army Secor geodetic satellite. Last transmission 9/10/65. (WI)
Centaur Test VI (AC-6)	Atlas Centaur	L: 8/11/65	Vehicle Development: Fourth successful Atlas Centaur launch accurately injected Surveyor dynamic model into simulated lunar transfer trajectory; demonstrating capability of guidance system.
Gemini V	Titan II	L: 8/21/65 D: 8/29/65	Manned: L.Gordon Cooper, Jr. and Charles Conrad, Jr.; 120 revolutions. 190 hours 56 minutes (8 days). Demonstrated physiological feasibility of lunar mission; evaluated spacecraft performance. Successful simulated rendezvous and 16 of 17 experiments performed; first Gemini use of fuel cell.

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
OSO-C	Thor Delta (DSV-3C)	L: 8/25/65 D: 8/25/65	Solar Physics: Spacecraft similar to OSO-I and II; failed to orbit; premature ignition of third stage.
OGO II	Thor Agena	L: 10/14/65	Interdisciplinary Studies: Similar to OGO-I but in nearly polar, low altitude orbit, emphasizing atmospheric studies and World Magnetic Survey. All appendages successfully deployed and three-axis stabilization temporarily achieved; operated in spin mode due to Horizon Scanner anomaly. Observatory operations discontinued 2/22/68. (WTR)
Gemini VI	Atlas Agena	L: 10/25/65 D: 10/25/65	Rendezvous and Docking Capability Development: Gemini 6 spacecraft was not launched. Agena apparently exploded at initiation of first burn.
Explorer XXIX (GEOS-A)	Delta	L: 11/6/65	Geodesy: Intercomparison of satellite tracking system accuracies, investigate Earth's gravitational field; improve worldwide geodetic datum accuracies and improve positional accuracies of satellite tracking sites. First improved Delta vehicle. Last transmission 1/16/67.
Explorer XXX	Scout	L: 11/19/65	Solar Physics: Monitoring of solar X-rays; to be correlated with optical and radio ground-based observations. Naval Research Laboratory satellite, part of International Quiet Sun Year program. Last transmission 11/7/67. (WI)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
• ISIS X Alouette II Explorer XXXI	Thor Agena B Thor Agena B	L: 11/29/65 L: 11/29/65	Ionosphere: Dual launch for swept frequency top-side sounding (Alouette) and direct compositional measurement (DME) of the ionosphere and for comparable data especially during proximity of initial orbits. First of ISIS series, continuation of joint Canadian-U.S. program. (WTR)
Gemini VII	Titan II	L: 12/4/65 D: 12/18/65	Manned: Frank Borman and James A. Lovell, Jr.; 206 revolutions, 330 hours 35 minutes. Extension of physiological testing and spacecraft performance evaluation. Target for first rendezvous (with Gemini VI-A).
French 1A	Scout	L: 12/6/65	Ionosphere: Study of VLF wavefield in the magnetosphere and irregularities in distribution of the ionosphere. Spacecraft was designed, constructed and tested by the Centre National d'Etudes in France. Last transmission 8/21/68. (International Cooperative) (WTR)
Gemini VI-A	Titan II	L: 12/15/65 D: 12/16/65	Manned: Walter M. Schirra, Jr., and Thomas P. Stafford; 15 revolutions, 25 hours 51 minutes. Accomplished first rendezvous coming within 6 feet of Gemini VII; station keeping was maintained for 5 1/2 hours.
Pioneer VI	Thor Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 12/16/65	Particles and Fields: Study of interplanetary phenomena in cisjovian space to within about 0.814 AU*. Five of 6 experiments functioned.

*Astronomical Unit. Distance from the Earth to the Sun. 149,599,000 km (93,000,000 mi.)

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
<u>1966</u>			
Intermediate Altitude Abort	Little Joe II (L/V #7)	L: 1/20/66 D: 1/20/66	Apollo LES Development: Last of unmanned ballistic flights; testing Apollo spacecraft atmospheric flight abort capabilities. (WSMR)
ESSA I	Delta (DSV-3C)	L: 2/3/66	Meteorology: Initiated the Tiros Operational Satellite (TOS) system, designated Environmental Survey Satel- lite (ESSA) No. 1. (TV sensor system.) Turned off 5/8/67. (Reimbursable)
Reentry V(E)	Scout	L: 2/9/66 D: 2/9/66	Reentry Heating Test: Evaluation of the char integrity of a low density phenolic-nylon ablator at 27,000 fps. (WI)
Apollo Saturn	Saturn IB (SA-201)	L: 2/26/66 D: 2/26/66	Launch Vehicle Development: Unmanned, suborbital; demon- strated the compatibility and structural integrity of the spacecraft/launch ve- hicle configuration; evalu- ated heatshield performance at high heating rate; com- mand module recovered.
ESSA II	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 2/28/66	Operational Meteorological Satellite: Advanced version of cartwheel configuration. Permits local readout of daylight cloud cover by APT TV system. Polar Sun- synchronous orbit. (Reimbursable.)

-more-

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Gemini VIII	Titan II	L: 3/16/66 D: 3/17/66	Manned: Neil A. Armstrong and David R. Scott; 7 revolutions; 10 hours 42 minutes. First dual launch and docking with Agena. Mission curtailed by short circuit in Orbital Attitude Maneuvering System (OAMS) depleting fuel through thruster #8. First Pacific landing (in preplanned emergency landing area.) Target vehicle exercised through 8-day active life; was available for passive rendezvous.
	Atlas Agena (Target Vehicle)	L: 3/16/66 D: 9/15/67	
Centaur Test VII (AC-8)	Atlas Centaur	L: 4/8/66 D: 5/5/66	Vehicle Development: Seventh Atlas Centaur development flight. Major objective: simulate lunar transfer trajectory using parking orbit, "two burn" indirect ascent. Nominal second burn not achieved. Payload: Surveyor mass model.
OA0 I	Atlas Agena	L: 4/8/66	Astronomy: Capable of accurate long duration pointing for ultraviolet, X-ray and gamma ray observations and mapping anywhere in celestial sphere. Spacecraft lost after 2 days due to spacecraft systems anomalies.
Nimbus II	Thor Agena B	L: 5/15/66	Meteorology: R&D similar to Earth-oriented Nimbus I with AVCS, APT and HRIR. Added: Medium Resolution IR Radiometer (MRIR) for Earth heat balance HRIR, readout by APT and orbit data shown on APT. Completed over 2 1/2 years operation with three-axis stabilization. Spacecraft ceased to operate 1/17/69. (WTR)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Gemini IX	Atlas Agena	L: 5/17/66 D: 5/17/66	Manned Flight Development: Rendezvous and docking development and to evaluate docked vehicle maneuvering capability and EVA. Target vehicle failed to orbit due to Atlas malfunction; Gemini 9 spacecraft not launched.
Explorer XXXII	Delta (DSV-3C-1A)	L: 5/25/66	Aeronomy: Similar to Explorer XVII but with solar cells for extended life. Apogee higher than planned 650 NM but sensors operated to low levels revealing He and H ion distribution in lower exosphere. Last transmission 3/31/67.
Surveyor I	Atlas Centaur (AC-10)	L: 5/30/66 D: 6/2/66	Lunar Exploration: Achieved soft lunar landing on first engineering test flight (with closed loop guidance) at 2:17 EDT at 2.4 degrees S., 43.43 degrees W. (Ocean of Storms). Selenological data obtained on morphology and lunar origin; bearing strength at Surveyor I site and footpad scale about 5 psi; surface material small cohesive particles with rocks up to 3 feet in size; no loose dust. 10,338 pictures taken during first lunar day, 899 during second (total, 11,237) lost contact 1/7/67.
Gemini IX-A	Titan II	L: 6/3/66 D: 6/6/66	Manned: Thomas P. Stafford and Eugene A. Cernan; 44 revolutions, 72 hours 21 minutes. Unable to dock with ATDA (backup for Gemini Target Vehicle) when shroud failed to clear docking adapter. 2 hours 7 minutes of EVA accomplished; use of Astronaut Maneuvering Unit prevented by difficulty of donning unit and fogging of spacesuit faceplate.
	Atlas Agena (Target Vehicle)	L: 6/1/66 D: 6/11/66	

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
OGO III	Atlas Agena B	L: 6/7/66	Interdisciplinary Studies: First fully successful OGO; first three-axis stabilization in highly elliptical Earth orbit (viewing Earth, space, Sun and orbital plane). Planned apogee reduced to assure Earth tracking throughout orbit. Essentially same experiment as OGO-I.
Pageos I	Thor Agena	L: 6/24/66	Geodesy: Established worldwide triangulation network by optical sighting of Echo I type sphere. (100-foot diameter. (WTR)
Explorer XXXIII (IMP-D)	Thor Delta	L: 7/1/66	Particles and Fields: Planned anchored lunar orbit not obtained. Excess energy orbit produced by launch vehicle precluded lunar capture; consequently, spacecraft was placed in highly elliptical orbit about the Earth.
Apollo Saturn	Saturn IB (SA-203)	L: 7/5/66 D: 7/5/66	Launch Vehicle Development: Liquid hydrogen evaluation flight of the S-IVB stage vent and restart capability. Also test of S-IVB/IU separation and cryogenic storage at zero G. Flight terminated during liquid hydrogen pressure and structural test.
Gemini X	Titan II	L: 7/18/66 D: 7/21/66	Manned: John W. Young and Michael Collins; 43 revolutions, 70 hours 47 minutes.
	Atlas Agena (Target Vehicle)	L: 7/18/66 D: 12/29/66	First dual rendezvous (with GTV 10 then with GTV 8); first docked vehicle maneuvers; three hatch openings: standup EVA(87 min.), terminated due to fumes; umbilical EVA(27 min.), terminated to conserve maneuvering propellant on spacecraft; equipment jettisoned before re-entry. Micrometeoroid experiment retrieved from GTV 8.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Lunar Orbiter I	Atlas Agena	L: 8/10/66 D: 10/29/66	Lunar Photography: Total of 207 sets(frames) of medium and high resolution pictures taken; 38 from initial 169 from low orbit. Areas covered: 9 primary and 7 potential Apollo landing sites (including Surveyor I site), 11 backside and 2 Earth-Moon. Medium resolution pictures good, high resolution smeared. Readout completed 9/13/66, intentionally impacted to avoid interference with second mission.
Pioneer VII	Delta	L: 8/17/66	Particles and Fields: Continued program of measurements over the solar cycle at widely separated points in interplanetary space; about 1.125 AU aphelion. Four of 6 experiments on.
Apollo Saturn	Saturn IB (AS-202)	L: 8/25/66 D: 8/25/66	Apollo Launch Vehicle and Spacecraft Development: Unmanned, suborbital. Continued test of CSM subsystems and space vehicle structural integrity and compatibility. 1 hour 23 minute flight evaluated heatshield performance at high heat load; CM 011 recovered near Wake Island.
Gemini XI	Titan II	L: 9/12/66 D: 9/15/66	Manned: Charles Conrad, Jr. and Richard F. Gordon, Jr.; 44 rev., 71 hours 17 min.
	Atlas Agena (Target Vehicle)	L: 9/12/66 D: 12/30/66	Rendezvous and docking achieved in 1 hour 34 min. within first spacecraft revolution. 2 hours 41 min. EVA by Gordon; umbilical EVA 44 min. Tethered spacecraft experiment successful, computer controlled reentry.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Surveyor II	Atlas Centaur	L: 9/20/66 D: 9/23/66	Lunar Exploration: During midcourse maneuver, one of the spacecraft's three engines did not ignite causing incorrectable tumbling. Contact lost 5 1/2 hours prior to predicted impact time. Target Site: Sinus Medii.
ESSA III	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 10/2/66	Meteorology: First Advanced Vidicon Camera System (AVCS) in Tiros/TOS series; also carried IR Earth heat balance sensor. Advanced cartwheel design, placed in near polar Sun-synchronous orbit. First Delta vehicle launch from WTR. (Reimbursable)
Centaur Test VIII	Atlas Centaur	L: 10/26/66 D: 11/6/66	Vehicle Development: Second two-burn test for parking orbit, indirect ascent capability; eighth and final Centaur development test planned. Surveyor mass model injected into simulated lunar transfer orbit.
Intelsat II	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 10/26/66	Communications: Second Comsat Corp. commercial satellite, NASA providing reimbursable launch support. Apogee motor nozzle blown off shortly after motor ignited. Planned geostationary orbit not achieved. Spacecraft orbit allowed about 8 hours of use per day. Last transmission 10/31/66.
Lunar Orbiter II	Atlas Agena	L: 11/6/66 D: 10/11/67	Lunar Photography: Spacecraft completed taking 211 frames (422 medium and high resolution pictures) 11/26/66. Spacecraft responded to over 2870 commands and performed over 280 maneuvers. Readout was completed 12/6/66.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Gemini XII	Titan II	L: 11/11/66 D: 11/15/66	Manned: James A. Lovell, Jr. and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr.; 59 revolutions; 94 hours 34 minutes. Final mission of Gemini series emphasized evaluation of EVA (Aldrin: 5 hours 30 min.) tasks workload including two "standups" totaling 208 min. and 122 min. of umbilical EVA. Also 14 scientific experiments performed and solar eclipse pictures taken. The target vehicle's primary propulsion not usable for high elliptical orbit maneuver.
	Atlas Agena (Target Vehicle)	L: 11/11/66 D: 12/23/66	
ATS I	Atlas Agena	L: 12/7/66	Applications and Technology: Synchronous, circular equatorial orbit over 151 degrees W. longitude (near Hawaii). The Spin Scan Cloud Camera returned the first photo covering nearly the entire disc of the Earth 12/9/66. Communications, spacecraft technology and science experiments included in payload.
Biosatellite I	Delta (DSV-3G)	L: 12/14/66 D: 2/15/67	Biology: Spacecraft completed 3 days of operation with good environmental control and attitude control. All biological experiment events occurred. The radiation source functioned as planned. Retrofire did not occur and recovery was not possible.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
<u>1967</u>			
Intelsat II F-2	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 1/11/67	Communications: Comsat commercial satellite; NASA providing reimbursable launch support. Capable of handling TV data transmission or up to 240 voice channels; part of capacity to be purchased by NASA for Apollo support. Placed about 164 degrees E. in the vicinity of Marshall Islands. Last transmission 1/14/67.
ESSA IV	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 1/26/67	Meteorology: Advanced version of cartwheel configuration. Nearly-polar-Sun-synchronous orbit. Good APT pictures returned 1/28/67. 1/29/67 shutter problem made one (of two redundant) APT cameras aboard inoperative. Deactivated 12/6/67. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
Lunar Orbiter III	Atlas Agena	L: 2/5/67 D: 10/9/67	Lunar Photography: 211 sets (frames) of medium and high resolution pictures taken. Last frame not taken to cut bimat early. Picture readout terminated by a transient signal which ended film movement. 72 per cent of photos readout. Readout completed for 6 primary sites, parts of 6 other sites. Partial readout returned on 31 secondary sites.
OSO III (OSO E)	Delta (DSV-3C)	L: 3/8/67	Solar Physics: Similar to OSO-I and II; carried experiments identical to OSO-C unsuccessfully launched 8/25/65 for obtaining high resolution spectral data within range of 8A-1300A.

-more-

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Intelsat II F-3	Delta	L: 3/23/67	Communications: Comsat commercial satellite similar to Intelsat II-A and II-B. Spacecraft placed about 10 degrees W. over Atlantic Ocean. (Reimbursable)
ATS II	Atlas Agena	L: 4/6/67 D: 9/2/69	Gravity Gradient Experiment: Lack of Agena second burn resulted in elliptical, not circular, orbit precluding meaningful evaluation of gravity gradient experiment and resulted in limited data from 11 other experiments; communications, meteorology, albedo, 8 environmental. Unsuccessful.
Surveyor III	Atlas Centaur	L: 4/17/67 D: 4/20/67	Lunar Exploration: Achieved soft landing 4/20/67. Closed loop radar failed during landing and spacecraft landed three times on inertial guidance before its verniers cut off. Surface Sampler experiment discovered pebbles of 6 inches and 10 psi bearing strength. The spacecraft returned 6315 pictures. Site: Oceanus Procellarum, 3.33 degrees S., 23.17 degrees W.
ESSA V (TOS-C)	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 4/20/67	Meteorology: Carried Advanced Vidicon Camera System. In Sun-synchronous orbit with 3 p.m. local equator crossing time. Officially deactivated by ESSA 2/20/70. (WTR) (Reimbursable)
San Marco II	Scout	L: 4/26/67 D: 10/14/67	Atmospheric Physics: Italian payload launched from the Platform in the Indian Ocean. Spacecraft carried drag and ionospheric experiments. (International Cooperative)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Lunar Orbiter IV	Atlas Agena	L: 5/4/67 D: 10/6/67	Lunar Photography: First photos returned 5/11/67. Problems developed with Camera Thermal Door. Read-out completed 5/27/67. High resolution photos of over 99 per cent of frontside of Moon returned; 80 per cent of backside has been photographed by Lunar Orbiter I-IV.
Ariel III (UK-E)	Scout	L: 5/5/67 D: 12/14/70	Atmospheric Physics: U.K. payload. All five experiments returned data. (International Cooperative) (WTR)
Explorer XXXIV (IMP-F)	Delta	L: 5/24/67 D: 5/3/69	Particles and Fields: Fifth IMP spacecraft. Investigating region between the magnetosheath and the shock front. Launched during Class III Bright solar flare. (WTR)
ESRO II-A	Scout	L: 5/29/67 D: 5/29/67	Solar Astronomy and Cosmic Rays: All telemetry lost 8 seconds prior to third-stage cutoff. No fourth-stage burn, satellite splashed down in South Pacific. (International Cooperative) (WTR)
Mariner V (Venus 67)	Atlas Agena	L: 6/14/67	Planetary/Interplanetary Exploration: All science and engineering subsystems nominal through encounter with Venus; data indicates Moon-like effect on solar plasma, strong H ₂ corona comparable to Earth's, 72 to 87 per cent CO ₂ atmosphere with balance probably nitrogen, no O ₂ . Closest approach: 3,946 km.
Surveyor IV	Atlas Agena (single burn)	L: 7/14/67 D: 7/17/67	Lunar Exploration: All launch vehicle and spacecraft performance nominal until last 2 seconds of 42 second retro burn when all communications were lost with spacecraft. Target site: Sinus Medii.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Explorer XXXV (IMP-E)	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 7/19/67	Particles and Fields: Lunar orbit achieved 7/22/67 (first without midcourse correction capability) permitting more detailed study of Earth's magnetosphere. No lunar magnetic field or "bow shock wave" observed.
OGO IV (OGO-D, POGO)	Thor Agena	L: 7/28/67 D: 8/16/72	Interdisciplinary studies: Similar to OGO-II, to obtain data during increased solar activity to complement near solar minimum OGO-II data. Carried 20 experiments (10 from 9 universities, one foreign; 5 GSFC; 1 JPL; 1 SAO; 2 NRL; 1 CRL) emphasizing atmospheric/ionospheric phenomena of near-Earth environment. (WTR)
Lunar Orbiter V	Atlas Agena	L: 8/1/67 D: 1/31/68	Lunar Photography: Last . launch in the series of missions to perform mapping of entire lunar surface. Specifically provided: detailed coverage of 36 scientific interest sites; 5 Apollo sites; completed high altitude far side coverage; a full view of Earth in near full phase; 100 per cent readout accomplished of all 212 frames taken; provided near-lunar micrometeoroid and radiation data.
Biosatel- lite II	Delta (DSV-3G)	L: 9/7/67 D: 9/9/67	Biology: First successful U.S. satellite exclusively for bioscience; obtained excellent data on specimens of cells, plants and low order animals; reentered one day early. Capsule recovered by aircatch.

-more-

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Surveyor V	Atlas Centaur	L: 9/8/67 D: 9/11/67	Lunar Exploration: First alpha scatter data; indicated basaltic character of area sampled in Mare Tranquillitatus, 23.19 degrees E. and 1.52 degrees N. Achieved 83 hours alpha scatter data and 18,006 photos in first lunar day. Survived first lunar night but, as expected, subsequent data obtained of lower quality.
Intelsat II F-4	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 9/28/67	Communications: Comsat commercial satellite, similar to Intelsats II-A, B and C with up to 240 voice channels; to supplement and backup B. Current orbit 63 degrees W. over Pacific Ocean. Provides test of minimum angular separation of B and D without inter-satellite interference. (Reimbursable)
OSO IV	Delta (DSV-3C)	L: 10/18/67	Solar Physics: Continuation and expansion of data obtained by OSO program on high resolution spectral data (within range of 1A-1350A) from pointed solar experiments including raster scans of solar disk. Retired 11/1/71.
RAM C-1	Scout	L: 10/19/67 D: 10/19/67	Reentry Environment: Investigation of plasma flow field for solution of associated communications problems of reentry between 25-27,000 fps using water addition techniques. Use of X-band telemetry and Plasma and ablation effects on antennas also evaluated. About 25,000 fps reentry achieved. (WI)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
ATS III	Atlas Agena	L: 11/5/67	Applications and Technology: Nine experiments involving communications, meteorology, Earth photography in color, navigation, stabilization and pointing, degradation of surfaces in space and ionosphere.
Surveyor VI	Atlas Centaur	L: 11/7/67 D: 11/10/67	Lunar Exploration: Sinus Medii, 0.25 degrees N, 1.3 degrees W; 30,065 TV pictures, 27 hours on-surface alpha scatter analytical time obtained. First liftoff from lunar surface: moved 10 feet to a new location. Sixth in a series of seven Surveyor flights intended to perfect the technology of soft landing on the Moon and provide basic scientific and engineering data in support of Apollo.
Apollo IV (AS-501/CSM-017/LTA-10R)	Saturn V	L: 11/9/67 D: 11/9/67	Launch Vehicle and Spacecraft Development: First launch of Saturn V vehicle (8 1/2 hour mission) to demonstrate launch vehicle capability and spacecraft development. CSM-017 tested Apollo heat shield and simulation of new hatch at lunar reentry velocity; recovered near Hawaii. First launch from Complex 39. Two orbits of 88.3 minutes, then boosted to 1722 km apogee.
ESSA VI (TOS-D)	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 11/10/67	Meteorology: Carried two TV systems used for the APT ground stations. Sun-synchronous orbit. Spacecraft and launch costs funded by ESSA. (Reimbursable)(WTR)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Pioneer VIII (Test and Training Satellite-1)	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 12/13/67 L: 12/13/67 D: 4/28/68	Particles and Fields: Continued program of measurements over solar cycle at widely separated points in interplanetary space about 1.09 AU Aphelion. Six of 6 experiments functioned. (TTS-1 -- a "piggyback" secondary objective payload for the checkout, training and development of MSFN stations and techniques.
<u>1968</u>			
Surveyor VII	Atlas Centaur	L: 1/7/68 D: 1/10/68	Lunar Exploration: Last Surveyor, emphasized scientific objectives, landed on Tycho ejecta blanket 40.89 degrees S., 11.44 degrees W.; first combination of the three major experiments: TV (2,274 on first day), alpha scatter (43 hours on surface analytical time) and surface sampler.
Explorer XXXVI GEOS II	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 1/11/68	Geodesy: Nearly identical to GEOS-A with C-band transponder and reflector and CW laser detector added. Continued support of the National Geodetic Satellite Program objectives. (WTR)
Apollo V (AS-204/LM) (ascent) (descent)	Saturn IB	L: 1/22/68 D: 1/24/68 D: 2/12/68	Lunar Module (LM) Spacecraft Development: First flight test of Apollo LM verified ascent and descent stages propulsion systems, including restart and throttle operations. Also evaluated LM staging and S-IVB/IU orbital performance.

-more-

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
OGO V	Atlas Agena D (SLV-3A)	L: 3/4/68	Interdisciplinary Studies: Three-axis stabilized in highly elliptical Earth orbit. Countries providing experiments include England, France and The Netherlands. First satellite spark-chamber experiment. First detection of electric fields in Earth's bow shock. Retired 7/14/72.
Explorer XXXVII (Solar Explorer-B)	Scout	L: 3/5/68	Second joint NRL-NASA Spacecraft: Monitored Sun's energetic X-ray emissions intensity and time histories and provided real time solar data through COSPAR to scientific community. Six of 8 experiments functioned. Last transmission 3/16/70. (WI)
Apollo VI (AS-502/ CSM-020/ LTA-2R)	Saturn V	L: 4/4/68 D: 4/4/68	Launch Vehicle Development: Anomalies experienced with J-2 engine Augmented Spark Ignitors on second and third stages. S-IVB restart not accomplished. F-1 engines on first stage synchronized creating longitudinal vibration of unacceptable amount. Spacecraft performance nominal.
Reentry VI	Scout	L: 4/27/68 D: 4/27/68	Reentry Heating Test: Designed to support the advancement of atmospheric entry technology. Spacecraft performance nominal. (WI)
International Radiation Investigation Satellite I (ESRO IIB)	Scout	L: 5/17/68 D: 5/8/71	Radiation: The scientific objective resulted in measuring radiation from the Sun and cosmic rays, including X-rays, HE, II line, Lyman Alpha, trapped radiation, solar and Van Allen belt protons, cosmic ray protons, Alpha particles and high energy electrons. (WTR) (International Cooperative)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Nimbus B	Thorad Agena D	L: 5/18/68 D: 5/18/68	Meteorology: Carried two experiments flown on Nimbus II and five new ones plus RTG (SNAP-19) experiment. Planned 1,111-km Sun-synchronous polar orbit. Launch vehicle destroyed by range safety after 2 minutes. (WTR)
Explorer XXXVIII	Delta	L: 7/4/68	Radio Astronomy: Four antennas were deployed 10/8/68 to their full and final length 750 feet (1500 feet tip-to-tip). The damper boom was also extended to its full length of 315 feet (630 feet tip-to-tip). Two of 2 experiments function. (WTR)
Explorer XXXIX (Air Density) Explorer XL (Injun V)	Scout	L: 8/8/68 L: 8/8/68	Interdisciplinary project to continue detailed scientific study of density and radiation characteristics of Earth's upper atmosphere at a time of high solar activity. Four of 4 experiments functioned. (WTR)
ATS IV	Atlas Centaur	L: 8/10/68 D: 10/17/68	Applications and Technology: performed communication, meteorological, technology and science experiments. Gravity gradient experiment could not be conducted because spacecraft did not separate from Centaur.
ESSA VII (TOS-E)	Delta	L: 8/16/68	Meteorology: TOS-E, an AVCS-type spacecraft, in a Sun-synchronous orbit having a local equator crossing time between 2:35 p.m and 2:55 p.m. so that daily AVCS pictures of the entire globe can be obtained. One AVCS operated. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
RAM C-II	Scout	L: 8/22/68 D: 8/22/68	To measure electron and ion concentrations in the flow field at discrete spacecraft locations during reentry (WI).

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Intelsat III F-1	Delta	L: 9/19/68 D: 9/19/68	Communications: Third generation Comsat commercial satellite. Improved long-tank Thor Delta destroyed itself 1 minute 8 seconds into the mission. Control system failure(Reimbursable).
Aurorae (ESRO-I)	Scout	L: 10/3/68 D: 6/26/70	Carried 8 experiments designed to perform an integrated study of the high latitude ionosphere. (WTR) (International Cooperative)
Apollo 7 (AS-205/ CSM-101)	Saturn IB	L: 10/11/68 D: 10/22/68	Manned, CSM Operations: Walter M. Schirra, Donn F. Eisele and Walter Cunningham. Eight successful Service Propulsion firings; 7 live TV sessions with crew returned. Rendezvous with S-IVB stage to 70 feet performed. Astronauts developed colds in orbit. Duration: 260 hours 8 minutes.
Pioneer IX (Test and Training Satellite)	Delta (DSV-3E)	L: 11/8/68	To collect scientific data on the electromagnetic and plasma properties of the interplanetary medium for a period covering 6 or more passages of solar activity centers. Six of 6 experiments functioned (TETRS-2, a piggyback secondary objective payload for the check-out, training and development of MSFN stations and techniques.)
HEOS-A	Delta	L: 12/5/68 D: 10/28/75	First NASA/ESRO reimbursable mission. Scientific satellite for the investigation of interplanetary magnetic fields and the study of solar and cosmic ray particles. Eight of 8 experiments operated. (Reimbursable)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
OA0 II (A2)	Atlas Centaur	L: 12/7/68	Astronomy: Heaviest, most complex U.S. scientific spacecraft built to date. Astronomy investigations by experiments developed by Univ. of Wisconsin and Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. Observational objectives include celestial objects in the ultraviolet region of the electromagnetic spectrum. Three of the 4 Smithsonian instruments functioned, but this instrument was placed on standby in April 1970 to concentrate on the Wis. instrument. Six of the 7 Wis. instruments functioned.
ESSA VIII (TOS-F)	Delta	L: 12/15/68	Meteorology: Carried two APT camera systems to obtain daily cloud photos all over the globe. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
Intelsat III F-2	Delta	L: 12/18/68	Communications: Comsat commercial satellite for commercial service between U.S. and Puerto Rico. (Reimbursable)
Apollo 8 (AS-503/ CSM-103)	Saturn V	L: 12/21/68 D: 12/27/68	First Manned Saturn V Flight: Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, Jr. and William A. Anders, demonstrated crew, space vehicle and mission support facilities performance during a manned lunar orbital mission; 147 hours duration. Mission accomplished 10 lunar orbits returning good lunar photography.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
<u>1969</u>			
OSO V	Delta	L: 1/22/69	Solar Physics: Primary objective to obtain high spectral resolution data (within the 1A-1250A range) from onboard solar experiments pointed toward the Sun.
International Satellite for Ionospheric Studies (ISIS-A)	Delta	L: 1/30/69	Ionospheric Studies: Third mission in a series of five missions in the cooperative U.S.- Canadian space program. (WTR)
Intelsat III F-3	Delta	L: 2/5/69	Communications: 1200 two-way circuits for voice, TV and other commercial services; orbit 62 degrees E. longitude, over Indian Ocean. (Reimbursable)
Mariner VI	Atlas Centaur	L: 2/25/69 D: 5/11/71	Planetary/Interplanetary Exploration: Midcourse correction successfully executed to achieve a Mars flyby within 2,000 miles 7/31/69. Designed to perform investigations of atmospheric structures and compositions and to return TV photos of surface topography.
ESSA IX (TOS-G)	Delta	L: 2/26/69	Meteorology: Ninth and last mission of TOS series. (Reimbursable)
Apollo 9 (AS-504/CSM-104/LM-3)	Saturn V	L: 3/3/69 D: 3/13/69	First manned flight of all manned lunar hardware in Earth orbit: James McDivitt, David Scott and Russell Schweickart: First manned flight of LM. Successful LM active rendezvous. EVA by Schweickart for 67 minutes. Atlantic recovery postponed one orbit due to weather; 241 hours 1 minute duration. EVA by Scott, 61 minutes.

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Mariner VII	Atlas Centaur	L: 3/27/69 D: 12/30/70	Planetary/Interplanetary Exploration: Spacecraft identical to Mariner VI. Midcourse correction successful for 3,518 km flyby. Flyby: 8/5/69.
Nimbus III	Thorad Agena	L: 4/14/69 D: 12/29/71	Meteorology: Carried experiments identical to those carried by Nimbus B. IRIS instrument failed after meeting objectives. (WTR)
Apollo 10 (AS-505/ CSM-106/ LM-4)	Saturn V	L: 5/18/69 D: 5/26/69	Manned lunar mission development flight to evaluate LM performance in the cis-lunar and lunar environment. Eugene A. Cernan, John W. Young and Thomas P. Stafford. Major activities: descent of LM to within 50,000 feet of lunar surface and 19 color TV transmissions. Pacific splashdown; 192 hours 3 minutes duration.
Intelsat III F-4	Thor Delta	L: 5/22/69	Global telecommunications satellite. 174 degrees E. longitude; over Pacific Ocean. (Comsat Reimbursable)
OGO VI	Thorad Agena D	L: 6/5/69	Interdisciplinary Studies: Observatory appendage deployment, Sun acquisition and Earth acquisition were completed successfully. Three-axis stabilization was achieved. Two 30-foot antennas deployed. (WTR)
Explorer XLI (IMP-G)	Thor Delta	L: 6/21/69 D: 12/23/72	Particles and Fields: Continued study of the environment within and beyond the Earth's magnetosphere during period of high solar activity. (WTR)

-more-

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Biosat- tellite III (BIOS-D)	Delta (DSV-3N)	L: 6/29/69 D: 7/7/69	Biology: Spacecraft in orbit 8 1/2 days with all life support parameters controlled within specification before deteriorating physiological condition of monkey required recovery of capsule. The animal, when given intensive care in the laboratory, responded initially. However, it expired suddenly about 8 hours later. An autopsy showed death due to heart failure brought about by problems associated with weightlessness and a lower than normal body temperature. Mission judged unsuccessful.
Apollo 11 (AS-506/ CSM-107/ LM-5)	Saturn V	L: 7/16/69 D: 7/24/69	First manned lunar mission: Limited selenological inspection, photography, survey, evaluation and sampling of the lunar soil. Assessed the capability and limitations of an astronaut and his equipment in the lunar environment. Astronauts: Neil A. Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr. Touchdown on lunar surface was July 20. Pacific splashdown 7/24/69, 12:51 p.m. EDT.; 195 hours 18 min. duration. Returned 44 lb. lunar material.
Intelsat III F-5	Delta	L: 7/26/69	Global telecommunications: To form part of a global communication, commercial satellite system. Spacecraft did not achieve desired orbit due to third stage failure. (Comsat Reimbursable)
OSO VI	Delta	L: 8/9/69	Solar Physics: Primary objective to obtain high spectral resolution data (within the 10 to 20 Kev and 1A to 1300 A range) from onboard solar experiments pointed toward the Sun.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
ATS V	Atlas Centaur	L: 8/12/69	Applications and Technology: To conduct a carefully instrumented gravity gradient orientation experiment directed toward providing the basic design information for the stabilization and control of long-lived spacecraft in synchronous orbit. Mission unsuccessful due to inability to perform primary objectives of the gravity gradient experiment.
Pioneer E	Delta	L: 8/27/69 D: 8/27/69	To obtain polar plasma, magnetic field and cosmic ray measurements near the orbital path of the Earth but outside the Earth's region of influence. This was the fifth and last launch of early Pioneer series. Launch vehicle destroyed by Range Safety Officer after 8 min. 2 sec.
Boreas (ESRO-IB)	Scout	L: 10/1/69 D: 11/23/69	Second satellite of the ESRO-I Project. Satellites designed to study ionospheric and auroral phenomena particularly over the northern polar regions in darkness in the winter. Carried 8 experiments. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
German Research Satellite-A (AZUR)	Scout	L: 11/8/69	Particles and Fields: Study of the inner Van Allen belt, the auroral zones of the Northern Hemisphere and the spectral variations of solar particles versus time during solar flares. (International Cooperative) (WTR)

-more-

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Apollo 12 (AS-507/ CSM-108/ LM-6)	Saturn V	L: 11/14/69 D: 11/24/69	Second manned lunar landing mission: Demonstrated point landing capability, sampled more area, deployed ALSEP, investigated the Surveyor III spacecraft and obtained photographs of candidate exploration sites. Astronauts: Charles Conrad, Jr., Richard F. Gordon, Jr. and Alan Bean. Touchdown on lunar surface 11/19/69. Total EVA time 15 hours 32 minutes. Duration: 244 hours 36 minutes; returned 75 lb. lunar material.
Skynet A	Delta	L: 11/22/69	Communications: Equatorial synchronous satellite located over Indian Ocean. (International Reimbursable)
<u>1970</u>			
Intelsat III F-6	Delta	L: 1/14/70	Global telecommunications: To form part of a global communication, commercial satellite system. (Reimbursable)
ITOS I (Tiros-M)	Delta	L: 1/23/70	Meteorology: Second generation meteorology satellite carried TV, APT and scanning radiometers for global cloud data for remote and local readout both day and night. First launch of the Delta with 6 solid strap-ons. (OSCAR ham radio satellite launched from the Delta in orbit.) Deactivated by NOAA 6/17/71.
SERT II	Thor Agena	L: 2/4/70	Ion Engine Test: Demonstrate the capability of an electric ion thruster system to operate 6 months in space. Mission unsuccessful because it operated short of its full duration due to electrical shortage in high voltage system. (WTR)

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
NATOSAT I (NATO-A)	Delta	L: 3/20/70	Communications: To place a military communications satellite into a stationary equatorial orbit. (International Reimbursable)
Nimbus IV	Thor Agena	L: 4/8/70	Meteorology: Fifth in a series of 7 advanced research and development weather satellites. Seven of 9 experiments were operational.
Apollo 13 (AS-508/ CSM-109/ LM-7)	Saturn V	L: 4/11/70 D: 4/17/70	Third manned lunar landing attempt aborted after 56 hours GET due to loss of pressure in liquid oxygen in Service Module and the failure of fuel cells 1 and 3. Astronauts: James A. Lovell, Jr., Fred W. Haise, Jr. and John L. Swigert, Jr. Total flight time was 142 hours 55 minutes. Splashdown in Pacific Ocean.
Intelsat III F-7	Delta	L: 4/22/70	Global Telecommunications: To form part of a global communications, commercial satellite system. (Comsat Reimbursable)
Intelsat III F-8	Delta	L: 7/23/70	Global Telecommunications: To form part of a global communications, commercial satellite system. Last launch for Intelsat III series. Did not orbit. (Comsat Reimbursable)
Skynet 2	Delta	L: 8/19/70	U.K. Communications Satellite. Vehicle failed. (Reimbursable)
RAM C-3	Scout	L: 9/30/70	Compare the effectiveness of a liquid electrophilic (Freon) with water in alleviating radio blackout during a 25,000 fps reentry.

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
OFO 1 (RMS)	Scout	L: 11/9/70 D: 5/9/71 L: 11/9/70 D: 2/7/71	Obtain direct measurements of the (vestibular nerve) activity changes and study the adaptation of the otolith system (in two bull frogs) under conditions of weightlessness and acceleration. Vehicle also carried secondary payload: Radiation/Meteoroid Satellite(RMS); RMS remained attached to Scout fourth stage.
OAO B	Atlas Centaur	L: 11/30/70 D: 11/30/70	To obtain moderate resolution spectrophotometric data in ultraviolet bands between 1100 and 4000A; to investigate photometry of peculiar stars, the law of interstellar reddening, magnitude and intensity of Lyman-alpha red shift for nearby galaxies, spectra of emission and reflection nebulae. Nose fairing separation system failed to separate at proper time.(Vehicle failure)
ITOS A (NOAA-1)	Delta	L: 12/11/70	To conduct in-orbit engineering evaluation so that the daytime and nighttime cloud-cover observations can be obtained regularly and dependably in both direct readout and stored modes of operation. A Cylindrical Electrostatic Probe Experiment(CEPE) was carried piggyback, permanently attached to the Delta second stage. Deactivated by NOAA 8/19/71. (Reimbursable)
Explorer 42 (SAS-A)	Scout	L: 12/12/70	To develop a catalog of celestial X-ray sources by systematic scanning of the celestial sphere in the energy range 2-20 Kev. First orbiting X-ray satellite. (SM)

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
<u>1971</u>			
Intelsat IV F-2	Atlas Centaur	L: 1/25/71	Global Telecommunications: To form part of a global communications commercial satellite system. First launch of the Intelsat IV series. (Comsat Reimbursable)
Apollo 14 (AS-509/ CSM-110/ LM-8)	Saturn V	L: 1/31/71 D: 2/9/71	Third manned lunar landing: Astronauts: Alan B. Shepard, Stuart A. Roosa and Edgar D. Mitchell. Total flight time 216 hours 42 minutes. Splash- down in Pacific Ocean 2/9/71. Returned 98 lb. lunar material.
NATOSAT 2 (NATO-B)	Delta	L: 2/2/71	Communications: To place a military communications satellite into a stationary equatorial orbit. (NATO Reimbursable)
Explorer 43 (IMP-I)	Delta	L: 3/13/71 D: 10/2/74	Extend knowledge of solar- lunar-terrestrial relation- ships by conducting a con- tinuing study of the radia- tion environment of the interplanetary magnetic field and its dynamic rela- tionships with solar particles.
ISIS 2	Delta	L: 3/31/71	To study electron production and loss and large scale transport of ionization in the ionosphere. (Canadian International Cooperative) (WTR)
San Marco 3	Scout	L: 4/24/71 D: 11/29/71	To investigate and define the equatorial neutral par- ticle atmosphere in terms of density, composition and temperature behavior and variations resulting from solar and geomagnetic acti- vities. Vehicle provided by NASA on non-reimbursable basis. (Italian) (SM)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Mariner Mars 71			To study the dynamic characteristics of the planet Mars from orbit for a minimum period of 90 days also to map 70 per cent of the planet.
Mariner 8	Atlas Centaur	L: 5/8/71 D: 5/8/71	Mariner 8 failed because of vehicle malfunction. Mariner 9 entered Mars orbit 11/13/71. It responded to 37,764 commands and transmitted 6,876 pictures of the Mars surface. All scientific instruments operated successfully. Mariner 9 terminated 6:31 p.m. EDT 10/27/72.
Mariner 9	Atlas Centaur	L: 5/30/71	
Planetary Atmosphere Experiment Test	Scout	L: 6/20/71	Demonstrate the ability to determine the structure and comparison of the atmosphere through onboard instrumentation from a probe vehicle entering the atmosphere at high speed (25,000 fps). (WI)
Explorer 44 (SOLRAD 10) (NRL)	Scout	L: 7/8/71	To monitor the Sun's X-ray and ultraviolet emissions in order to better understand the solar physical processes and to improve the prediction techniques of solar activity and ionospheric disturbances. Vehicle provided by NASA on non-reimbursable basis. (WI)
Apollo 15 (AS-510/CSM-112/LM-10)	Saturn V	L: 7/26/71 D: 8/7/71	Fourth manned lunar landing and first of Apollo "J" series missions which carry Lunar Roving Vehicle. Astronauts: David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden and James B. Irwin. Total flight time 295 hours 12 minutes. Total EVA time 18 hours 46 minutes. Worden's in-flight EVA 38 minutes 12 seconds performed out-of-Earth orbit. Splashdown in Pacific about 288 nautical miles due north of Pearl Harbor. Returned 173 lb. lunar material.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Cooperative Applications Satellite (CAS-A) (EOLE 1)	Scout	L: 8/16/71	Data Collection: Cooperation with France in Space Meteorology Project using instrumented balloons and an Earth orbiting satellite to obtain in-situ speed and direction of winds (air masses) at various altitudes. (WI)
Barium Ion Cloud (GRS-B)	Scout	L: 9/20/71	Joint NASA/German effort to study the broad features of electric and magnetic fields in the outer radiation belt by optical investigation of the behavior of a barium ion cloud released at several Earth radii altitude. Vehicle provided by NASA on non-reimbursable basis. (WI)
OSO 7	Delta	L: 9/29/71 D: 7/9/74	To observe the active physical processes on the Sun by which the Sun influences the Earth and its space environment; and to advance our understanding of the Sun's constitution and behavior.
ITOS B	Delta	L: 10/21/71	To provide improved operational infrared and visual observations of Earth cloud cover for use in weather analysis and forecasting. NASA reimbursed by NOAA for both spacecraft and launch support. Mission failure due to vehicle second stage malfunction. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
Explorer 45 (SSS-A)	Scout	L: 11/15/71	Investigate the ring-current and magnetic storms; relations between auroral phenomena, magnetic storms and the acceleration of charged particles within the inner magnetosphere; and time variations of the particle population. (SM)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
UK 4 (United Kingdom)	Scout	L: 12/11/71	Investigate interactions among the plasma, charged particle streams and electromagnetic waves in the upper ionosphere. (International Cooperative) (WTR)
Intelsat IV F-3	Atlas Centaur	L: 12/19/71	Global commercial communications satellite system. (Comsat reimbursable)
<u>1972</u>			
Intelsat IV F-4	Atlas Centaur	L: 1/22/72	Global commercial communications satellite system. (Comsat reimbursable)
HEOS A-2	Delta	L: 1/31/72 D: 8/2/74	Investigation of interplanetary space and of the high altitude magnetosphere and its boundary in the region around the northern neutral point. (ESRO Reimbursable)
Pioneer 10	Atlas Centaur	L: 3/3/72	Investigation of the interplanetary medium; the nature of asteroid belt; and the exploration of Jupiter and its environment.
TD 1 (ESRO)	Thor Delta	L: 3/12/72	NASA responsible for placing satellite in an Earth orbit for ESRO. Seven scientific experiments aboard the spacecraft. (Reimbursable)
Apollo 16 (AS-511/ CSM-113/ LM-11)	Saturn V	L: 4/16/72 D: 4/27/72	Fifth manned lunar landing; second of Apollo J series carrying the LRV. Astronauts: John W. Young, Thomas K. Mattingly II and Charles M. Duke. Total flight time 265 hours 51 minutes. Total EVA time 20 hours 14 minutes. Mattingly's in-flight EVA 1 hour 24 minutes. Splashdown in Pacific. Returned 213 lbs. lunar material.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Intelsat IV F-5	Atlas Centaur	L: 6/13/72	Global commercial communications satellite system. (Comsat Reimbursable)
ERTS 1 (now Landsat)	Delta	L: 7/23/72	Acquire synoptic, multi-spectral repetitive images to investigate disciplines, i.e., agriculture, forestry, mineral and land resources, map and chart. (WTR)
Explorer 46 (MTS)	Scout	L: 8/13/72	Measure the meteoroid penetration rates in a bumper protected target and to obtain meteoroid velocity and impact flux data. (WI)
OA0 3 Copernicus	Atlas Centaur	L: 8/21/72	Obtain precise astronomical observations of celestial objects from above the Earth's atmosphere so that new and fundamental knowledge about the universe may be acquired.
Transit (INS-1)	Scout	L: 9/2/72	U.S. Navy Navigation Satellite. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
Explorer 47 (IMP-H)	Delta	L: 9/22/72	Study cislunar radiation environment over significant portion of solar cycle, interplanetary magnetic field and Earth's magnetosphere.
NOAA 2 (ITOS-D) AMSAT-OSCAR 6	Delta	L: 10/15/72	Operational meteorological satellite based on Tiros research and development experience. A small communications relay satellite (AMSAT-OSCAR-6) designed to operate in the radio amateur frequency bands carried as a piggyback. Design life of A-0-6 at least one year of successful operation in orbit. (Reimbursable)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Telesat A (ANIK)	Delta	L: 11/9/72	First of series of Canadian Domestic Communications Satellites. Designed to provide transmission of television, voice, data, etc., throughout Canada. (Reimbursable)
Explorer 48 (SAS-B)	Scout	L: 11/16/72	Perform sky survey of high energy gamma radiation from the celestial spheres, to determine the extent of primary galactic gamma radiation and to ascertain the presence of gamma ray point sources. (SM)
ESRO IV	Scout	L: 11/21/72 D: 4/15/74	Investigate and measure several phenomena in polar ionosphere. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
Apollo 17 (AS-512/ CSM-114/ LM-12)	Saturn V	L: 12/7/72 D: 12/19/72	Sixth and last manned lunar landing; third of Apollo J series carrying lunar rover. Astronauts: Eugene A. Cernan, Ronald E. Evans and Harrison H. Schmitt; spent 301 hours 52 minutes in flight. Cernan and Schmitt during the three EVAs completed a total of 22 hours 4 minutes each. Returned 243 lbs. lunar samples.
Nimbus 5	Delta	L: 12/11/72	Stabilized Earth-oriented platform for testing of advanced systems, sensing and collecting meteorological and geological data.
AEROS 2 (German)	Scout	L: 12/16/72 D: 8/22/73	Study the state and behavior of upper atmosphere and ionospheric F region, especially with regard to influence of solar ultraviolet radiation. (International Cooperative) (WTR)

-more-

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
<u>1973</u>			
Pioneer 11	Atlas Centaur	L: 4/6/73	Obtain precursory scientific information beyond the orbit of Mars with emphasis on investigation of interplanetary medium; investigation of nature of the asteroid belt; and exploration of Jupiter and its environment.
Telesat B (ANIK 2)	Delta	L: 4/20/73	Second of series of Canadian Domestic Communications Satellites. Designed to transmit TV, voice, data. (Reimbursable)
Skylab 1 (Workshop) (513/SIVB-212)	Saturn V	L: 5/14/73	Unmanned: Spacecraft comprised of Orbital Workshop, Airlock Module, Multiple Docking Adapter, Apollo Telescope Mount, Instrument Unit and Payload Shroud.
Skylab 2 (206/CSM-116)	Saturn IB	L: 5/25/73 D: 6/22/73	First Manned Skylab launch. Crew: Charles Conrad, Jr., Joseph P. Kerwin and Paul J. Weitz. Objectives: Establish Skylab Orbital Assembly in Earth orbit; conduct series of medical experiments associated with the extension of manned space flight. Recovered SL-2 from Pacific 38.5 minutes after splash-down. Mission duration: 28 days, 49 minutes 49 seconds. Data obtained on 46 of 55 experiments. Crew performed 3 EVAs totaling 5 hours 41 minutes.
Explorer 49 (Radio Astronomy Explorer-B)	Delta	L: 6/10/73	Make measurements of galactic and solar radio noise at frequencies below ionospheric cutoffs and external to terrestrial background interference by utilization of the Moon for occultation, focusing or aperture blocking for increased resolution and discrimination.

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
ITOS E (NOAA)	Delta	L: 7/16/73 D: 7/16/73	Operational meteorological satellite to obtain global cloud cover data both day and night for use in weather analysis and forecasting. NASA reimbursed by NOAA for both spacecraft and launch support. Mission failed due to vehicle second stage malfunction. (WTR)
Skylab 3 (207/CSM-117)	Saturn IB	L: 7/28/73 D: 9/25/73	Second Manned Skylab launch. Crew: Alan L. Bean, Owen K. Garriott and Jack R. Lousma. Crew performed systems and operational tests, assigned experiments and thermal shield deployment. SL-3 recovered from Pacific Ocean 43 minutes after splashdown. Mission duration: 59 days 11 hours 9 minutes 4 seconds. Crew performed 3 EVAs totaling 13 hours 44 minutes.
Intelsat IV F-7	Atlas Centaur	L: 8/23/73	Global Commercial communications satellite system. (Comsat reimbursable)
Explorer 50 (IMP-J)	Delta	L: 10/25/73	Perform detailed and near continuous studies of interplanetary environment for orbital periods comparable to several rotations of active solar regions; and to study particle and field interactions in the distant magnetotail including cross sectional mapping of the tail and neutral sheet.
Transit (NNSS/0-20)	Scout	L: 10/30/73	U.S. Navy Navigation Satellite. (Reimbursable) (WTR)

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
NOAA 3 (ITOS-F)	Delta	L: 11/6/73	Operational Meteorological Satellite to obtain global cloud cover data both day and night for use in weather analysis and forecasting. NASA reimbursed by NOAA for both spacecraft and launch support. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
Skylab 4 (208/CSM-118)	Saturn IB	L: 11/16/73 D: 2/8/74	Third Manned Skylab launch. Crew: Gerald Carr, Edward Gibson and William Pogue. Performed unmanned Saturn Workshop operations; reactivate Skylab orbital assembly in Earth orbit; obtain medical data on crew for use in extending the duration of manned space flights; performed inflight experiments. SL-4 recovered from Pacific Ocean approximately 40 minutes after splashdown. Mission duration: 84 days 1 hour 16 minutes. Crew performed 4 EVAs totaling 22 hours 21 minutes.
Explorer 51 (Atmosphere Explorer-C)	Delta	L: 12/16/73	Investigate the photochemical processes accompanying the absorption of solar ultraviolet radiation in Earth's atmosphere by making closely coordinated measurements of reacting constituents from spacecraft with onboard propulsion to permit perigee and apogee altitudes to be varied by command.
<u>1974</u>			
Skynet II-A	Delta	L: 1/18/74	United Kingdom Communications Satellite. Vehicle failed due to short circuit in the electronics package of the vehicle. (Reimbursable)

-more-

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Centaur Proof	Titan III E Centaur	L: 2/11/74 D: 2/11/74	Demonstrate the capability of the Titan III E Centaur D-IT launch vehicle, the Centaur Standard Shroud and the ability of the Integrate, Transfer Launch Facility to support operational Titan/Centaur missions. (Vehicle failure.)
San Marco 4	Scout	L: 2/18/74 D: 5/4/76	Obtain measurements of the diurnal variations of the equatorial neutral atmosphere density, composition and temperature. (International Cooperative) (SM)
UK X4	Scout	L: 3/8/74	Demonstrate an accuracy of better than 3 arc minutes using a gas jet system; to measure the performance in orbit of components of an operational infrared sensor; to check photometric calibration of the sensor to measure the density of Sun-reflecting particles near the spacecraft. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
WESTAR A (Western Union)	Delta	L: 4/13/74	Domestic communications satellite to provide transmission of communications throughout the USA. (Reimbursable)
SMS 1	Delta	L: 5/17/74	Part of a global network of geostationary environmental satellites with the objective of providing Earth imaging in the visible and IR spectrum, monitoring space environment.
ATS 6	Titan III C	L: 5/30/74	Applications Technology Satellite to provide a large antenna structure capable of providing good quality TV signal to small, inexpensive ground receivers.

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Explorer 52 (Hawkeye)	Scout	L: 6/3/74	Study the plasma properties of the magnetosphere in the vicinity of the magnetic neutral point over the Earth's north polar cap (WTR)
AEROS 2	Scout	L: 7/16/74 D: 9/25/75	Measure the main aeronomic parameters determining the state of the upper atmosphere and the solar ultraviolet radiation in the wavelength band of main absorption. (German reimbursable) (WTR)
ANS 1	Scout	L: 8/30/74 D: 6/14/77	Obtain spectral distribution and other data from celestial X-ray and ultraviolet sources; cooperative with the Netherlands. (WTR)
WESTAR 2	Delta	L: 10/10/74	Domestic communications satellite. Reimbursed and operated by Western Union.
UK 5 (AERIEL 5)	Scout	L: 10/15/74	Investigate galactic and extragalactic X-ray sources. (International Cooperative) (SM)
NOAA 4 (ITOS-G)	Delta	L: 11/15/74	Meteorological satellite: Constructed and launched by NASA. Reimbursed and operated by NOAA. INTASAT: Carried piggyback on ITOS-G to measure total electron content, ionospheric irregularities and ionospheric scintillations. Cooperative with Spain. (WTR)
INTASAT			
Intelsat IV F-8	Atlas Centaur	L: 11/21/74	Communications satellite: Reimbursed and operated by Comsat to expand the global satellite system.

-more-

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
Skynet II-B	Delta	L: 11/22/74	Communications satellite: United Kingdom reimbursable to provide X-band military communications.
Helios A	Titan III-E Centaur	L: 12/10/74	Scientific satellite to investigate the properties of and processes in inter- planetary space in the direction of and close to the Sun. Cooperative with West Germany.
Symphonie A	Delta	L: 12/17/74	Communications satellite: Joint project by France and Germany to provide communications to Europe, Africa and South America. (Reimbursable)

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
<u>1975</u>			
Landsat 2 (Formerly ERTS)	Delta	L: 1/22/75	Second Earth Resources Technology Satellite to locate, map and measure Earth resources parameters from space and demonstrate the applicability of this approach to the management of the world's resources. (WTR)
SMS 2	Delta	L: 2/6/75	Second developmental meteorological satellite to provide continuous observation of environmental phenomena and help develop an environmental network for routine observations and early warning.
Intelsat IV F-6	Atlas Centaur	L: 2/20/75	Vehicle failure - Comsat Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
GEOS 3	Delta	L: 4/9/75	Oceanographic and geodetic satellite to measure ocean topography, sea state and other features of the Earth. (WTR)
Explorer 53 (SAS-C)	Scout	L: 5/7/75	Scientific satellite to search for sources radiating in the X-ray, gamma ray, ultraviolet, and other spectral regions both inside and beyond our galaxy. (SM)
Telesat C (ANIK3)	Delta	L: 5/7/75	Canadian Domestic Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
Intelsat IV F-1	Atlas Centaur	L: 5/22/75	Comsat Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
Nimbus 6	Delta	L: 6/12/75	Meteorological Satellite - R&D of instruments for expanding capabilities for remote sensing of the atmosphere. (WTR)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
OSO 1	Delta	L: 6/21/75	Scientific satellite to study specific features of the Sun.
Apollo Soyuz Test Project	Saturn 1B	L: 7/15/75 D: 7/24/75	Apollo Soyuz Test Project (ASTP). Manned: Thomas P. Stafford, Vance D. Brand and Donald K. Slayton. Docked with Soyuz 19 on 7/17/75. Mission duration 217 hrs., 28 mins.
COS-B	Delta	L: 8/8/75	Cosmic Ray Satellite to study extraterrestrial gamma radiation. Launched for the European Space Agency. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
Viking 1	Titan III Centaur	L: 8/20/75 D: 7/20/76 (Lander)	Scientific investigation of Mars. United States' first attempt to soft land a spacecraft on another planet. Successfully soft landed on 7/20/76. First in situ analysis of surface material on another planet.
Symphonie-B	Delta	L: 8/26/75	Communications satellite. French/German cooperative. (Reimbursable)
Viking 2	Titan III Centaur	L: 9/9/75 D: 9/3/76 (Lander)	Scientific investigation of Mars. United States' second attempt to soft land on Mars. Successfully soft landed on 9/3/76. Successfully returned scientific data.
Intelsat IVA F-1	Atlas Centaur	L: 9/25/75	First in a series of improved Comsat Communications Satellites. Double the capacity of previous Intelsats. (Reimbursable)
Explorer 54 AE-D	Delta	L: 10/6/75 D: 3/12/76	Scientific satellite to investigate the chemical processes and energy transfer mechanisms which control Earth's atmosphere. (WTR)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
U. S. Navy	Scout	L: 10/12/75	Navy Transit Navigation Satellite (Reimbursable) (WTR)
GOES A (SMS-C)	Delta	L: 10/16/75	Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite. Constructed and launched by NASA. Funded and reimbursed by NOAA.
Explorer 55 (AE-E)	Delta	L: 11/20/75	Scientific satellite to investigate the chemical processes and energy transfer mechanisms which control Earth's atmosphere.
DAD-A/B	Scout	L: 12/5/75	Scientific satellite to measure global density of upper atmosphere and lower exosphere - vehicle failed. (WTR)
RCA-A	Delta	L: 12/13/75	Communications satellite. First RCA Domestic Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
<u>1976</u>			
Helios 2	Titan III Centaur	L: 1/15/76	Scientific satellite to investigate the properties in interplanetary space close to the Sun. Cooperative with Germany.
CTS	Delta	L: 1/17/76	Experimental High Powered Communications Satellite. Cooperative with Canada.
Intelsat IVA F-2	Atlas Centaur	L: 1/29/76	Comsat Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
Marisat-A	Delta	L: 2/19/76	Comsat Maritime Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
RCA-B	Delta	L: 3/26/76	Second RCA (Satcom) Domestic Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
NATO-III A	Delta	L: 4/22/76	Communications Satellite for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (Reimbursable)
LAGEOS	Delta	L: 5/4/76	To demonstrate the feasibility and utility of a ground-to-satellite laser system to contribute to the study of solid-Earth dynamics. (WTR)
Comstar-IA	Atlas Centaur	L: 5/13/76	Comsat's first Domestic Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
Air Force Test	Scout	L: 5/22/76	To evaluate certain propagation effects of disturbed plasmas on radar and communications systems. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
Marisat-B	Delta	L: 6/9/76	Comsat Maritime Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
Gravity Probe-A	Scout	L: 6/18/76	Scientific probe to test Einstein's Theory of Relativity. (WI)
Palapa-A	Delta	L: 7/8/76	Indonesian Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
Comstar-B	Atlas Centaur	L: 7/22/76	Comsat's second Domestic Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
ITOS-H	Delta	L: 7/29/76	Meteorological Satellite - redesignated NOAA-5. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
U. S. Navy TIP 3	Scout	L: 9/1/76	Transit Improvement Program (TIP). U. S. Navy Navigation Satellite. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
Marisat-C	Delta	L: 10/14/76	Comsat Maritime Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mission/Remarks</u>
OTS/ESA	Delta	L: 9/13/77	Orbital Test Satellite. ESA experimental communications satellite. Vehicle failure. (Reimbursable)
Intelsat IVA F-5	Atlas Centaur	L: 9/29/77	Comsat Communications Satellite. Vehicle failure. (Reimbursable)
ISEE-A/B	Delta	L: 10/22/77	International Sun-Earth Explorer. Joint NASA/ESA mission to study the interaction of the interplanetary medium with Earth's immediate environment - dual payload. Cooperative.
Navy Transat	Scout	L: 10/28/77	U. S. Navy Navigation Satellite. (Reimbursable) (WTR)
Meteosat (ESA)	Delta	L: 11/22/77	ESA Meteorological Satellite. Europe's contribution to the Global Atmospheric Research Program (GARP). (Reimbursable)
CS/Japan	Delta	L: 12/14/77	Communications Satellite. Launched for Japan. (Reimbursable)
<u>1978</u>			
Intelsat IVA	Atlas Centaur	L: 1/6/78	Comsat Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
IUE 1	Delta	L: 1/26/78	International Ultraviolet Explorer in cooperation with the European Space Agency and the British Science Research Council. (Reimbursable)
FLTSATCOM 1	Atlas Centaur	L: 2/9/78	Fleet communications for U.S. Navy; first in a series. (Reimbursable)
Landsat 3	Delta	L: 3/5/78	Ecological data satellite, joins Landsats 1 and 2 in cataloging Earth's resources and monitoring changing environmental conditions. (WTR)

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
<u>1977</u>			
NATO III B	Delta	L: 1/27/77	NATO Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
Palapa-B	Delta	L: 3/10/77	Indonesian Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
GEOS/ESA	Delta	L: 4/20/77	ESA Scientific Satellite to investigate waves and particles in the magnetosphere. Rated unsuccessful by NASA. (Reimbursable)
Intelsat IVA F-4	Atlas Centaur	L: 5/26/77	Comsat Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
GOES/NOAA	Delta	L: 6/16/77	Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite. Second in a series launched for NOAA. (Reimbursable)
GMS/Japan	Delta	L: 7/14/77	Geostationary Meteorological Satellite. First GMS launched for Japan. (Reimbursable)
HEAO-A	Atlas Centaur	L: 8/12/77	Scientific Satellite - High Energy Astronomy Observatory to study and map X-rays and gamma rays.
Voyager 2	Titan III Centaur	L: 8/20/77	Scientific Satellite to study Jupiter and Saturn planetary systems including their satellites and Saturn's rings.
SIRIO/Italy	Delta	L: 8/25/77	Scientific Satellite - Italian project to investigate trapped radiation flux, magnetic field intensity and variation, and the primary electron energy spectrum. (Reimbursable)
Voyager 1	Titan III Centaur	L: 9/5/77	Scientific Satellite - second Voyager launched to investigate Jupiter and Saturn Planetary Systems.

Mission	Vehicle	Date	Mission/Remarks
Intelsat IV-A F-6	Atlas Centaur	L: 3/31/78	Comsat Communications Satellite. (Reimbursable)
Japan/BSE	Delta	L: 4/7/78	Experimental broadcasting satellite for research. (Reimbursable)
HCMM	Scout	L: 4/26/78	Heat Capacity Mapping Mission to produce thermal maps of atmosphere. (WTR)
OTS	Delta	L: 5/11/78	Backup European Space Agency Orbital Test Satel- lite. (Reimbursable)
Pioneer Venus 1	Atlas Centaur	L: 5/20/78	Planetary mission to Venus, studies of solar wind.
GOES 3	Delta	L: 6/16/78	Geostationary Environmental Satellite for Earth imaging. (NOAA Reimbursable)
Seasat 1	Atlas F	L: 6/26/78	Sea satellite for global ocean monitoring. (WTR)
Comstar D-3	Atlas Centaur	L: 6/29/78	Third in a series of domestic communications satellites. (Comsat Reimbursable)
GEOS 3	Delta	L: 7/14/78	ESA spacecraft to study atmospheric radiation particles. (Reimbursable)
Pioneer Venus 2	Atlas Centaur	L: 8/8/78	Venus multiprobe mission to study planet's atmosphere.
ISEE 3	Delta	L: 8/12/78	International Sun Earth Explorer. Earth "halo" orbit.

NASA ANNIVERSARY FILLERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Over 60 billion dollars have been invested by the U.S. in civil aeronautics and space research through 1977.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The cargo compartment of NASA's Space Shuttle, reusable space transportation system of the 1980s, can accommodate up to 29,500 kilograms (64,960 lb.) of cargo space and passengers.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Two former astronauts are now United States Senators: John Glenn of Ohio and Harrison Schmitt of New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- NASA's Space Shuttle, which will be in operation in the 1980s, corresponds in size to a DC-9 commercial jetliner.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Using technology developed for the lunar landing vehicle used on the Moon, an automated guidance and control system is being applied to a coal mining machine. The machine will make coal mining safer, more productive and more economical.

HAMPTON, Va. -- Langley Research Center in Hampton, Va., is the oldest of all the NASA Centers.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Existence of the Van Allen Belts was confirmed in 1958 by Explorer I and Pioneer III.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Senator Lyndon B. Johnson was one of the sponsors of the Senate bill to create a National Aeronautics and Space Administration in April 1958.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- NASA films have won some 225 different awards and honors.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The international space program involves more than 80 nations.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- In April 1975, GEOS-3 became the first satellite to track another satellite.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Pioneer 10 launched May 1972, will be the first man-made object to escape the solar system, sometime in mid 1980s.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Gerald Carr, Dr. Edward Gibson and William Pogue have spent more time in space than any other U.S. astronauts -- 2,017 hours and 16 minutes. John Glenn has spent the least amount of time in space -- hours and 55 minutes.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- NASA tracking networks support some 60 individual flight missions a year.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. -- NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center developed a management method for Research and Development programs which is being successfully employed by the Upjohn Co. of Kalamazoo, Michigan. They report substantial person-hours and cost savings.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- NASA has successfully launched some 350 space vehicles.

-end-