

A large radio telescope dish is positioned in the foreground, angled towards the upper left. The background is a vast night sky filled with stars and the prominent, glowing band of the Milky Way galaxy stretching diagonally across the frame. In the lower right, dark silhouettes of mountains and a fence are visible under the starry sky.

Keeping Space Exciting

Nathan Price



What is Excitement?





A vibrant space scene featuring a large, dark planet with a blue and purple glow on the left. A bright, glowing star is positioned in the upper right, and a smaller, dark planet is visible in the lower right. The background is a deep blue and purple space filled with numerous small, distant stars.

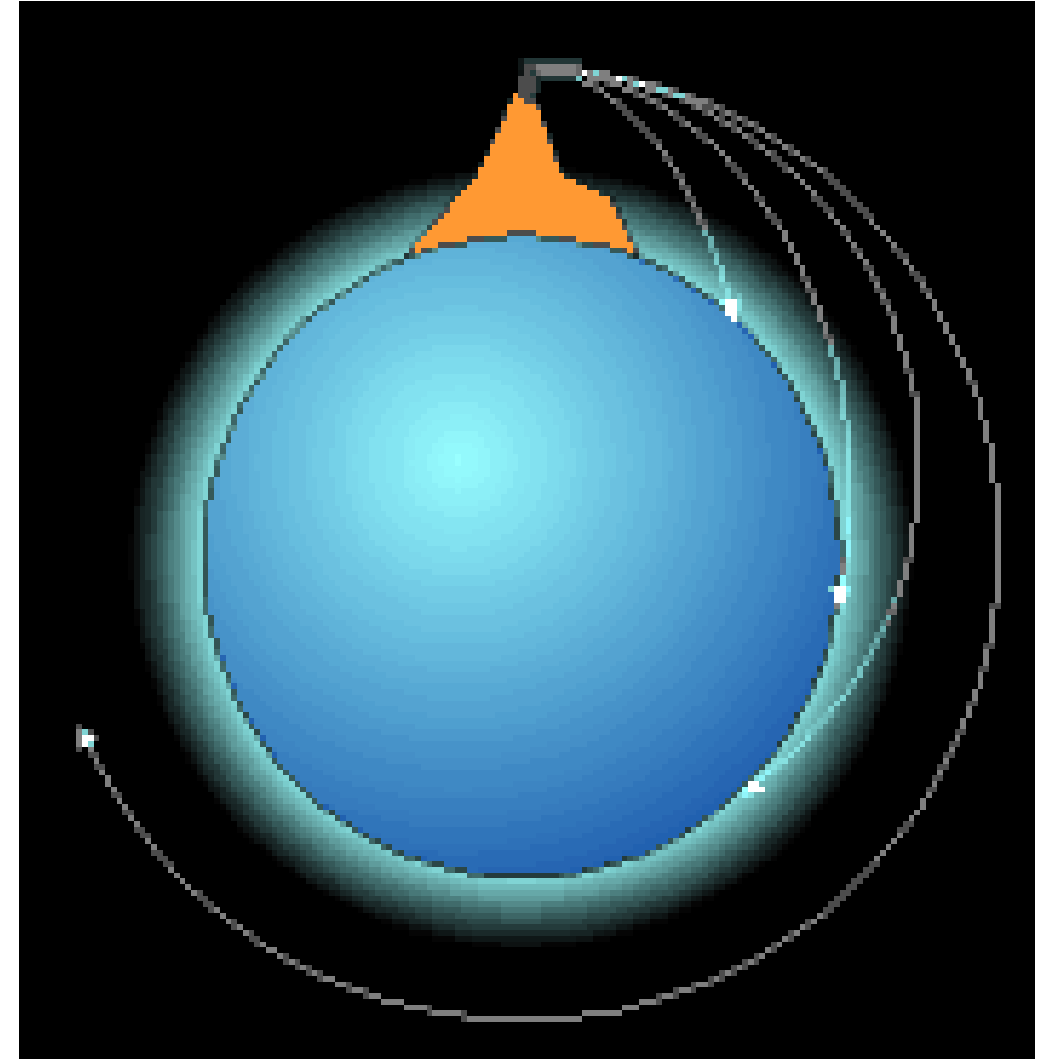
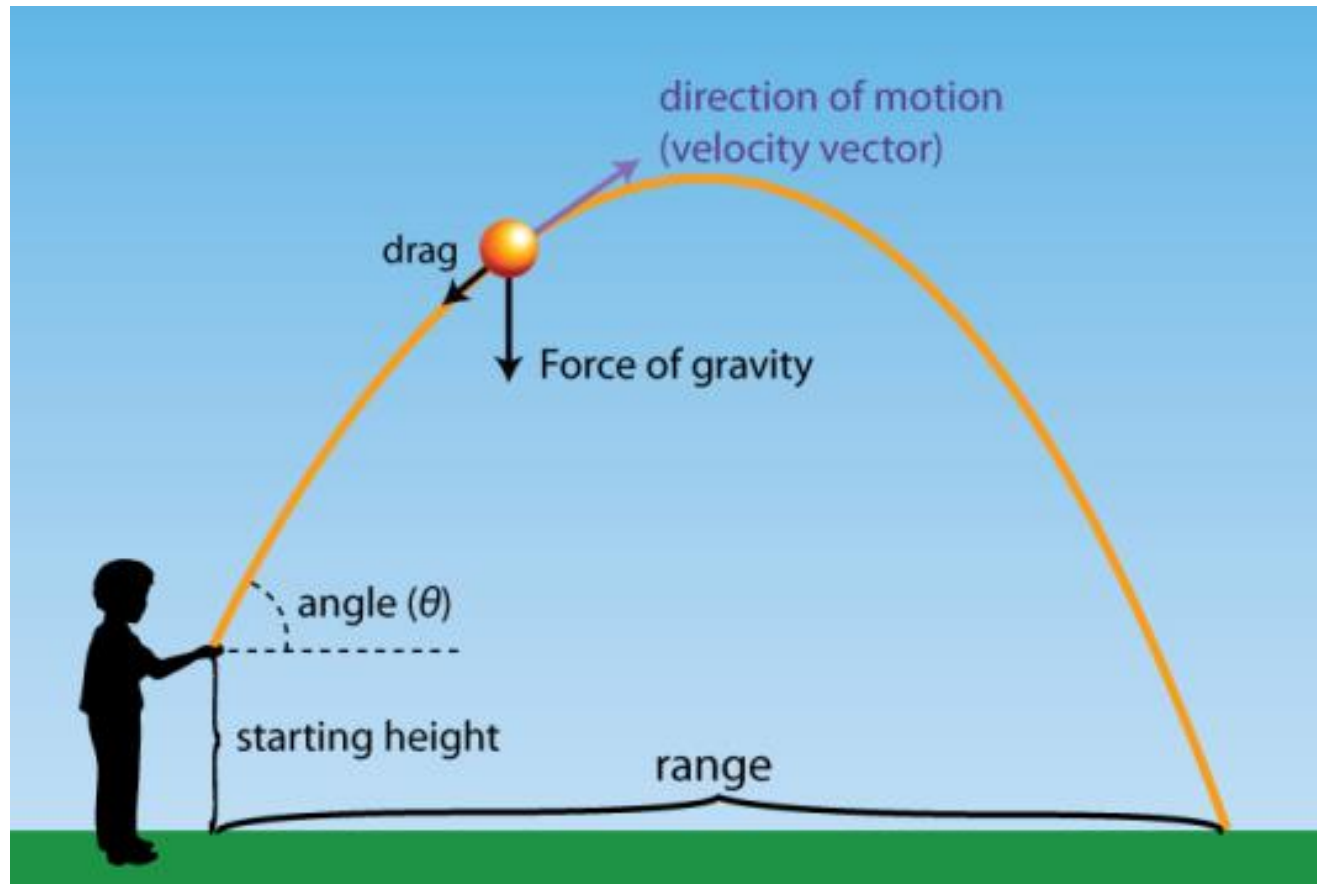
What are your most vivid, exciting
space memories?

Golden Age of Space Excitement

The Space Race

Date	Country	Achievement
1955 July 29		The United States announces their intention to launch an artificial satellite ^[1] during the International Geophysical Year (1 July 1957 to 31 December 1958).
1955 August 30		In the Soviet Union , the commission approved launching a 1 ton satellite using the R-7 ICBM . ^[1]

Orbits



1957–1959 [\[edit \]](#)

Date	Country	Achievement	Mission / Vehicle
1957 August 21		First intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM); fully operational September 1957	R-7 Semyorka
1957 October 4		First artificial satellite First man-made signals from orbit	Sputnik 1



"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

U. S. Weather Bureau Report (Open 5th Avenue):
Cloudy and cool today and tonight.
Mostly fair tomorrow.
Temp. range: 65-53. Yesterday: 62-49-2.

VOL. CVII...No. 36,414.

© 1957, by The New York Times Company.
Printed at New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1957.

34¢ beyond 10¢-rate one
from New York City

FIVE CENTS

SOVIET FIRES EARTH SATELLITE INTO SPACE; IT IS CIRCLING THE GLOBE AT 18,000 M. P. H.; SPHERE TRACKED IN 4 CROSSINGS OVER U. S.

WEATHER

Sunny and cool today.
High today 64.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

GREATER
CLEVELAND
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116TH YEAR—NO. 278

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CLEVELAND, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1957

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42 PAGES

SEVEN CENTS

SATELLITE FIRED BY RUSSIA; CIRCLING US 15 TIMES A DAY

Polish Rioters Stone Militia at Reds' H Q

Warsaw Police, Outnumbered by
Thousands of Demonstrators,
Fire Tear Gas; Center of City
Finally Cleared

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—Citizens
stoned police militiamen tonight as an angry demon-
stration erupted in front of Polish Communist party
headquarters.

The police—completely outnumbered by thousands
of demonstrators—engulfed with tear gas bombs and



U. S. Tracks It in Space Orbit 560 Miles Out

185-Pound 'Moon' Visible With
Glasses, Moscow Says in Claim-
ing IGY Victory; Launched by
Rocket; Radio Signals Heard

By HAROLD K. MILKS

MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 5 (AP)—The
Soviet Union announced today it has
the world's first artificial moon streaking around
the globe 560 miles out in space.
A multiple-stage rocket launched the earth satel-

COURSE RECORDED

Navy Picks Up Radio
Signals—4 Report
Sighting Device

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.—The Naval Research Laboratory announced early today that it had recorded four crossings of the Soviet earth satellite over the United States.

It said that one had passed near Washington. Two crossings were farther to the west. The location of the fourth was not made available immediately. It added that tracking would be continued in an attempt to pin down the orbit sufficiently to obtain scientific information of the type sought in the International Geophysical Year.

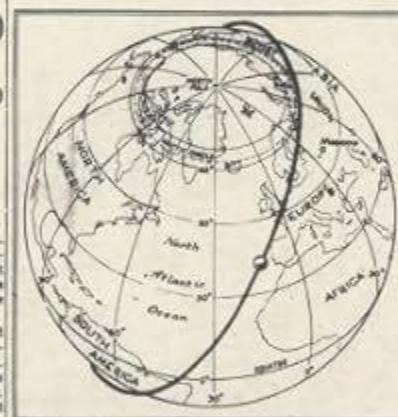
[Four visual sightings, one of which was in conjunction with a radio contact, were reported by early Saturday morning. Two sightings were made at Columbus, Ohio, and one each from Terre Haute, Ind., and Whittier, Calif.]

Press Reports Noted

Soviet newspapers reported several weeks ago that the Soviet satellite would broadcast on frequencies in the neighborhood of twenty and forty megacycles. More exact frequencies were given by Soviet scientists at a conference on rockets and satellites that took place here this week.

Presumably the Naval Research Laboratory, which is responsible for the United States satellite program under the National Academy of Sciences, immediately set up receivers on those frequencies.

The tracking system satel-



The New York Times
Oct. 5, 1957
The approximate orbit of the Russian earth satellite is shown by black line. The rotation of the earth will bring the United States under the orbit of Soviet-made moon.

Device Is 8 Times Heavier Than One Planned by U. S.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Leaders of the United States earth satellite program were astonished tonight to learn that the Soviet Union had launched a satellite eight times heavier than that contemplated by this country.

Dr. Joseph Kaplan, chairman of the United States program for the International Geophysical Year, described the 185-pound weight as "fantastic." The heaviest American satellite is to weigh twenty-one and a half pounds.

The actual launching, nevertheless, did not take the American scientists by surprise. At the end of working sessions on

560 MILES HIGH

Visible With Simple
Binoculars, Moscow
Statement Says

Text of Tass announcement
appears on Page 3.

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 5.—The Soviet Union announced this morning that it successfully launched a man-made earth satellite into space yesterday.

The Russians calculated the satellite's orbit at a maximum of 560 miles above the earth and its speed at 18,000 miles an hour.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said the artificial moon, with a diameter of twenty-two inches and a weight of 185 pounds, was circling the earth once every hour and thirty-five minutes. This means more than fifteen times a day.

Two radio transmitters, Tass said, are sending signals continuously on frequencies of 20,805 and 49,002 megacycles. These signals were said to be strong enough to be picked up by amateur radio operators. The trajectory of the satellite is being tracked by numerous scientific stations.

Due Over Moscow Today
Tass said the satellite was moving at an angle of 46 degrees to the equatorial plane and would pass over the Moscow area twice today.

"Its flight," the announcement added, "will be observed in the rays of the rising and setting sun with the aid of the simplest optical instruments, such as binoculars and ap-

SATELLITE SIGNAL BROADCAST HERE

Impulse Carried on Radio
and TV—First Reported
by Long Island Station

LIFE

THE U.S.S.R.
CELEBRATES
SPUTNIK II IN AIR;
VAST DISPLAY IN MOSCOW
NEW FUELS AND METHODS
FOR TRIPS TO MOON

WERNHER VON BRAUN,
TOP U.S. SPACE EXPERT,
AND MOON ROCKET MODEL











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OLD BRIDGET N J
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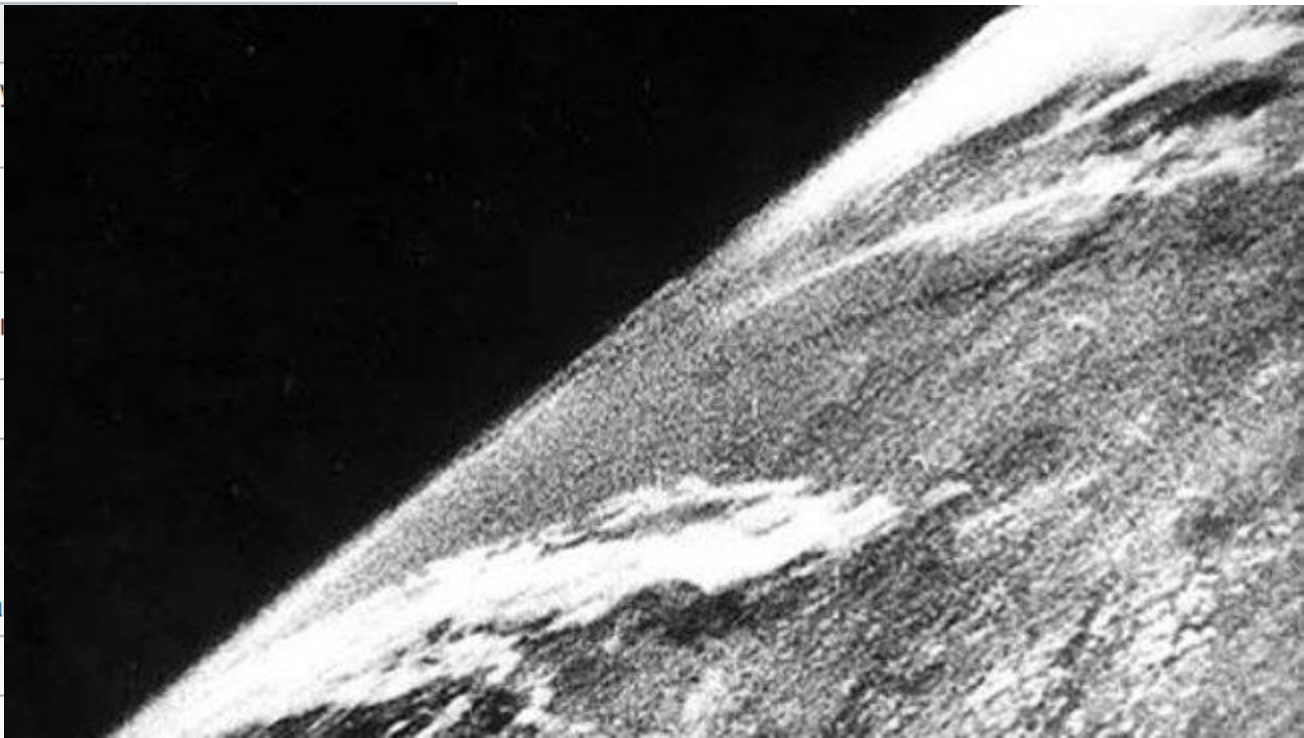
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

NOVEMBER 18, 1957 **25** CENTS

Date	Country	Achievement	Mission / Vehicle
1957 August 21		First intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM); fully operational September 1957	R-7 Semyorka
1957 October 4		First artificial satellite First man-made signals from orbit	Sputnik 1
1957 November 3		First mammal (the dog Laika) in orbit around Earth.	Sputnik 2

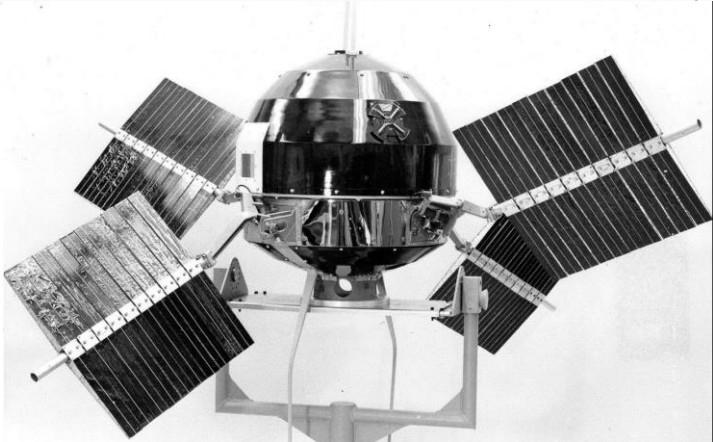


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1958 March 17		First solar-powered satellite
1959 January 2		First lunar spacecraft (fly-by) First rocket engine restart in Earth orbit First spacecraft to leave Earth's orbit First spacecraft on an escape trajectory from Earth
1959 January 4		First spacecraft in heliocentric orbit
1959 February 28		First satellite in a polar orbit
1959 August 7		First photograph of Earth from orbit






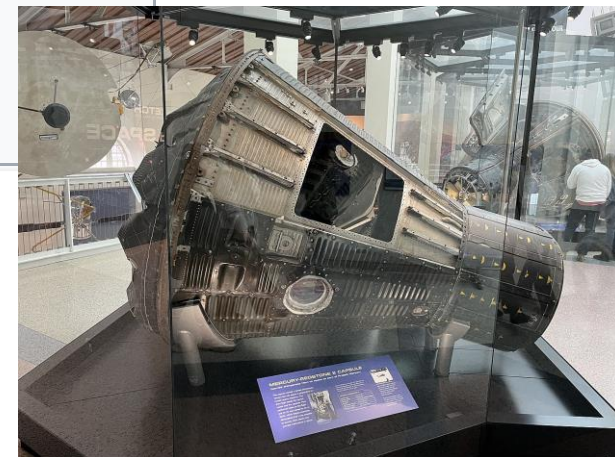
[Discoverer 1](#)


[Explorer 6](#)



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1957 October 4		First artificial satellite First man-made signals from orbit	Sputnik 1
1957 November 3		First mammal (the dog Laika) in orbit around Earth.	Sputnik 2
1958 March 17		First solar-powered satellite	Vanguard 1
1959 January 2		First lunar spacecraft (fly-by) First rocket engine restart in Earth orbit First spacecraft to leave Earth's orbit First spacecraft on an escape trajectory from Earth	Luna 1
1959 January 4		First spacecraft in heliocentric orbit	Luna 1
1959 February 28		First satellite in a polar orbit	Discoverer 1
1959 August 7		First photograph of Earth from orbit	Explorer 6
1959 September 14		First hard landing on another celestial body (the Moon)	Luna 2
1959 October 7		First three-axis stabilised spacecraft First photos of far side of the Moon , covering 70% of the surface invisible from Earth First automated on board development of photographic film and conversion to radio signals First gravity assist ('sling shot'), returning the spacecraft to Earth to retrieve the photos	Luna 3

Date	Country	Achievement	Mission / Vehicle
1960 August 11		First satellite recovered intact from orbit	Discoverer 13
1960 August 18		First spy photography from space First aerial recovery of an object (the film) returning from Earth orbit	Discoverer 14
1960 August 19		First animals and plants returned alive from space (the dogs Belka and Strelka) First capsule recovered from orbit	Korabl-Sputnik 2 (aka Sputnik 5)
1961 January 31		First great ape or Hominidae in space, Ham, a chimpanzee	Mercury-Redstone 2
1961 February 12		First launch from Earth orbit of upper stage into a heliocentric orbit First mid-course corrections First spin-stabilisation	Venera 1



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1961 April 12		First human spaceflight mission (Yuri Gagarin) ^[2] First orbital flight of a manned vehicle	Vostok 1



Front Page
 10 CENTS
 1961

The Huntsville Times

Phone 3-3333
 1961

Man Enters Space

**'So Close,
 Yet So Far,'
 Sighs Cape
 U.S. Had Hoped
 For Own Launch**

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — The Soviet Union's first manned space flight, which launched a man into orbit around the earth, was hailed here as a major step in the conquest of space.

**Hobbs
 Admits
 1944
 Slaying**

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (AP) — A man who admitted slaying a woman in 1944 was sentenced to 15 years in prison today.



**Soviet Officer
 Orbits Globe
 In 5-Ton Ship
 Maximum Height Reached
 Reported As 188 Miles**

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin, 34, was the first man to orbit the earth in a 5-ton spacecraft, the Vostok 1, which was launched at 9:07 a.m. local time today.

**To Keep Up, U.S.A.
 Must Run Like Hell**








**Praise Is Heaped
 On Major Gagarin**

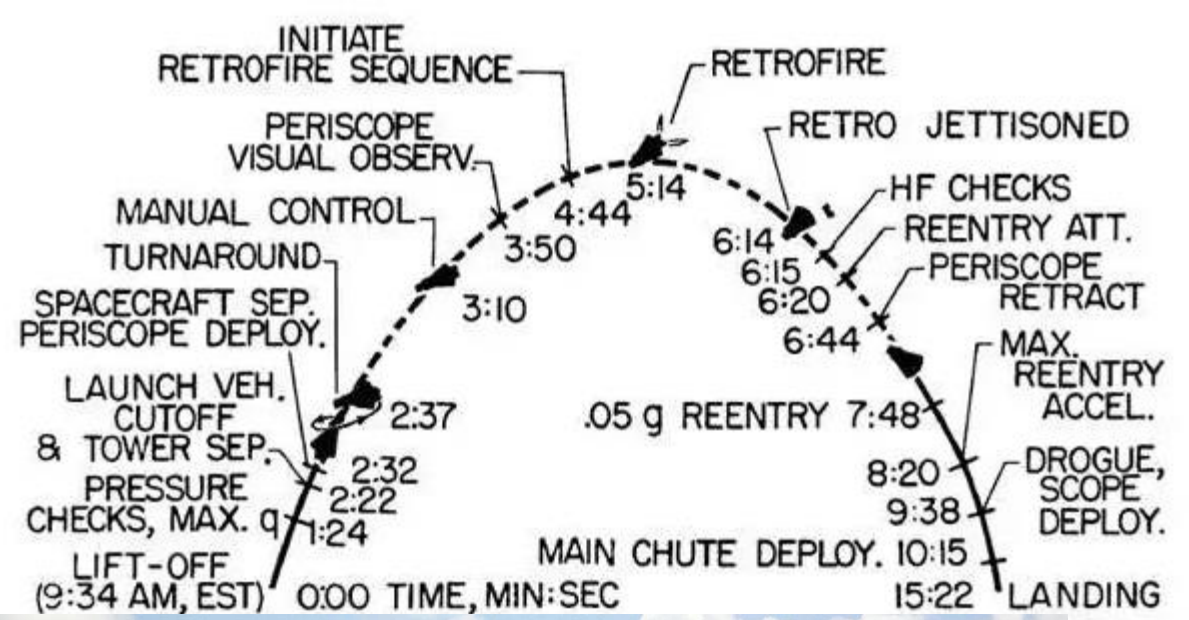
**'Worker'
 Stands
 By Story**

**Reds Deny
 Spacemen
 Have Died**

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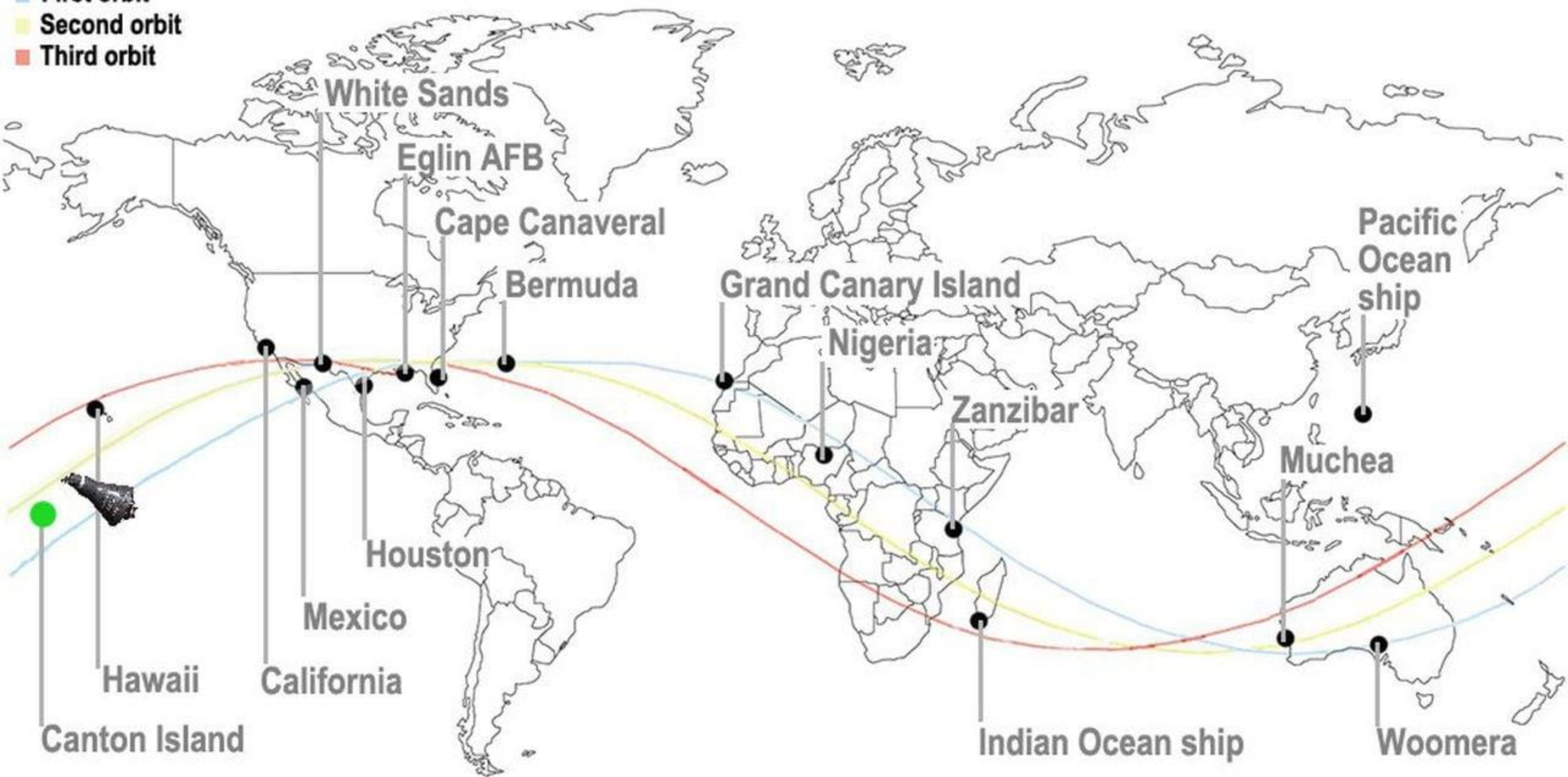


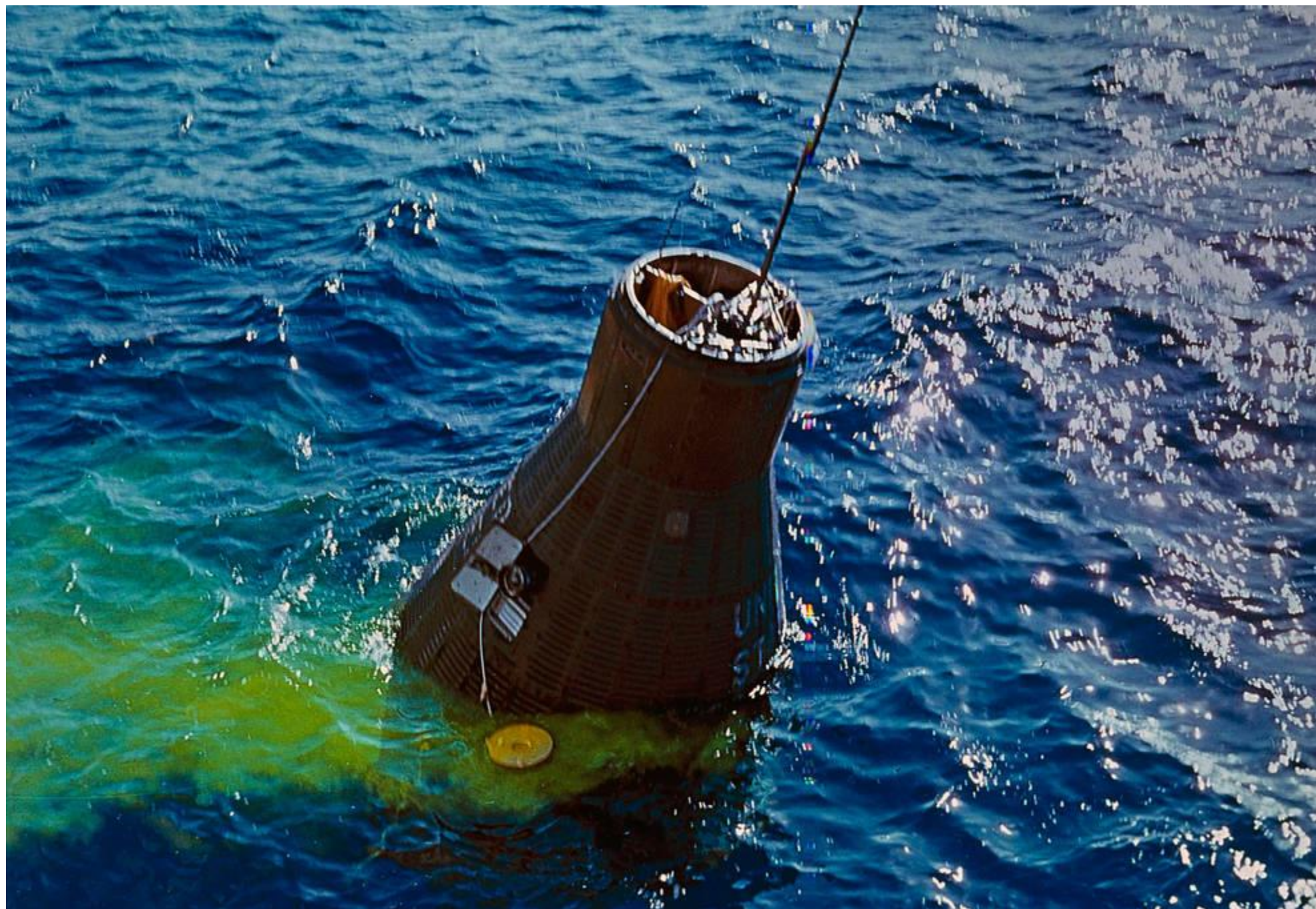
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1961 May 5		First pilot-controlled space flight (Alan Shepard)	Freedom 7





- First orbit
- Second orbit
- Third orbit







Glenn, his wife Annie, and Vice President Johnson attend a ticker tape parade on March 1, 1962 in







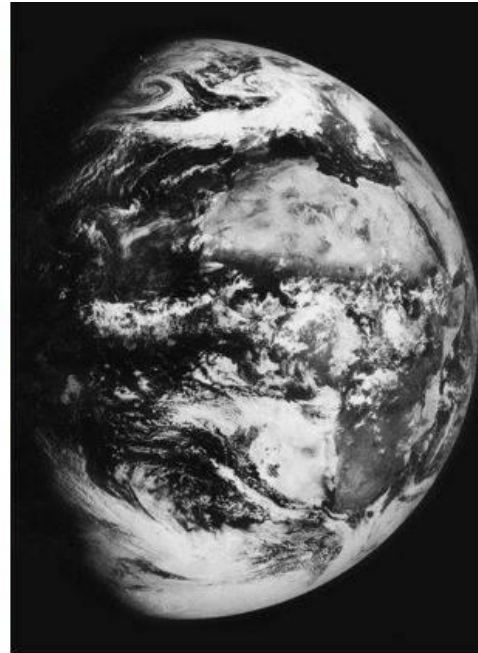
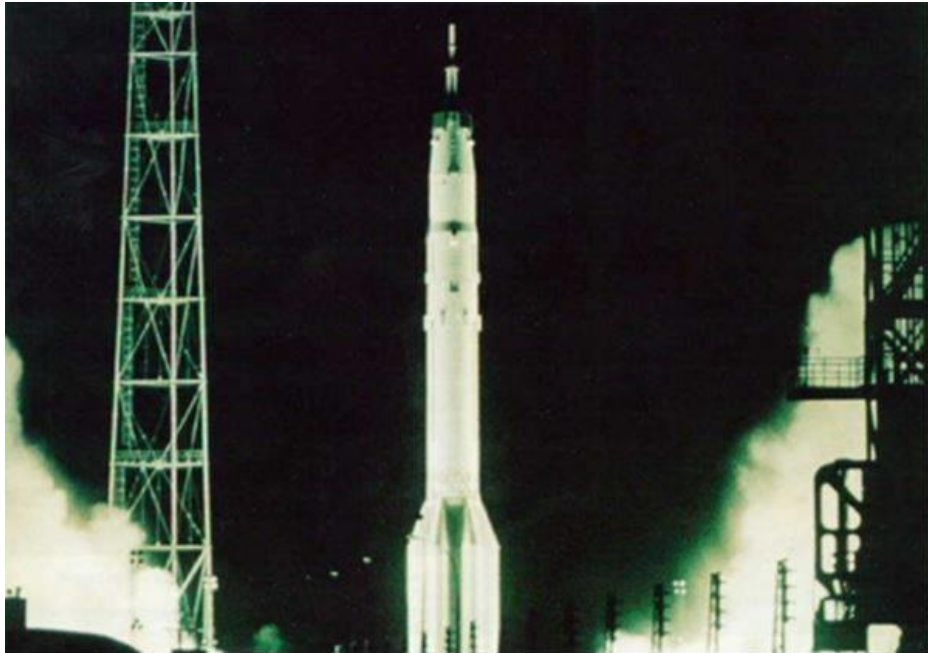
Mercury astronaut John Glenn and his wife, Annie, ride in the back of an open car with Vice-President Johnson during a parade in Glenn's honor in Washington. - Feb 26 1962









astronaut John Glenn, left, sitting back of car, is greeted by admirers as his car passes under a "Well Done John" banner in Cocoa Beach, Fla., . Glenn's wife Annie, center, dressed in red, and Vice President Lyndon Johnson are in the car with him - 23 Feb 1962

1961 May 19		First planetary flyby (Venus), although contact was lost	Venera 1
1961 August 6		First crewed mission lasting a full day (Gherman Titov).	Vostok 2
1962 August 12		First dual crewed spaceflight (Andriyan Nikolayev and Pavel Popovich) First spacecraft-to-spacecraft radio contact First simultaneous flight of crewed spacecraft. First person to float freely in microgravity.	Vostok 3 / Vostok 4
1962 December 14		First successful planetary flyby mission (Venus).	Mariner 2
1963 June 16		First woman in space (Valentina Tereshkova) First civilian in space	Vostok 6
1963 June 19		First Mars flyby, although contact was lost	Mars 1
1963 July 19		First reusable piloted spacecraft and the first spaceplane (<i>suborbital</i>)	X-15 Flight 90
1963 July 26		First geosynchronous satellite	Syncom 2
1964 August 19		First geostationary satellite	Syncom 3
1965 March 18		First extra-vehicular activity ("space walk")	Voskhod 2
1965 March 23		First piloted spacecraft orbit change	Gemini 3
1965 July 14		First successful Mars flyby mission	Mariner 4
1965 December 15		First rendezvous of manned spacecraft	Gemini 6A & Gemini 7
1966 February 3		First soft landing on another celestial body (the Moon) First photos from another celestial body	Luna 9
1966 March 1		First hard landing on another planet (Venus)	Venera 3
1966 March 16		First spacecraft docking	Gemini 8 / ATV

1966 April 3		First artificial satellite to orbit another celestial body (the Moon)	Luna 10
1966 September 12		First direct-ascent (first orbit) rendezvous	Gemini 11 / ATV
1967 October 18		First in situ analysis of the atmosphere of another planet (Venus)	Venera 4
1967 October 30		First docking of two remote-controlled spacecraft	Cosmos 186 / Cosmos 188



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1968 September 14–21		First return to Earth after circling the Moon First life forms to circle the Moon (returned safely)	Zond 5
1968 December 21		First return to Earth after orbiting the Moon First human spaceflight mission to enter the gravitational influence of another celestial body	Apollo 8



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1969 January		First parachute to be deployed on another planet (Venus)	Venera 5
1969 January 16		First crew exchange in space First docking of two manned spacecraft	Soyuz 4 / Soyuz 5
1969 July 20		First humans on the Moon First space launch from another celestial body First sample return from the Moon	Apollo 11

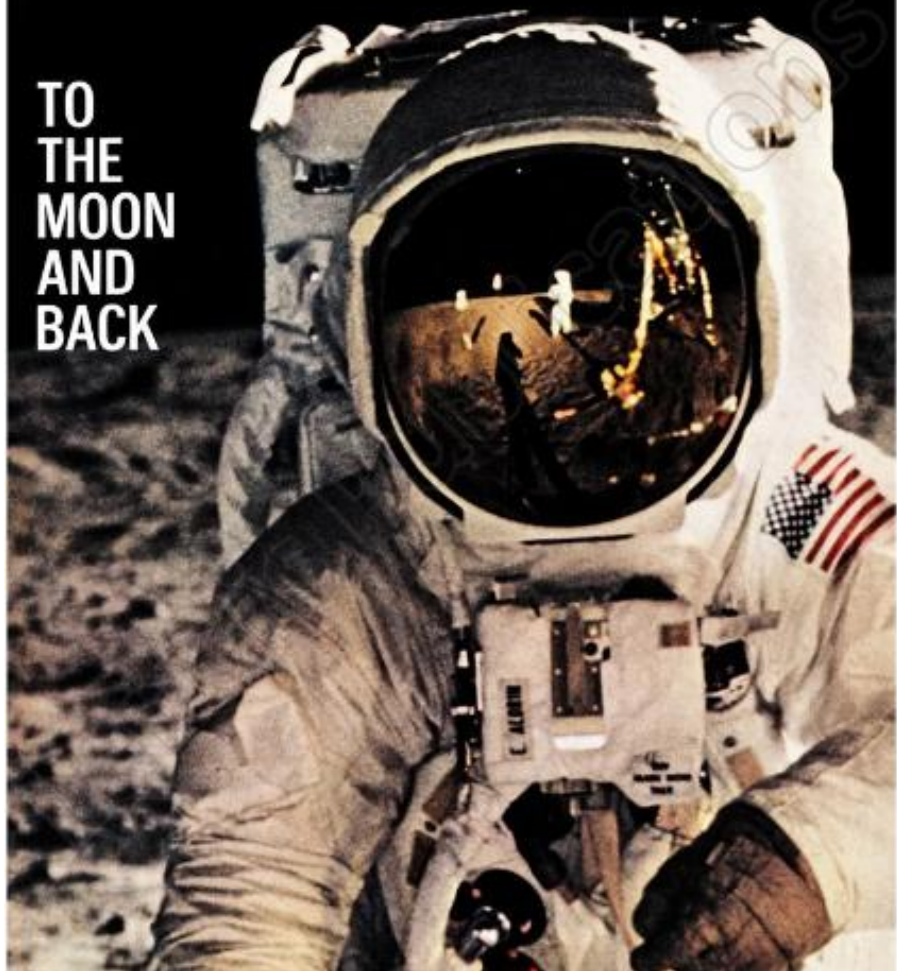




LIFE

SPECIAL EDITION

TO
THE
MOON
AND
BACK



FINAL CITY EDITION

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1969

10 CENTS

MAN WALKS ON THE MOON

MONUMENTAL MOON LANDING OPENS A NEW ERA



**"ONE SMALL STEP FOR MAN,
ONE GIANT LEAP FOR MANKIND."**



Astronauts Explore Moon's Surface, Return to Ship

THEY DID IT

DATA MICROFILMING
P.O. BOX 1043
ANN ARBOR
ANN ARBOR, MI 48106

The Desert Sun

Vol. 42, No. 308 14 Pages, 2 Sections 10 Cents

Palm Springs, California Monday, July 27, 1969



FLAG — Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, Jr., display the flag of the United States on the surface of the moon at Tranquility Base shortly after they became the first human beings to set foot on the moon. —UPI Telephoto

The World Sees Apollo: 'Too Much!'

By United Press International

Prime Minister Richard Nixon said it was "too much" to see the world today. "It's almost too much to see right now," he said, "to see the world today."

They said they could hardly believe their eyes.

They thought hundreds of millions of people all over the world were watching the moon landing on television.

They said it was "too much" to see the world today.

Millions Watch Moon Mission As It Happens

BULLETIN

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI)—Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. landed on the moon at 1:54 p.m. EDT today in the Eagle, ending a lunar surface stay of 21 hours 36 minutes.

"Five right 7 8 9 4, ground," came the call.

"Accepted," said Edwin E. Aldrin.

"Very much," Aldrin reported.

Four minutes after Armstrong had left, Houston control called the moon pilot "you're landing good."

"Received," Aldrin reported one minute, 40 seconds after the launch.

Forty seconds later, he again reported "landed."

The Eagle descended about a mile of steep terrain nicknamed "Corny Peak," then passed over a large and crater-rimmed crater and a sharp rise called "Monsie."

"Everything's looking good," earth control reported three minutes after launch. The astronauts were traveling some 3,600 mph at the time.

"We're coming right down U.S. 1," reported Armstrong.

"You're going right down the track," ground control reported. "Everything looks good."

But no matter what his speed, the ship was traveling at 1,600 miles per hour and was 3,600 feet above the moon.

"Max, that's impossible landing, isn't it," Aldrin said.

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI)—America's two moon pioneers completed the first exploration of the

lunar surface today, landed themselves here in the moonship Eagle and then finally sent the word of their historic voyage home to earth.

The dramatic operations to rescue Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. from the moon world of the moon began at 1:54 p.m. EDT when ground controllers received Michael Collins, carrying the moon ship in the command ship Columbia.

Armstrong and Aldrin, aware from their exploration of the moon, and certain that landed their lunar stage, were asked to sleep as long as possible in the Eagle before being called to high operations for their trip off from the moon.

Aldrin and Armstrong were finally awakened about 10:15 a.m. EDT. When capsule communications resumed, Collins asked them: "How is the landing starting up there? Did you get a chance to rest?"

"We have been lying on the original couch and I've been curled up on the floor," Aldrin replied.

The firing of the ascent engine on the 16 million horsepower rocket was at 1:54 p.m. EDT, in exactly the spot of the lunar module return from Armstrong and Aldrin's "good night" for mission.

But no matter what his speed, the ship was traveling at 1,600 miles per hour and was 3,600 feet above the moon.

"Max, that's impossible landing, isn't it," Aldrin said.

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI)—America's two moon pioneers completed the first exploration of the

(See APOLLO, Page 7)

Sniper's Bullet Kills P.D. Chamber Prexy

(See WORLD, Page 7)

CHAMBER MIDDLE — Jack Hale, president of the Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce, was shot to death by a sniper while he sat in the living room



Rain Likely
Shower probability is per cent today, 70 per cent tonight. The moon will reach its first quarter Tuesday. Weather map, date, Page 5-A.

St. Petersburg Times

Florida's Best Newspaper

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1969

VOL. 85—NO. 362

52 PAGES

10 CENTS A COPY

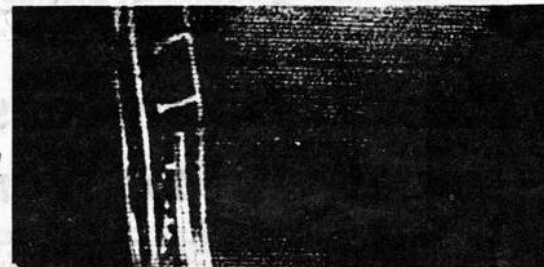
Special This Week
Coke & Soda 39¢
Monday Coffee Special 68¢
Chicken & Dumplings 68¢
Wm. H. Heinemann's Bakery & Confectionery 100 So. 1st St. St. Petersburg, Fla.

Moon, We're Onto You



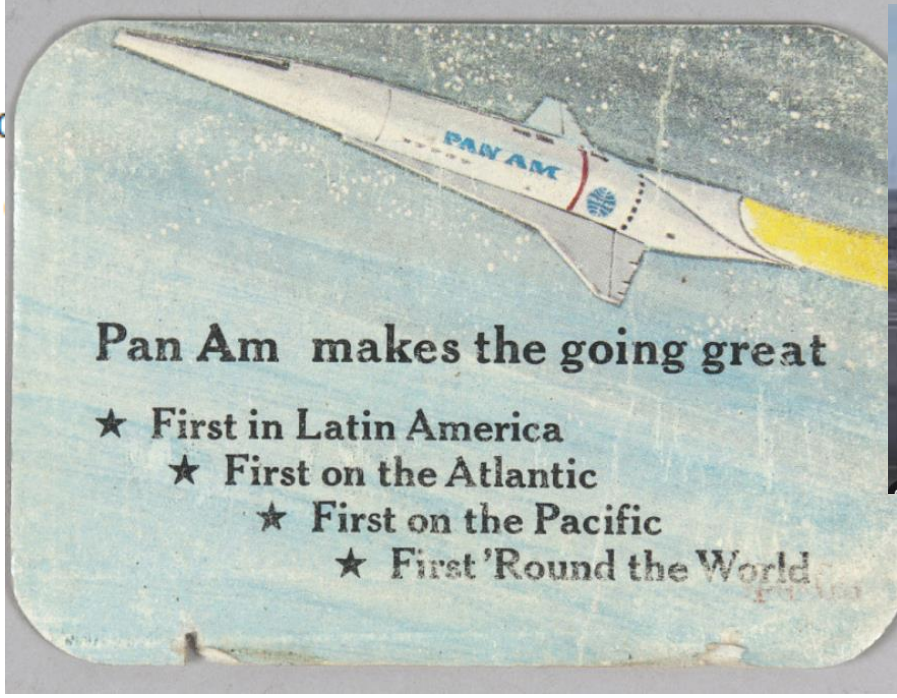
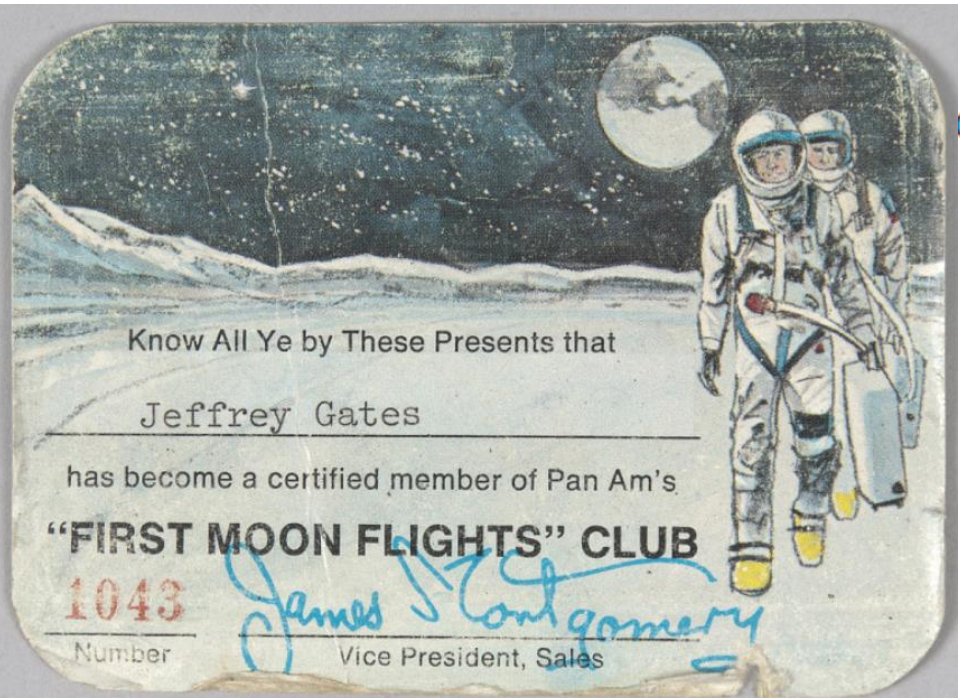
"That's one small step for man . . . one giant leap for mankind."

— Apollo 11 commander Neil Armstrong's first words after setting foot on the moon.

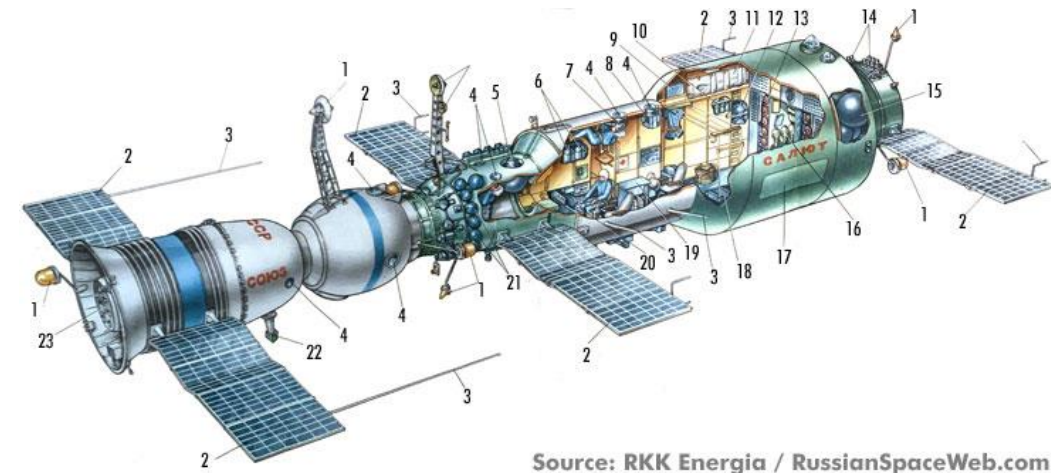




This Pan Am "First Moon Flights" Club card, number 1043, was issued by the airline to Jeffrey Gates in the late 1960s. Gates acquired the card (as well as reservations for himself and his wife-of-the-future) when he was 20 years old.

Between 1968 and 1971, Pan Am issued over 93,000 "First Moon Flights" Club cards to space enthusiasts eager to make a reservation for the first commercial flight to the Moon. Issued at no cost to the reserver, the cards were numbered in the order they were issued. The Club originated from a waiting list that is said to have started in 1964, when Gerhard Pistor, an Austrian journalist, went to a Viennese travel agency requesting a flight to the Moon. The agency forwarded his request to Pan Am, which accepted the reservation two weeks later and replied that the first flight was expected to depart in 2000.




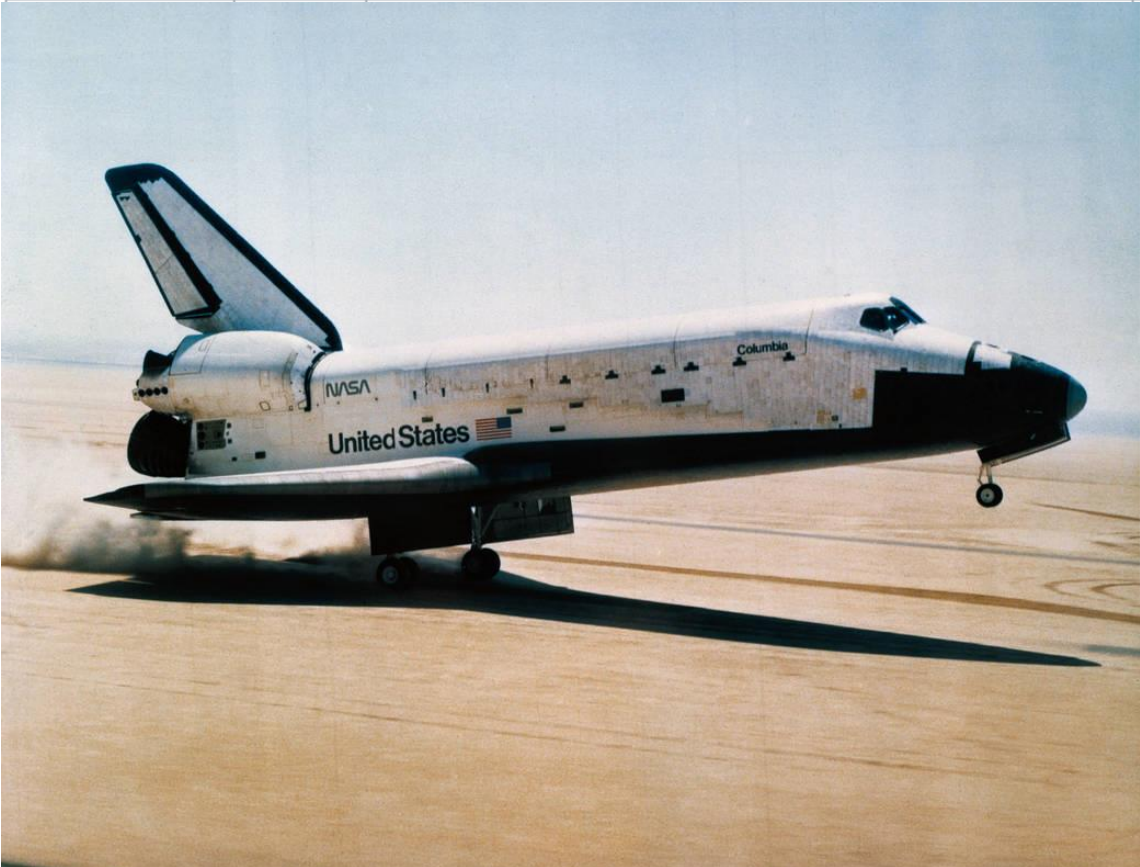
Date	Country	Achievement	Mission / Vehicle
1970 September 24		First robotic automatic sample return from another celestial body (the Moon)	Luna 16
1970 November 23		First lunar rover (remote-controlled) and first rover on another celestial body (the Moon)	Lunokhod 1
1970 December 15		First soft landing on another planet (Venus) First signals from another planet	Venera 7
1971 April 19		First human-crewed space station launched	Salyut 1
1971 June 29		First human-crewed orbital observatory (Orion 1)	Soyuz 11 / Salyut 1
1971 July 31		First human-driven lunar rover, the Lunar Roving Vehicle	Apollo 15
1971 November 14		First spacecraft to orbit another planet (Mars)	Mariner 9
1971 November 27		First hard landing on Mars	Mars 2
1971 December 2		First soft Mars landing First signals from Mars surface	Mars 3
1972 March 3		First spacecraft sent on escape trajectory away from the Sun	Pioneer 10
1972 July 15		First mission to enter the asteroid belt and leave inner Solar System	Pioneer 10
1973 December 3		First Jupiter flyby	Pioneer 10
1974 March 29		First Mercury flyby	Mariner 10
1975 July 15	 	First multinational human-crewed mission ^[a]	Soyuz 19 Apollo–Soyuz Test Project



1975 October 20		First spacecraft to orbit another planet (Venus) (the orbiter) First view and clear photograph from and of the surface of another planet (the lander)	Venera 9
1979 September 1		First Saturn flyby	Pioneer 11

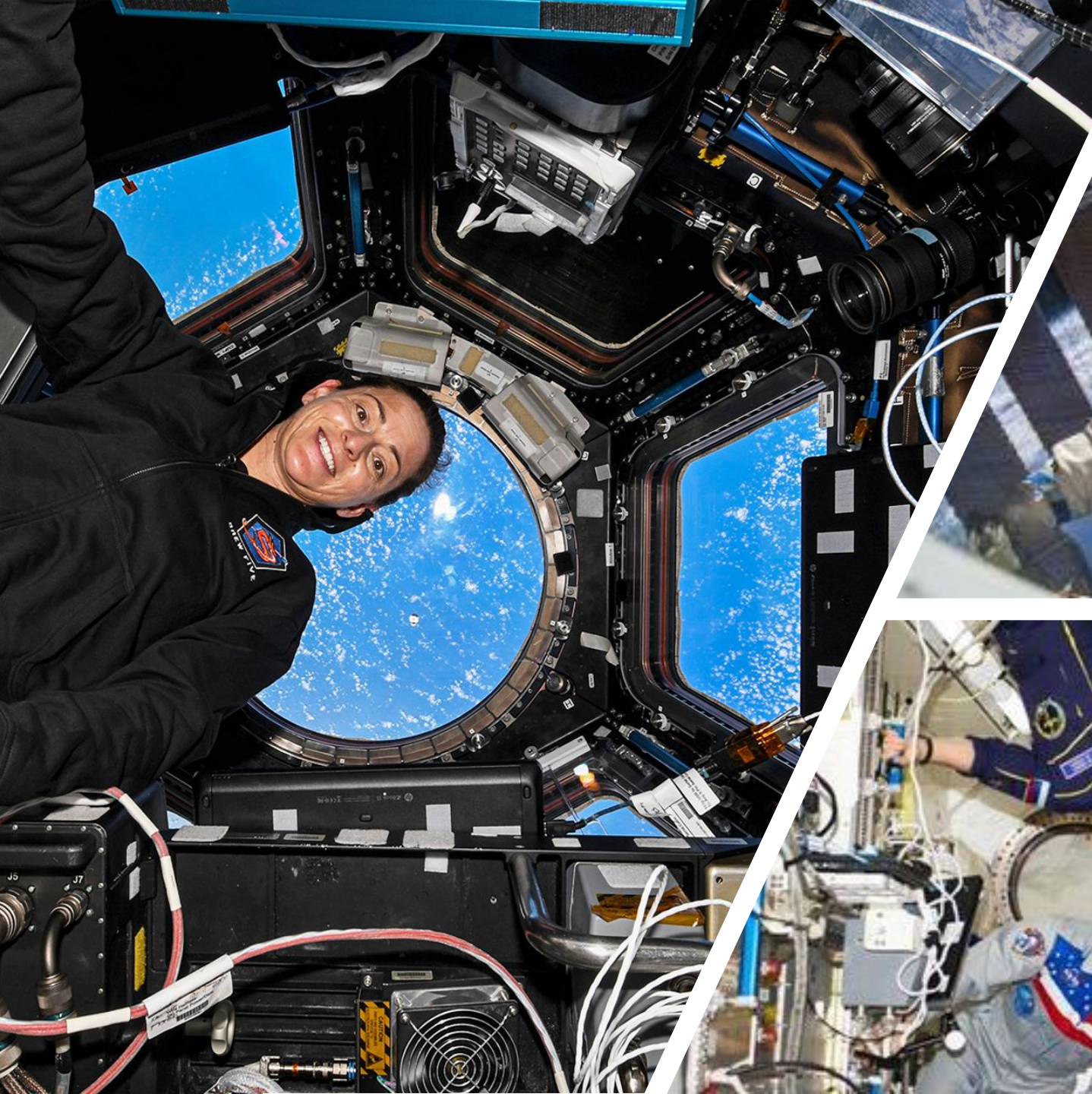
1980–1989 [\[edit \]](#)

Date	Country	Achievement	Mission / Vehicle
1981 April 12		First spaceplane in orbit, the Space Shuttle (test flight)	STS-1



Exciting Things Are Happening in Space Everyday





Exciting Things In Our Future







"You want to wake up in the morning and think the future is going to be great - and that's what being a spacefaring civilization is all about. It's about believing in the future and thinking that the future will be better than the past. And I can't think of anything more exciting than going out there and being among the stars."

-Elon Musk



Countdown to the Moon and HEO HERO







Douglas Loverro @DouglasL
NASA isn't just Astronauts! 🌟
John Stumpf, who's been her
and he is our HEO HERO for d



Douglas Loverro @D
Attorneys make a dif
Attorney Allison Gen
efforts has made our
👤



Douglas Loverro @DouglasLoverro · Jan 10, 2020

What's amazing about the people at @NASA is that they love new challenges! 🚀 Today's HEO HERO is Jonathan Krezel, who does policy, budget, engineering and anything else we throw at him. That's why he's our hero for day 1817.



Countdown to the Moon

1840 – Shannon (Pooja) Bhatia

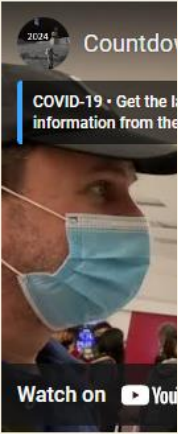
By GadgetNate December 17, 2019 1



The Artemis Program will land the first woman and the the moon by the end of 2024. Each day I plan to talk to person about the moon landing. What do they know? W think about it? What gets them excited? My first interview Pooja Bhatia, my niece, who is visiting for the holidays. S aware of the program, but she is excited and glad it is ha

146

By GadgetNate



1096 – Iñaki

By GadgetNate December 31, 2021 No Comments

738 – Sandra

By GadgetNate



420 – Angel

By GadgetNate November 10, 2023 No Comments



Things I've Learned

- Only about 20% of people know we are going back to the moon
- Most people are excited about it
(and wonder why they didn't know about it)
- Many want to know what we hope to accomplish
- A few see humans travelling the stars
- Most people would take a trip to space if they could

Four things we should teach our kids to make the future even more exciting!

1) Space is happening Now!!

There have been people in space every day of your life

2) Space Exploration is getting Bigger!

People will walk on the moon before you graduate from College

3) Multi-planetary in your lifetime

Humans will live on Mars in your lifetime

4) We Need you!

You can participate in it in many ways.