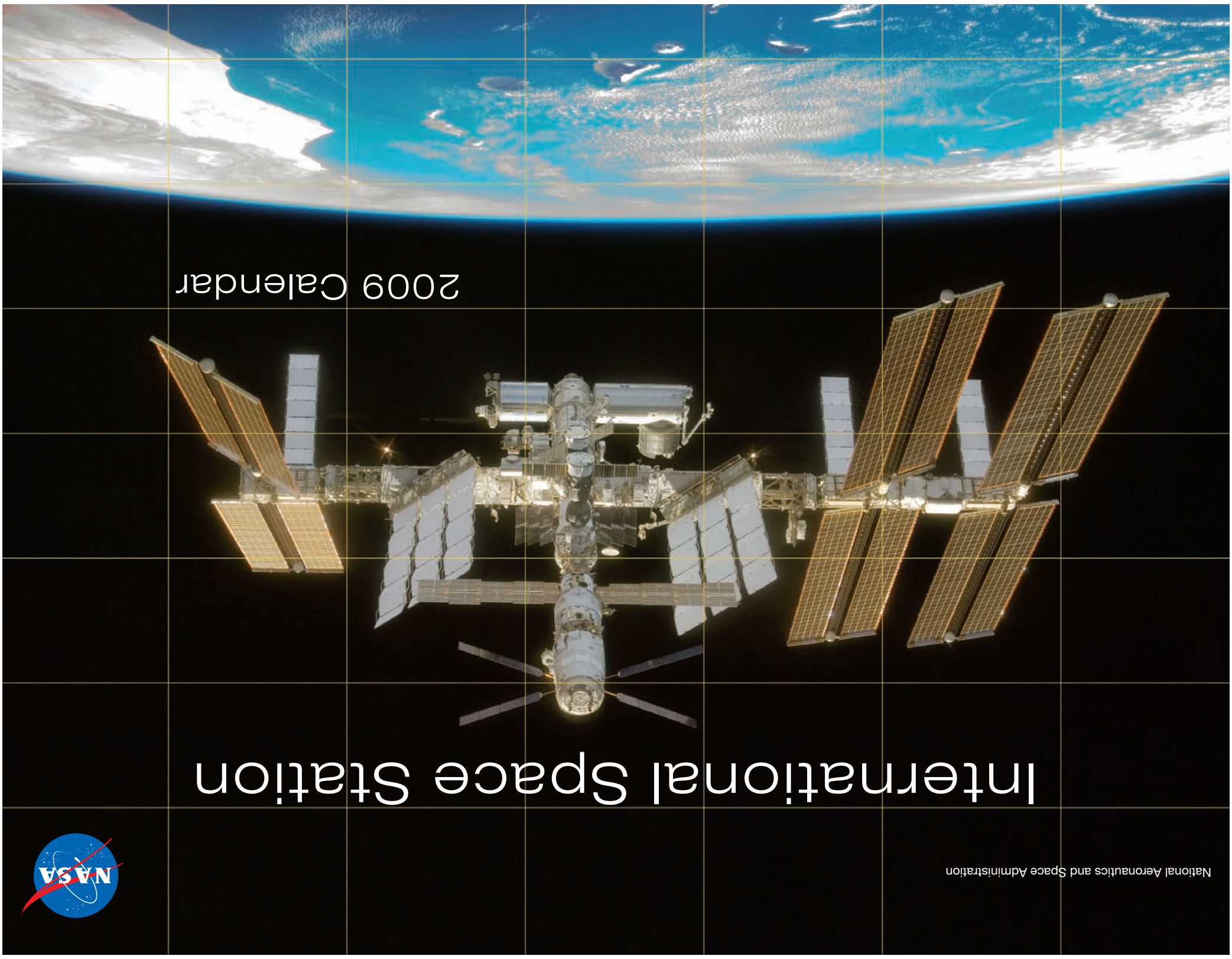

2009 Calendar

International Space Station

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

President Reagan invites other nations to join in ISS effort

Design of Space Station revised

Space Shuttle *Challenger* accident

U.S. signs agreement with ISS partners

Hubble Space Telescope launch

President Clinton invites Russia to join the ISS Program

First U.S. astronaut on the Russian Space Station *Mir*

Zarya Module and Unity Node 1 launch

Zvezda Service Module and first ISS crew launch

Destiny Lab launch

Space Shuttle *Columbia* accident

Return to Flight

Columbus and Kibo modules launch

1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008

World's first commercial cell phone

Cell phone subscriptions exceed one million

Berlin Wall falls

End of Cold War

North American Free Trade Agreement

First PDA

Terrorists attack Pentagon and World Trade Center

President Bush announces NASA's Vision for Space Exploration

14 million PDA subscribers

www.nasa.gov

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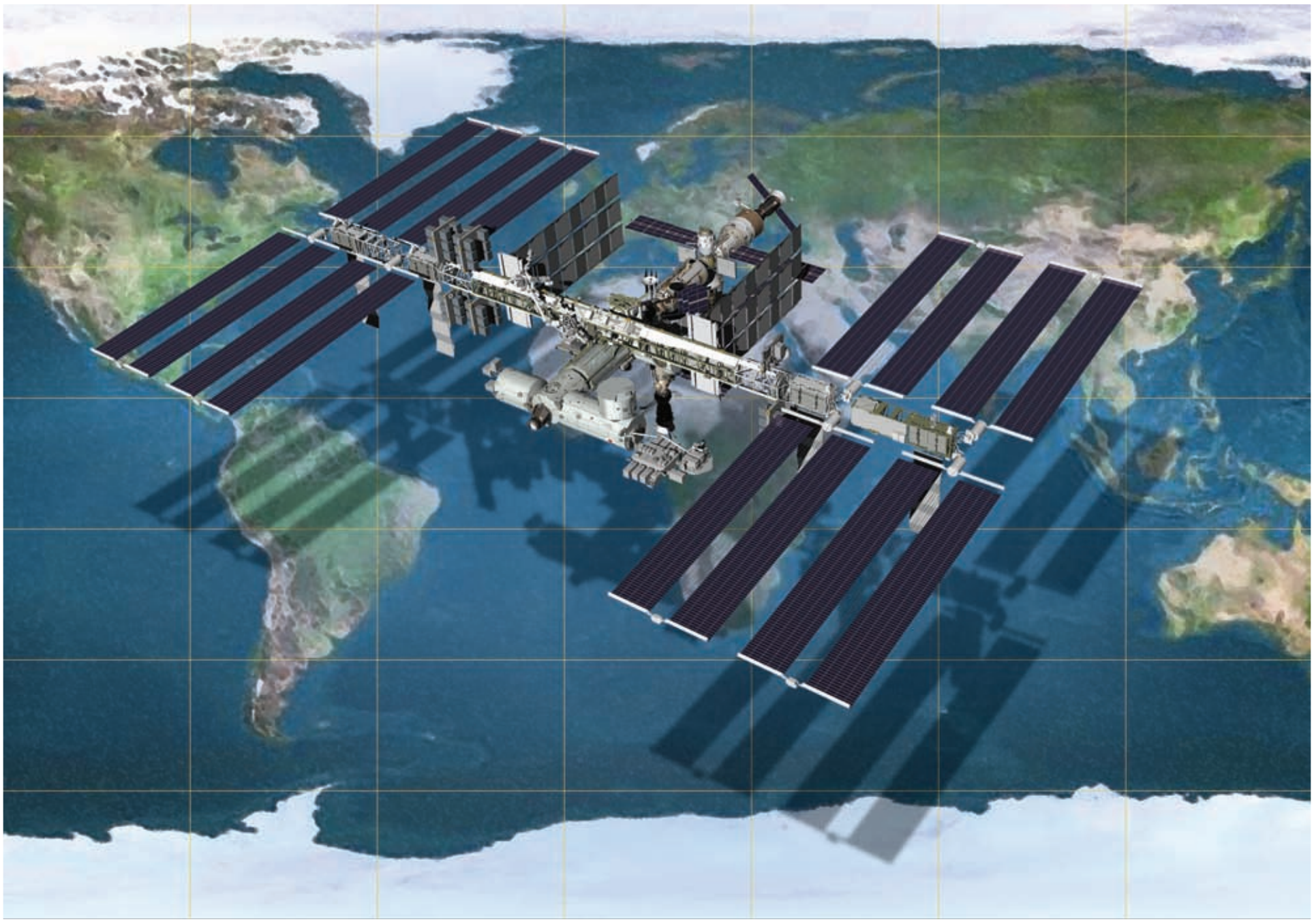

The International Space Station (ISS) is the largest and most complicated spacecraft ever built. It is allowing NASA to conduct scientific research to improve life on Earth and to prepare for long-duration space flights to the moon and other destinations.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	**2** ***1988*** – STS-27 launch ***1990*** – STS-35 launch ***1992*** – STS-53 launch ***1993*** – STS-61 (Hubble Space Telescope servicing) launch	**3** ***1973*** – Pioneer 10 flyby of Jupiter. First flyby of outer planet	**4** ***1965*** – Gemini VII launch ***1998*** – STS-88 (ISS, Unity Connecting Module) launch. First U.S. ISS segment	**5** ***2001*** – STS-108 (ISS, Expedition 4) launch
6	**7** ***1972*** – Apollo 17 launch. Final Apollo mission	**8**	**9** ***2006*** – STS-116 (ISS, P5 truss) launch	**10**	**11**	**12**
13	**14**	**15** ***1965*** – Gemini VI-A launch. Gemini VI-A and VII successfully rendezvous ***1970*** – Venera 7 (U.S.S.R.) first spacecraft to land on another planet (Venus)	**16**	**17** ***1903*** – Wright brothers first flight	**18**	**19** ***1999*** – STS-103 (Hubble Space Telescope servicing) launch
20	**21** ***Winter Solstice—Winter begins*** ***1968*** – Apollo 8 launch	**22**	**23**	**24** ***1968*** – Apollo 8 becomes first crewed mission to orbit the moon	**25** *Christmas*	**26**
27	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**		

Orion Statistics:

Crew size	6 (ISS missions)	4 (moon missions)
Diameter	16.5 feet	5 meters
Pressurized volume	692 cubic feet	20 cubic meters

For more information about the Constellation Program, please visit:
http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/constellation/main/index.html

December 2009

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www.nasa.gov

NASA's Constellation Program is currently building the next-generation vehicle that will visit the International Space Station (ISS). The Orion crew exploration vehicle will ferry crew members to and from Earth and the ISS beginning in the next decade. Orion will be launched atop the Ares I rocket. The Orion will also be used to send astronauts to the moon. In addition to Orion and Ares I, Constellation is also developing a heavy cargo launch vehicle, Ares V. For more information about the ISS, please visit: **www.nasa.gov**

When the ISS is complete:

- Its solar arrays will span 243 feet (74 meters), which is longer than that of a Boeing 777
- It will measure 356 feet (108.5 meters) or equivalent to a football field
- It will have 32,300 cubic feet (915 cubic meters) or equal to that of a Boeing 747.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1 *New Year's Day*	**2** ***1959*** – Luna 1 becomes first spacecraft to reach escape velocity and orbit the sun	**3** ***2004*** – Spirit rover lands on Mars
4	**5**	**6**	**7** ***1968*** – Surveyor (moon) launch ***1998*** – Lunar Prospector launch	**8**	**9** ***1990*** – STS-32 (SYNCOM IV-F5) launch	**10**
11 ***1996*** – STS-72 (TSS-1R; USMP-3) launch	**12** ***1986*** – STS-61C (SATCOM KU-1) launch ***1997*** – STS-81 (Shuttle-Mir) launch	**13** ***1993*** – STS-54 (TDRS-F; DXS) launch	**14**	**15**	**16** ***2003*** – STS-107 (Spacehab) launch	**17**
18	**19** *Martin Luther King, Jr. Day* ***1965*** – Gemini II launch	**20**	**21**	**22** ***1968*** – Apollo 5 launch ***1992*** – STS-42 (IML-1) launch ***1998*** – STS-89 (Shuttle-Mir) launch	**23**	**24** ***1985*** – STS-51C (DOD) launch ***1986*** – Voyager 2 Uranus flyby ***2004*** – Opportunity rover lands on Mars
25 ***1984*** – President Ronald Reagan announces U.S. plans to build a space station	**26**	**27** ***1967*** – Apollo 1 fire	**28** ***1986*** – STS-51L launch. Space Shuttle *Challenger* accident	**29** ***1998*** – Intergovernmental Agreement on Space Station Cooperation signed	**30**	**31** ***1958*** – Explorer 1 launch. First U.S. satellite ***1961*** – Mercury 2 launch ***1971*** – Apollo 14 launch

For more information about the ISS, please visit:
http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/main/index.html

January

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2009

www.nasa.gov

Science on the International Space Station (ISS) focuses on human research and technology development to pave the way for future exploration of the solar system and to improve life on Earth.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1 *Daylight-Saving Time ends*	**2** ***2000*** – Expedition 1 arrives at ISS. Continuous human occupation of ISS begins	**3** ***1973*** – Mariner 10 launch. First space-craft to explore Mercury ***1994*** – STS-66 (ATLAS-3; CRISTA-SPAS) launch	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7** ***1996*** – Mars Global Surveyor launch
8 ***1984*** – STS-51A (3 satellites) launch	**9** ***1967*** – Apollo 4 launch	**10**	**11** *Veterans Day* ***1966*** – Gemini XII launch ***1982*** – STS-5 launch. First space shuttle operational mission	**12** ***1995*** – STS-74 (Shuttle-Mir) launch	**13** ***1971*** – Mariner 9 (Mars) first spacecraft to orbit another planet	**14** ***1969*** – Apollo 12 launch
15 ***1990*** – STS-38 (DOD) launch	**16** ***1973*** – Skylab 4 launch	**17**	**18**	**19** ***1996*** – STS-80 (ORFEUS-SPAS II WSF-3) launch ***1997*** – STS-87 (U.S. Microgravity-4) launch	**20** ***1998*** – Zarya Control Module launch. ISS construction begins	**21**
22 ***1989*** – STS-33 (DOD) launch	**23** ***2002*** – STS-113 (ISS, P1 truss, Expedition 6) launch	**24** ***1991*** – STS-44 (DOD) launch	**25**	**26** *Thanksgiving* ***1985*** – STS-61B (3 satellites) launch	**27**	**28** ***1964*** – Mariner 4 (Mars) launch ***1983*** – STS-9 launch. First international participant in U.S. mission
29	**30** ***2000*** – STS-97 (ISS, P6 truss) launch. First set of ISS solar arrays					

For more information on living in space. please visit:
http://spaceflight.nasa.gov/living/index.html
http://www.nasa.gov/topics/shuttle_station/

November 2009

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www.nasa.gov

Expedition 1 began the permanent habitation of the International Space Station (ISS) on Nov. 2, 2000. Since then, crews have been working, eating, sleeping, exercising and performing other functions of everyday life on the orbital outpost. The Expedition crews living on the station are helping NASA develop techniques for future explorers to better overcome the challenges of space flight life. To help make life on the ISS more like life on Earth, crews are also learning how to celebrate holidays, such as Thanksgiving, in space.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1 ***2003*** – STS-107 (Space Shuttle *Columbia*) accident	**2**	**3** ***1984*** – STS-41B launch ***1994*** – STS-60 launch ***1995*** – STS-63 launch First female shuttle pilot	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7** ***1984*** – STS-41B astronauts conduct first untethered spacewalks ***2001*** – STS-98 (ISS, Destiny Laboratory) launch ***2008*** – STS-122 (ISS, ESA Columbus) launch
8	**9**	**10**	**11** ***1997*** – STS-82 (Hubble Space Telescope servicing) launch ***1999*** – STS-99 (SRTM) launch	**12**	**13**	**14**
15	**16** ***Presidents' Day***	**17** ***1965*** – Ranger 8 (moon) launch	**18** ***1977*** – Space Shuttle *Enterprise* first flight test	**19**	**20** ***1962*** – Mercury-Atlas 6 (Friendship 7). John Glenn first American to orbit Earth	**21**
22 ***1996*** – STS-75 (TSS-1R; USMP-3) launch	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26** ***1966*** – Apollo/Saturn 201 launch	**27**	**28** ***1990*** – STS-36 (DOD) launch

For more information about ISS science, please visit:
www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/science/index.html
http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/science/payload_ops.html

February 2009

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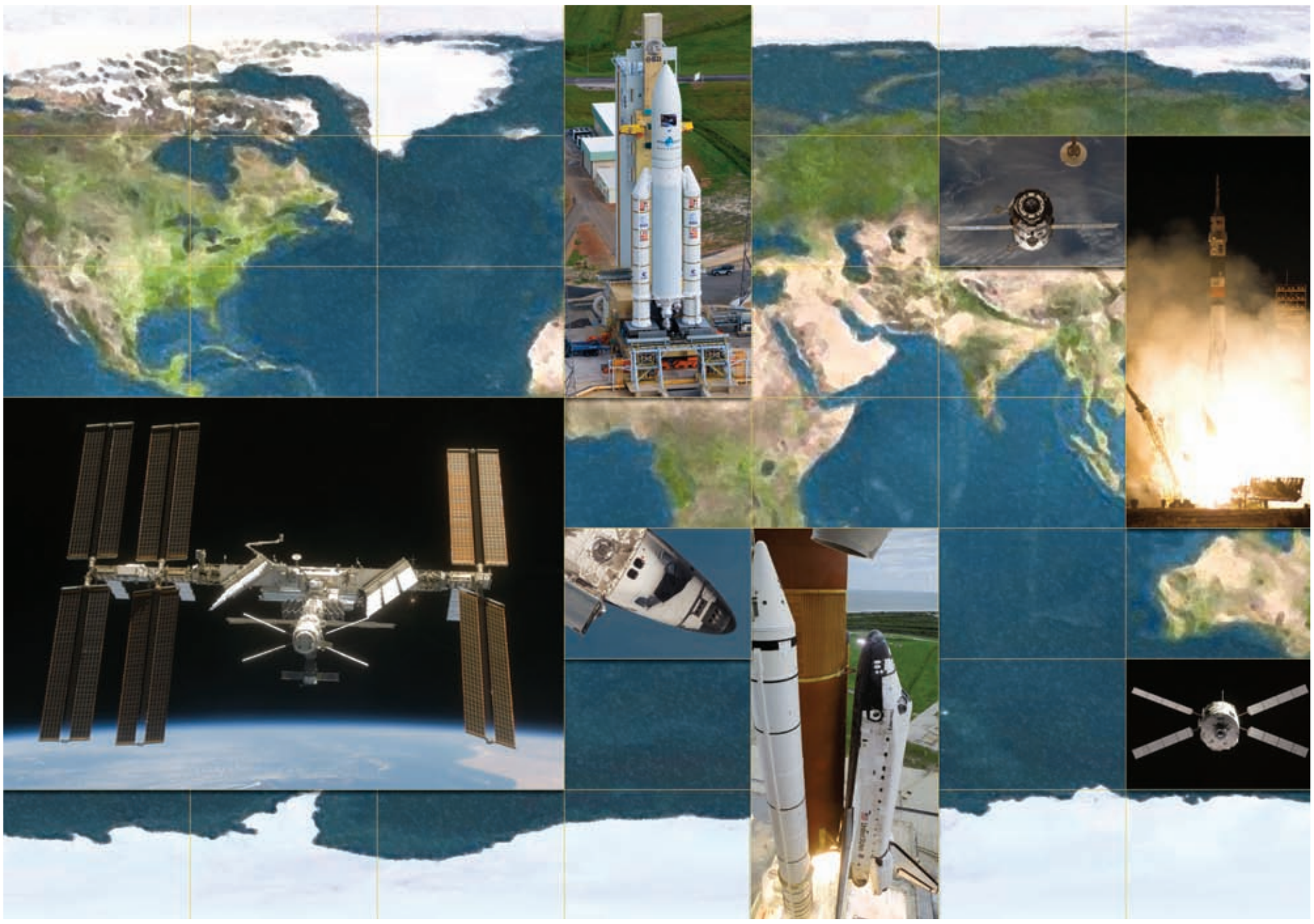

More than 80 flights are scheduled during construction of the International Space Station (ISS). These missions deliver equipment, modules, supplies and crew members to the station. The international fleet of vehicles includes the space shuttle (U.S.), Soyuz (Russia), Progress (Russia), H-II Transfer Vehicle (Japan), and Automated Transfer Vehicle (Europe). The space shuttle, Soyuz, Progress and ATV spacecraft are featured above.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1 ***1958*** – NASA officially begins operations	**2**	**3** ***1962*** – Mercury-Atlas 8 (Sigma 7) launch ***1985*** – STS-51J (DOD). *Atlantis'* first flight
4 ***1957*** – First satellite, Sputnik 1 (U.S.S.R.), launch ***1959*** – Mercury Little Joe 6 launch	**5** ***1984*** – STS-41G (Earth Radiation Budget Satellite) launch	**6** ***1990*** – STS-41 (Ulysses) launch	**7** ***2002*** – STS-112 (ISS, S1 truss) launch	**8**	**9**	**10** ***2007*** – Expedition 16 launch. Peggy Whitson first female ISS commander
11 ***1958*** – Pioneer I launch. First NASA launch ***1968*** – Apollo 7 launch. First crewed Apollo mission ***2000*** – STS-92 (ISS, Z1 truss) launch	**12** *Columbus Day* ***1964*** – Voskhod 1 (U.S.S.R.) launch. ***2008*** – ISS Expedition 18 launch	**13**	**14** ***2004*** – ISS Expedition 10 launch	**15**	**16**	**17**
18 ***1989*** – STS-34 (Galileo) launch ***1993*** – STS-58 (Spacelab Life Sciences-2) launch ***2003*** – ISS Expedition 8 launch	**19** ***1967*** – Mariner 5 Venus flyby	**20** ***1995*** – STS-73 (U.S. Microgravity Laboratory) launch	**21**	**22** ***1992*** – STS-52 (USMP-1; LAGEOS II) launch	**23** ***2007*** – STS-120 (ISS, Harmony connecting module) launch	**24**
25 ***1961*** – Mississippi Test Facility (Stennis Space Center) established	**26** ***1977*** – Last free-flight test for Space Shuttle *Enterprise*	**27**	**28**	**29** ***1998*** – STS-95 (SPACEHAB) launch. John Glenn returned to space	**30** ***1985*** – STS-61A (D-1 Spacelab Mission) launch	**31** ***2000*** – ISS Expedition 1 launch. First ISS crew

For more information about ISS and other NASA spinoffs, please visit:
http://www.sti.nasa.gov/tto/ISSspin.html
http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/science/index.html
http://www.sti.nasa.gov/tto/

October

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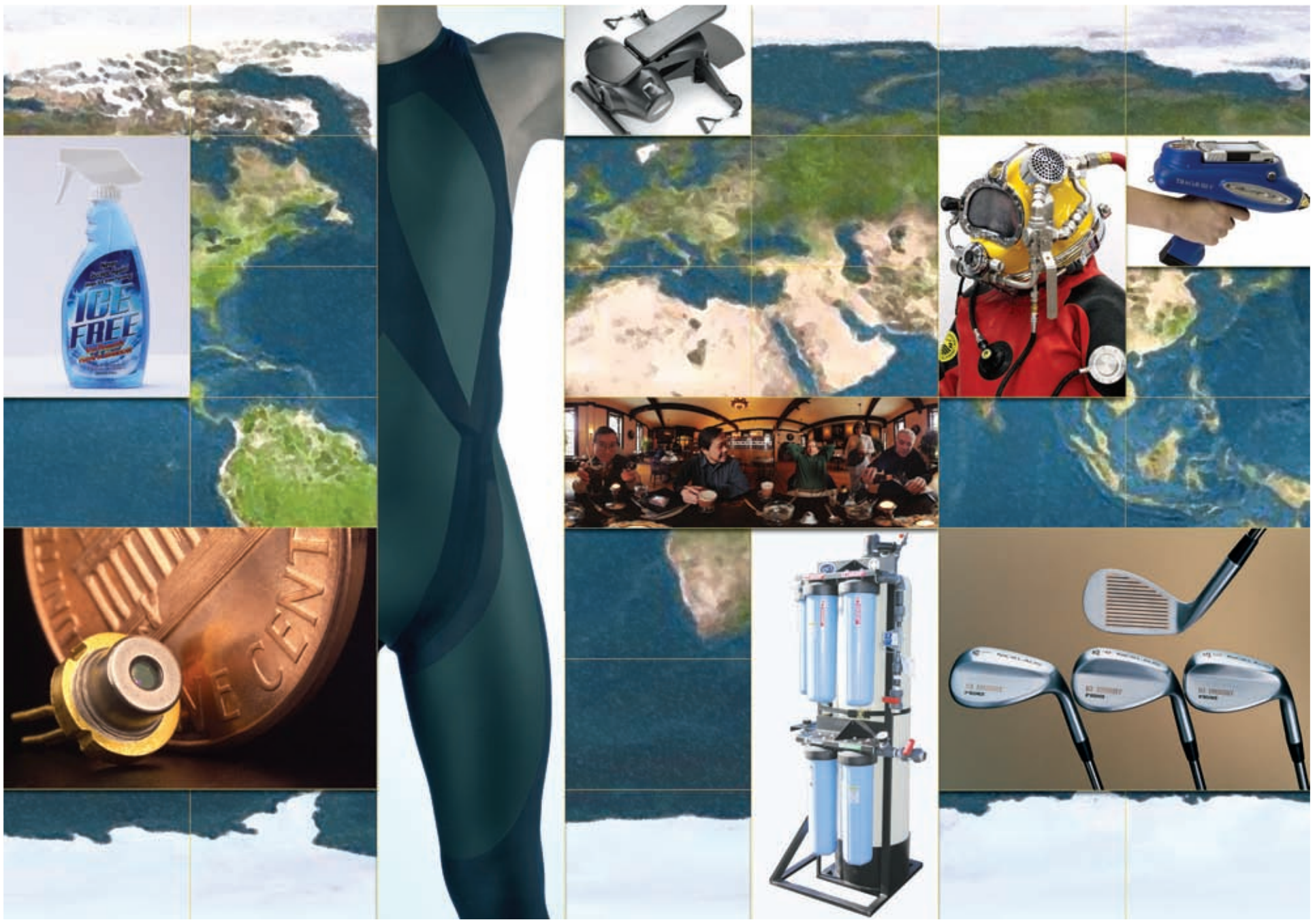
2009

www.nasa.gov



NASA research not only helps the United States reach its space exploration goals, it involves the creation of “spinoffs” that improve life on Earth or experiments that have tremendous potential for Earth application. These spinoffs stem from technologies created to support the International Space Station (ISS). Areas of everyday life that have benefitted from ISS spinoffs include water purification, manufacturing, sports, construction, aviation safety, robotics, vision enhancement, exercise and medicine.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1 ***2002*** – STS-109 (Hubble Space Telescope servicing) launch	**2** ***1972*** – Pioneer 10 launch. First space-craft to visit outer planet and leave solar system ***1995*** – STS-67 (ASTRO-2) launch	**3** ***1959*** – Pioneer 4 launch. First success-ful lunar mission by U.S. spacecraft ***1969*** – Apollo 9 launch	**4** ***1994*** – STS-62 (USMP-2; OAST-2) launch	**5**	**6**	**7**
8 ***Daylight-Saving Time begins*** ***2001*** – STS-102 (ISS, Expedition 2) launch. First crew rotation. First multi-purpose logistics module flight	**9**	**10**	**11** ***2008*** – STS-123 (ISS, JAXA ELM-PS) launch	**12**	**13** ***1989*** – STS-29 (TDRS-D) launch	**14**
15	**16** ***1926*** – First liquid fueled rocket launch ***1966*** – Gemini VIII launch. First successful docking of two spacecraft	**17**	**18** ***1965*** – Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov becomes the first person to spacewalk	**19**	**20** ***Vernal Equinox – Spring begins***	**21**
22 ***1982*** – STS-3 launch ***1996*** – STS-76 (Shuttle-Mir) launch	**23** ***1965*** – Gemini III launch. First manned mission of Gemini Project	**24** ***1992*** – STS-45 (ATLAS-1) launch	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**
29 ***2006*** – ISS Expedition 13 launch	**30**	**31**				

March 2009

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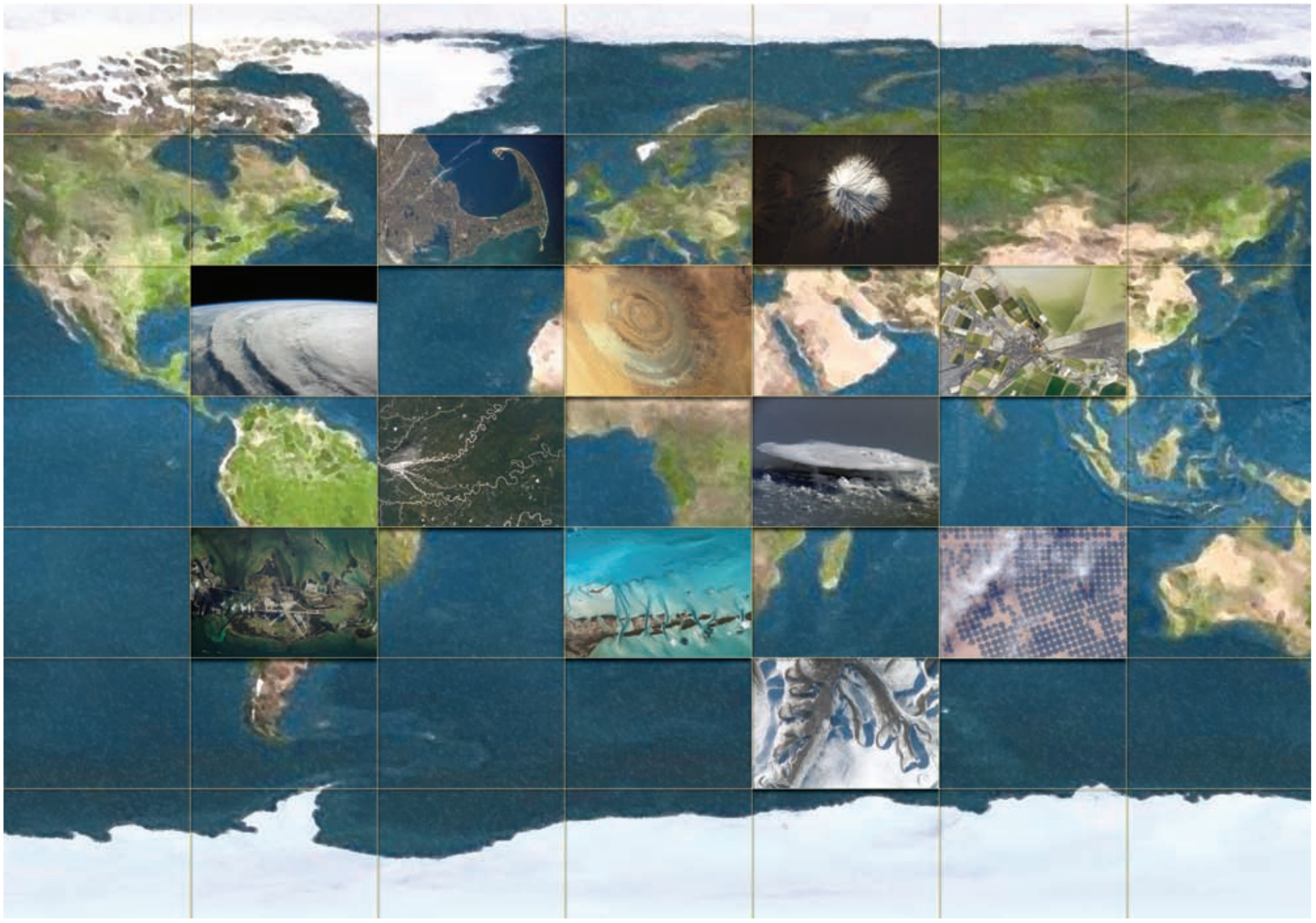
For more information about the ISS, please visit:
http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/main/index.html

www.nasa.gov



The Crew Earth Observations (CEO) experiment: The International Space Station (ISS) provides a unique opportunity for its crew members to observe and photograph natural and human-made changes on Earth. The photographs also record events such as storms, floods, fires and volcanic eruptions. CEO provides researchers with vital, continuous images to better understand the planet.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	**2**	**3** ***1976*** – Viking 2 lands on Mars	**4**	**5** ***1977*** – Voyager 1 launch
6	**7** *Labor Day* ***1995*** – STS-69 (Spartan 201-03, WSF-2) launch	**8** ***1960*** – Marshall Space Flight Center dedicated ***1967*** – Surveyor 5 (moon) launch ***2000*** – STS-106 (ISS, supply) launch	**9** ***1975*** – Viking 2 launch ***1994*** – STS-64 launch ***2006*** – STS-115 (ISS, P3/P4 truss) launch	**10**	**11** ***1997*** – Mars Global Surveyor enters Martian orbit	**12** ***1966*** – Gemini 11 launch ***1991*** – STS-48 launch ***1992*** – STS-47 launch ***1993*** – STS-51 launch
13 ***1961*** – Mercury-Atlas 4 launch	**14** ***2001*** – Pirs docking compartment launch	**15**	**16** ***1996*** – STS-79 (Shuttle-Mir) launch	**17**	**18** ***2007*** – ISS Expedition 14 launch	**19** ***1961***– Houston, Texas, announced as site of NASA's Manned Space Flight Center (Johnson Space Center)
20 ***1966*** – Surveyor 2 (moon) launch	**21** ***2003*** – Galileo first spacecraft to enter Jupiter's atmosphere	**22** *Autumal Equinox—Autumn begins*	**23**	**24**	**25** ***1992*** – Mars Observer launch ***1997*** – STS-86 (Shuttle-Mir) launch	**26**
27	**28**	**29** ***1988*** – STS-26 (TDRS-C) launch. First shuttle flight following the Space Shuttle *Challenger accident*	**30** ***1994*** – STS-68 launch ***2005*** – ISS Expedition 12 launch			

NASA ISS Education program Web sites:
NASA Education — **http://education.nasa.gov/**
EarthKAM — **http://www.earthkam.ucsd.edu/**

September 2009

4: ○ 12: ◑ 18: ● 26: ◑

www.nasa.gov

The International Space Station (ISS) is an orbital classroom for students around the world who have been treated to on-orbit demonstrations from the ISS Expedition crews. Students can also participate in interactive education programs such as EarthKAM or compare plants grown on Earth to plants grown on the station. NASA has numerous resources available to help students learn about space and all of the professions necessary to carry out NASA's programs.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	**2**	**3**	**4** ***1968*** – Apollo 6 launch ***1983*** – STS-6 (TDRS-1) launch. Space Shuttle *Challenger* first flight ***1997*** – STS-83 (MSL-1) launch
5 ***1973*** – Pioneer 11 launch ***1991*** – STS-37 (Gamma Ray Observatory) launch	**6** ***1984*** – STS-41C launch. First orbital satellite repair mission	**7** ***2007*** – ISS Expedition 15 launch	**8** ***1964*** – Gemini I test flight ***1993*** – STS-56 (ATLAS-2; SPARTAN-201) launch ***2002*** – STS-110 (ISS, S0 truss) launch ***2008*** – ISS Expedition 17 launch	**9** ***1959*** – NASA announced Mercury 7. NASA's first astronaut class ***1994*** – STS-59 (SRL-1) launch	**10**	**11** ***1970*** – Apollo 13 launch
12 ***1961*** – Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin becomes first human in space ***1981*** – STS-1 launch. First space shuttle (*Columbia*) mission	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16** ***1972*** – Apollo 16 launch	**17** ***1998*** – STS-90 (Neurolab) launch	**18** ***2004*** – ISS Expedition 9 launch
19 ***2001*** – STS-100 (ISS, Canadarm2) launch	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24** ***1967*** – Soyuz 1 accident. First human to die during mission ***1990*** – STS-31 (Hubble Space Telescope deploy) launch	**25** ***2003*** – ISS Expedition 7 launch
26 ***1993*** – STS-55 (D-2 Spacelab) launch	**27**	**28** ***1991*** – STS-39 (DOD) launch	**29** ***1985*** – STS-51B (Spacelab-3) launch	**30**		

CEO also allows the crew to share their view of the Earth with the public. CEO imagery is available at: **http://eol.jsc.nasa.gov/**

April

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2009

www.nasa.gov

Not only is the International Space Station (ISS) the most complex scientific and technological endeavor ever undertaken, it is a shining example of international cooperation. The ISS is a partnership of five space agencies—NASA, Roskosmos (Russia), the European Space Agency, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency and the Canadian Space Agency.

It is easy to track the orbit of the ISS or to learn when it is visible to humans on the ground.
For more information, please visit: **http://spaceflight.nasa.gov/realdata/index.html**

For more information about the ISS, please visit: **www.nasa.gov**

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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2 ***1991*** – STS-43 (TDRS-E) launch	**3**	**4** ***2007*** – Phoenix Mars Lander launch	**5**	**6**	**7** ***1997*** – STS-85 (CRISTA-SPAS-02) launch	**8** ***1978*** – Pioneer 13 (Venus) launch ***1989*** – STS-28 launch ***2007*** – STS-118 (ISS, S5 truss) launch
9	**10** ***2001*** – STS-105 (ISS, Expedition 3) launch	**11**	**12** ***1977*** – Space Shuttle *Enterprise*, first free-flight test ***2005*** – Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter launch	**13**	**14**	**15**
16	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20** ***1975*** – Viking 1 (Mars) launch ***1977*** – Voyager 2 launch	**21** ***1975*** – Gemini V launch	**22**
23	**24**	**25** ***1966*** – Apollo/ Saturn 202 launch ***1981*** – Voyager 2 Saturn flyby ***1989*** – Voyager 2 Neptune flyby	**26**	**27** ***1985*** – STS-51I launch	**28**	**29**
30 ***1983*** – STS-8 launch. Guion Bluford, Jr. first African-American in space ***1984*** – STS-41D launch. Space Shuttle *Discovery's* first flight	**31**					

August 2009

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www.nasa.gov

With a permanent human presence aboard the International Space Station (ISS), flight control teams at the Mission Control Center in Houston and the Mission Control Center in Moscow are on duty 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Flight controllers keep a constant watch on the crew's activities and monitor spacecraft systems, crew health and safety as they check every system to ensure operations proceed as planned.

Once complete, the ISS will include contributions from 14 countries: the United States, Canada, Japan, Russia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

For more information about the ISS partners, please visit:
http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/science/partners.html

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	**2**
3	**4** ***1989*** – STS-30 (Magellan) launch	**5** ***1961*** – Mercury-Redstone 3 (Freedom 7) launch. First U.S. human (Alan Shepard Jr.) space flight	**6**	**7** ***1992*** – STS-49 (Intelsat VI Repair) launch. Space Shuttle *Endeavour's* first flight. First 3-person spacewalk	**8**	**9**
10	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14** ***1973*** – Skylab space station launch	**15** ***1963*** – Mercury-Atlas 9 (Faith 7) launch. Final Mercury flight ***1997*** – STS-84 (Shuttle-Mir) launch	**16**
17	**18** ***1969*** – Apollo 10 launch	**19** ***1996*** – STS-77 (SPACEHAB; SPARTAN) launch ***2000*** – STS-101 (ISS, supply) launch	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**
24 ***1962*** – Mercury-Atlas 7 (Aurora 7) launch	**25** *Memorial Day* ***1973*** – Skylab 2 launch. First U.S. space station crew	**26**	**27** ***1999*** - STS-96 (ISS) launch. First space shuttle to dock with ISS	**28**	**29**	**30** ***1966*** – Surveyor I (moon) launch ***1971*** – Mariner 9 (Mars) launch
31 ***2008*** - STS-124 (ISS, JAXA JPM) launch						

May 2009

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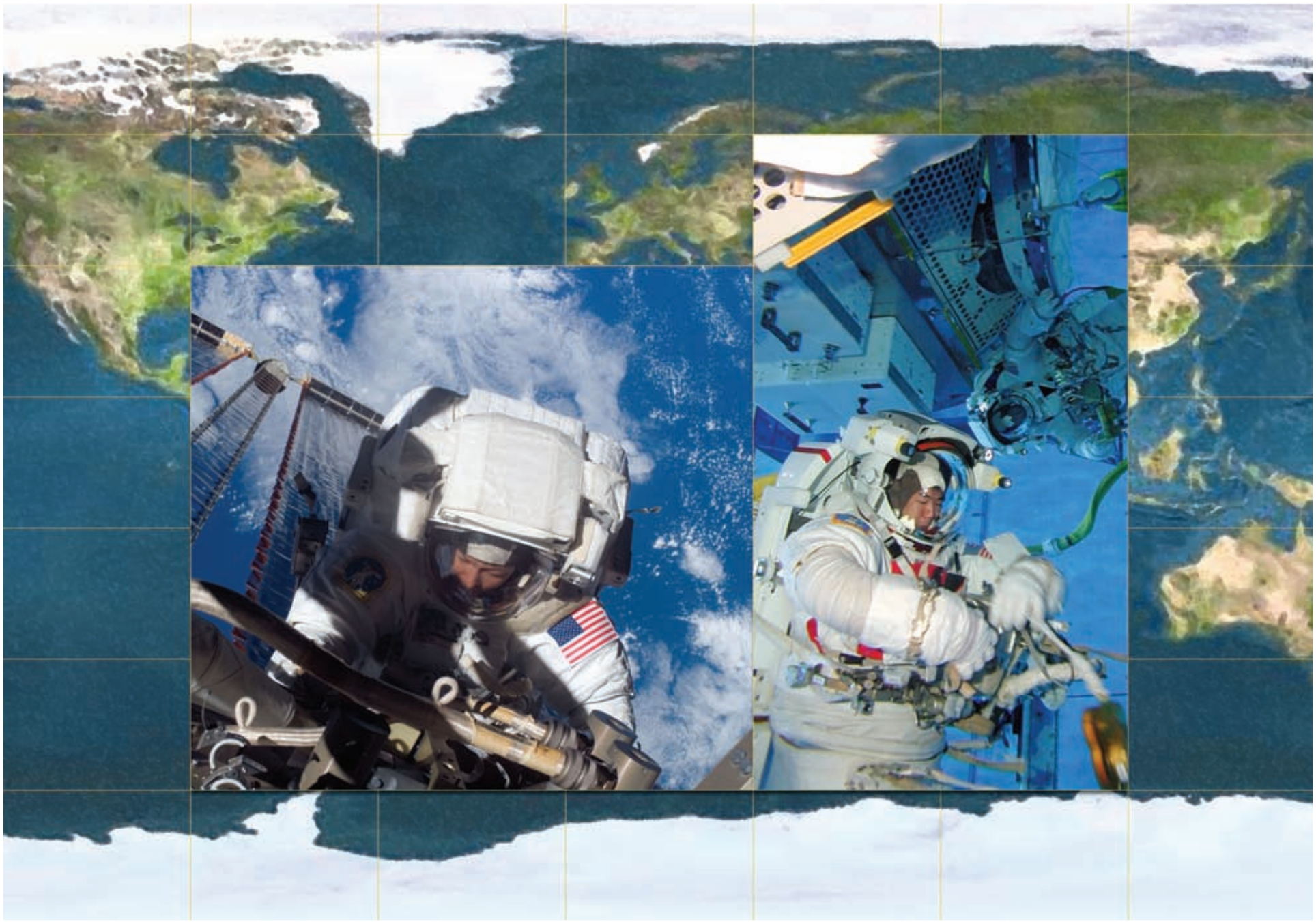

Building and maintaining the International Space Station (ISS) requires crew members to conduct extravehicular activities (spacewalks). More than 130 spacewalks are scheduled to take place during the ISS assembly. To prepare for the spacewalks, crew members train in a 6.2-million-gallon pool at the Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory (NBL) in Houston, Texas.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
For more information about the first moon landings, please visit: http://spaceflight.nasa.gov/history/apollo/index.html			**1** ***1962*** – Cape Canaveral, Fla., established as launch operations center ***1997*** – STS-94 (MSL 1 reflight) launch	**2**	**3**	**4** *Independence Day* ***1997*** – Mars Pathfinder lands on red planet ***2006*** – STS-121 (ISS, supply) launch
5 ***1966*** – Apollo/Saturn 203 launch	**6**	**7** ***2003*** – Mars Exploration Rover (Opportunity) launch	**8** ***1994*** – STS-65 (International Microgravity Laboratory) launch	**9**	**10** ***1962*** – Launch of Telstar-1, first commercial communications satellite	**11** ***1979*** – Skylab reentered Earth's atmosphere
12 ***2001*** – STS-104 (ISS, Quest Airlock) launch ***2000*** – ISS Zvezda Service Module launch	**13** ***1995*** – STS-70 (TDRS-G satellite) launch	**14** ***1965*** – Mariner 4 takes first close-up pictures of Mars ***1967*** – Surveyor 4 (moon) launch	**15** ***1975*** – Apollo-Soyuz Test Project launch	**16** ***1969*** – Apollo 11 launch	**17**	**18** ***1966*** – Gemini 10 launch
19	**20** ***1969*** – Apollo 11 lands on moon. Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin first humans to walk on moon ***1976*** – Viking 1 first U.S. mission to land on Mars	**21** ***1961*** – Mercury-Redstone 4 (Liberty-Bell 7) launch	**22**	**23** ***1999*** – STS-93 (Chandra X-ray Telescope) launch. Eileen Collins first female space shuttle commander	**24**	**25**
26 ***1963*** – Syncom 2 launch ***1971*** – Apollo 15 launch ***2005*** – STS-114 (ISS) launch. Space shuttle return to flight mission	**27**	**28** ***1964*** – Ranger 7 (moon) launch ***1973*** – Skylab 3 crew launch	**29** ***1958*** – NASA created ***1960*** – Mercury-Atlas 1 launch ***1985*** – STS-51F (Spacelab-2) launch	**30**	**31** ***1992*** – STS-46 (EURECA, TSS-1) launch	

July

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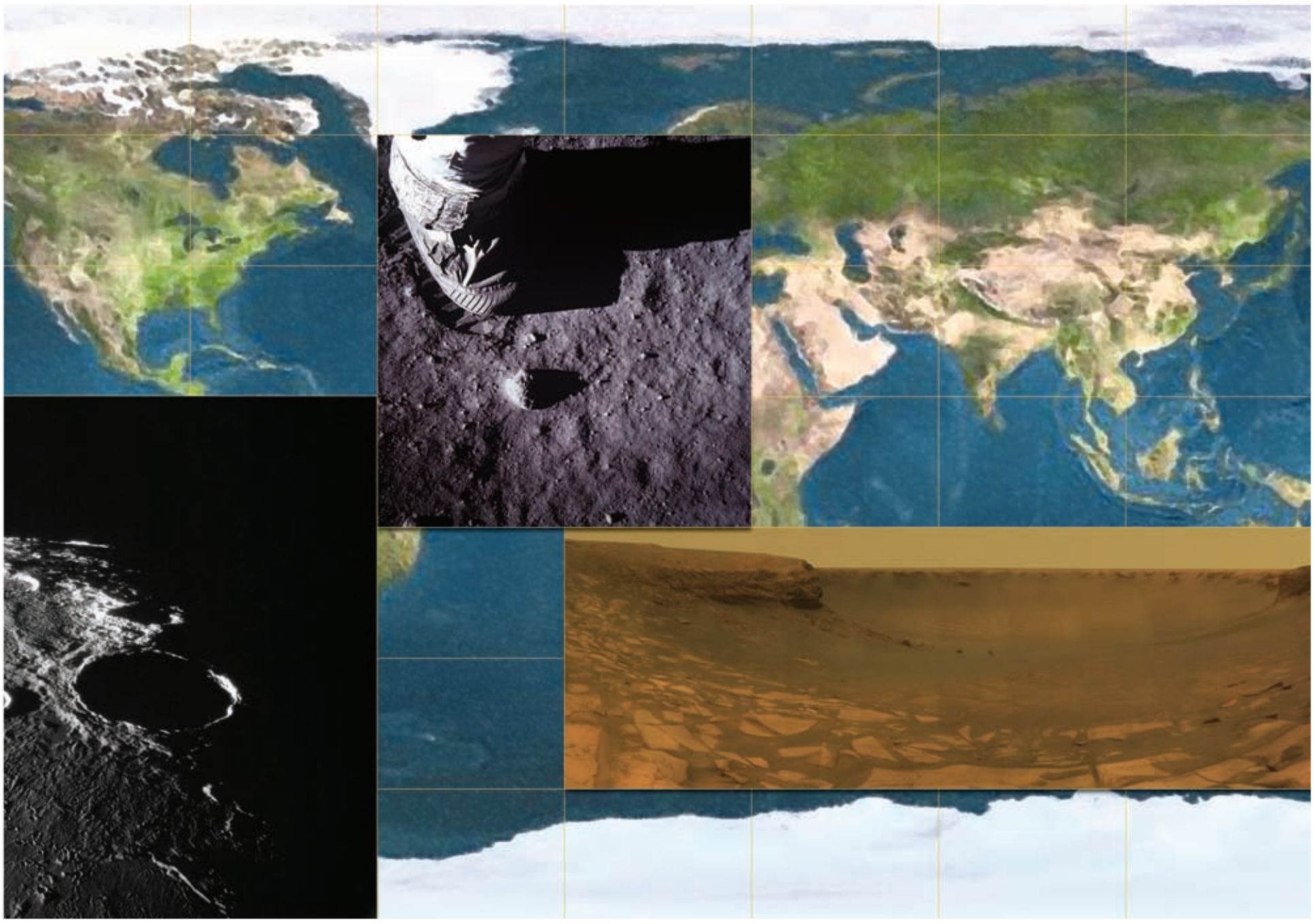
2009

www.nasa.gov



Humankind's greatest achievement in space occurred at 10:56 p.m. EDT, July 20, 1969, when Astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first human to walk on the moon. The United States is working to return astronauts to the moon and to explore other destinations. The **International Space Station** is playing a vital role in that preparation as a testbed for long-duration space flight.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	**2** ***1966*** – Surveyor I becomes first U.S. spacecraft to soft land on moon ***1998*** – STS-91 (Shuttle-Mir) launch	**3** ***1965*** – Gemini IV launch. Ed White conducts first U.S. spacewalk ***1966*** – Gemini IX-A launch	**4**	**5** ***1991*** – STS-40 (Spacelab Life Sciences-1) launch ***2002*** – STS-111 (ISS, Expedition 5) launch	**6**
7	**8** ***2007*** – STS-117 (ISS, S3/S4 truss) launch	**9**	**10** ***2003*** – Mars Exploration Rover (Spirit) launch	**11**	**12**	**13** ***1983*** – Pioneer 10 first spacecraft to leave solar system
14	**15**	**16** ***1963*** – Cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova becomes first female in space	**17** ***1985*** – STS-51G launch	**18** ***1983*** – STS-7 launch. Sally Ride first U.S. female in space	**19**	**20** ***Summer Solstice-Summer begins*** ***1996*** – STS-78 (LMS) launch
21 ***1993*** – STS-57 (SPACEHAB) launch	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25** ***1992*** – STS-50 (USML-1) launch	**26**	**27** ***1982*** – STS-4 (DOD) launch ***1995*** – STS-71 launch. First Shuttle-Mir docking
28	**29** ***1995*** – Space Shuttle *Atlantis* becomes first shuttle to dock with Russian Mir space station	**30** ***1971*** – Soyuz 11 accident				

ISS-based spacewalkers can begin their EVAs out of the Quest Airlock (U.S.) or Pirs Docking Compartment (Russia). Spacewalks can also be based from a visiting space shuttle.

NBL Pool Dimensions: 202 feet long, 102 feet wide and 40 feet deep.

For more information about ISS construction activities, please visit:
http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/main/index.html

June 2009

7: ○ 15: ◑ 22: ● 29: ◐

www.nasa.gov

As we begin our second decade of continuous International Space Station (ISS) on-orbit operations, we celebrate the fact and acknowledge the success of the ISS as one of the greatest technological, political and engineering accomplishments in human history. As we near the completion of the assembly of the ISS, along with the expansion of the nominal crew size from three to six people, we are increasing our capability, as well as the amount of the world-class research, science and utilization that is currently performed on the ISS. This research and science expands our knowledge-base and operational experience, which will enable us to return to the moon and beyond as we continue humankind's quest of exploration and discovery.

This calendar will inspire the next generation of explorers and will provide interesting and challenging information, along with significant historical events to educators, students, and to anyone who is interested in space. NASA is grateful for the hard work and dedication that America's teachers demonstrate each and every day as they educate and shape the young students who will be tomorrow's leaders and explorers. I hope you enjoy the calendar and that you will learn something new and exciting about NASA and the ISS throughout the year.

Regards,
Michael T. Suffredini
ISS Program Manager