



1
00:00:24,057 --> 00:00:27,073
Announcer:
Fred Wallace Haise, Jr.
has spent over five decades

2
00:00:27,073 --> 00:00:32,053
in the service of his country,
both publicly and privately, as

3
00:00:32,053 --> 00:00:35,063
one of the most revered
and respected figures

4
00:00:35,063 --> 00:00:38,047
in aviation and
aerospace history.

5
00:00:38,047 --> 00:00:42,080
An integral part of the Apollo
Space Program, Fred Haise was a

6
00:00:42,080 --> 00:00:49,070
backup crewmember on the
celebrated Apollo 8, 11,
and 16 missions.

7
00:00:49,070 --> 00:00:54,003
Haise would become a
household name however, as
a crew member of the famed

8
00:00:54,003 --> 00:01:00,013
Apollo 13 lunar mission
- a mission initially
marred by trouble,

9
00:01:00,013 --> 00:01:03,030
but which ultimately stands as
one of the greatest examples of

10

00:01:03,030 --> 00:01:08,087
human ingenuity, teamwork,
and courage of all time.

11
00:01:08,087 --> 00:01:13,080
The Apollo 13 mission was
an incredible journey, but it
would be only

12
00:01:13,080 --> 00:01:19,057
one among many incredible
journeys for Fred Haise.

13
00:01:19,057 --> 00:01:24,020
Haise received his Naval
Aviator Wings in 1954.

14
00:01:24,020 --> 00:01:28,067
While serving as a pilot in
the Marine Corps, this Biloxi,
Mississippi native also

15
00:01:28,067 --> 00:01:33,027
earned his engineering degree
from the University of Oklahoma.

16
00:01:33,027 --> 00:01:36,077
Soon after, he began flying
missions for NASA while

17
00:01:36,077 --> 00:01:41,000
continuing to serve as a fighter
pilot in the Air Force.

18
00:01:41,000 --> 00:01:45,070
Haise relocated to Dryden Flight
Research Center in 1963 where he

19
00:01:45,070 --> 00:01:49,087
piloted many high performance
and experimental aircraft

20

00:01:49,087 --> 00:01:56,023
including the M2-F1 lifting
body aircraft... flight research
that contributed significantly

21

00:01:56,023 --> 00:02:01,077
to the development and design
of the Space Shuttle Orbiter.

22

00:02:01,077 --> 00:02:06,000
Haise's career, would take an
historic turn in 1966, however,

23

00:02:06,000 --> 00:02:07,097
when he would be
selected by NASA to

24

00:02:07,097 --> 00:02:13,023
become one of the first
19 Apollo astronauts.

25

00:02:13,023 --> 00:02:16,000
Voice of Jim Lovell on radio
to Houston ground control:

26

00:02:16,000 --> 00:02:20,013
"Houston, we've had a problem."
Ground control chatter.

27

00:02:20,013 --> 00:02:20,093
Voice of Jim Lovell on radio
to Houston ground control :

28

00:02:20,093 --> 00:02:21,087
"Houston, we've had a problem."

29

00:02:21,087 --> 00:02:24,077
Announcer: Apollo 13
will be forever etched

in the collective

30

00:02:24,077 --> 00:02:30,080

consciousness of the world.

For three days in 1970, Haise

and

31

00:02:30,080 --> 00:02:35,003

fellow crewmembers Jim Lovell

and Jack Swigert, fought for

32

00:02:35,003 --> 00:02:39,053

survival inside their crew

module and on the world stage.

33

00:02:39,053 --> 00:02:43,050

Due to an oxygen tank explosion,

the lives of Apollo astronauts

34

00:02:43,050 --> 00:02:47,013

hung in the balance from

the near beginning

35

00:02:47,013 --> 00:02:49,097

until the very end

of the mission.

36

00:02:49,097 --> 00:02:52,083

Working closely with Houston

ground controllers,

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00:02:52,083 --> 00:02:55,043

Haise and his fellow

crewmembers ingeniously

38

00:02:55,043 --> 00:02:59,050

converted their lunar module

into a "lifeboat" - saving

39

00:02:59,050 --> 00:03:04,000

precious energy and oxygen...
and ultimately their lives.

40

00:03:04,000 --> 00:03:07,050

The world breathed a sigh of
relief with the safe return and

41

00:03:07,050 --> 00:03:12,070

dramatic end to the Apollo 13
mission, but Haise would be far

42

00:03:12,070 --> 00:03:17,003

from ending his involvement
in groundbreaking,
high-risk missions...

43

00:03:17,003 --> 00:03:20,077

missions that would help
usher in a new generation
of space exploration.

44

00:03:25,037 --> 00:03:29,037

After attending Harvard
Business School in 1972,

45

00:03:29,037 --> 00:03:32,007

Haise returned to Dryden
Flight Research Center

46

00:03:32,007 --> 00:03:36,083

to work on a new, reusable
space aircraft being tested

47

00:03:36,083 --> 00:03:39,020

by NASA... the Space
Shuttle Orbiter.

48

00:03:39,020 --> 00:03:44,013

In 1977, Haise and fellow NASA
astronaut Gordon Fullerton,

49

00:03:44,013 --> 00:03:46,087

would take part in
another series of risky,

50

00:03:46,087 --> 00:03:52,027

proof-of-concept flying
missions known as Approach
and Landing Tests.

51

00:03:52,027 --> 00:03:57,093

After years of research and
development, the Shuttle
Orbiter was finally

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00:03:57,093 --> 00:04:01,027

ready for a real-life
flight and landing test.

53

00:04:01,027 --> 00:04:04,043

In an effort to test its
flight control systems and

54

00:04:04,043 --> 00:04:09,023

flying characteristics, the
pilots would separate from the 747,

55

00:04:09,023 --> 00:04:12,093

and fly the engine-less
orbiter to a runway landing.

56

00:04:12,093 --> 00:04:18,037

The success of the Approach and
Landing Tests were critical

57

00:04:18,037 --> 00:04:21,017

for the advancement of the
Space Shuttle Program.

58

00:04:21,017 --> 00:04:23,093

In 1981, the Space

Shuttle Columbia

59

00:04:23,093 --> 00:04:26,040
was successfully launched &
returned safely to earth,

60

00:04:26,040 --> 00:04:29,040
the 1st mission in
an unprecedented

61

00:04:29,040 --> 00:04:32,090
30-year history of the
Space Shuttle program.

62

00:04:32,090 --> 00:04:35,037
In his twenty-year
career with NASA,

63

00:04:35,037 --> 00:04:40,073
Haise logged over 9,000
hours in flight, in more than
eighty types

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00:04:40,073 --> 00:04:45,013
of air and spacecraft, spent
over 142 hours in space, and

65

00:04:45,013 --> 00:04:49,047
took part in history-making
missions that shaped space

66

00:04:49,047 --> 00:04:51,093
exploration as we know it today.

67

00:04:51,093 --> 00:04:55,067
With an extraordinary record of
public service to his country,

68

00:04:55,067 --> 00:04:59,067
Fred Haise retired

from NASA in 1979.

69

00:05:02,060 --> 00:05:07,007

With his extensive technical,
practical, and academic background,

70

00:05:07,007 --> 00:05:10,083

Haise was recruited by the
Grumman Aerospace Corporation

71

00:05:10,083 --> 00:05:13,073

as their Vice-President
of Space Programs.

72

00:05:13,073 --> 00:05:15,057

He would eventually become
President of Grumman

73

00:05:15,057 --> 00:05:22,003

Technical Services, until
his retirement in 1996.

74

00:05:22,003 --> 00:05:27,023

Although officially retired,
Haise continues to make an
impact

75

00:05:27,023 --> 00:05:29,017

on communities and people
around him... ..as a public

76

00:05:29,017 --> 00:05:35,017

speaker... ..as a counselor for
child burn victims ... as

77

00:05:35,017 --> 00:05:39,050

a board member of Infinity
Science Center, a
non-profit NASA partner

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00:05:39,050 --> 00:05:43,050

formed to raise money for
a learning center at

79

00:05:43,050 --> 00:05:47,029

Stennis Space Center, in his
home state of Mississippi.

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00:05:47,030 --> 00:05:50,003

His achievements have been
recognized from the White House

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00:05:50,003 --> 00:05:53,033

to the Air Force, from
NASA to New York City,

82

00:05:53,033 --> 00:05:57,080

from Hollywood to Harvard,
and everywhere in between.

83

00:05:57,080 --> 00:06:00,000

Fred Haise....

84

00:06:00,000 --> 00:06:02,003

pilot,

85

00:06:02,003 --> 00:06:04,000

astronaut,

86

00:06:04,000 --> 00:06:06,043

scholar,

87

00:06:06,043 --> 00:06:09,073

businessman,