1
00:00:00,786 --> 00:00:03,926
>> And our first view
from external cameras

2
00:00:03,926 --> 00:00:06,006
on the International
Space Station showing the

3
00:00:06,006 --> 00:00:07,466
Soyuz vehicle.

4
00:00:07,466 --> 00:00:09,576
You can clearly see
its thruster firings,

5
00:00:09,846 --> 00:00:13,426
all automatically
commanded as the Soyuz

6
00:00:13,426 --> 00:00:16,666
and the International Space
Station passed 252 miles

7
00:00:16,666 --> 00:00:17,996
over Western Algeria.

8
00:00:21,506 --> 00:00:23,446
Yuri Malenchenko
has begun his fly

9
00:00:23,446 --> 00:00:26,686
around to precisely align
the forward docking probe

10
00:00:26,686 --> 00:00:30,376
on the Soyuz with the docking
port of the Rassvet module.

11
00:00:30,746 --> 00:00:36,116

Again, Rassvet was the
docking module, if you will,

12
00:00:36,116 --> 00:00:39,336
that was delivered to the
nadir or Earth-facing port

13
00:00:39,756 --> 00:00:42,406
of the Zarya module of the
International Space Station

14
00:00:42,406 --> 00:00:45,876
on the STS132 mission
of Atlantis.

15
00:00:49,776 --> 00:00:54,826
As the Kurs Automated Rendezvous
System positions the Soyuz

16
00:00:54,826 --> 00:00:57,476
for its precise alignment
to the Rassvet module

17
00:00:57,476 --> 00:00:59,796
on the Earth-facing
port of the Zarya module

18
00:01:00,316 --> 00:01:02,536
in the lower portion
of your screen,

19
00:01:02,536 --> 00:01:05,186
you can see various
elements of the U.S. segment

20
00:01:05,186 --> 00:01:06,906
of the International
Space Station just right

21
00:01:06,906 --> 00:01:08,036

at the cross hairs.

22
00:01:08,596 --> 00:01:10,676
You can see the Quest
airlock just

23
00:01:10,676 --> 00:01:13,396
on the upper right quadrant.

24
00:01:13,856 --> 00:01:18,006
That Quest airlock to be used in
late August in just a few weeks

25
00:01:18,006 --> 00:01:19,976
by Sunni Williams
and Aki Horsehide

26
00:01:20,436 --> 00:01:22,486
for a U.S.-based space walk

27
00:01:22,516 --> 00:01:26,216
to replace an ailing main bus
switching unit, a power unit

28
00:01:26,216 --> 00:01:28,236
on the truss of the
International Space Station

29
00:01:28,596 --> 00:01:33,506
and to lay some cabling for
the arrival in late 2013

30
00:01:33,506 --> 00:01:36,526
of the next Russian module
called the Multi-Purpose

31
00:01:36,526 --> 00:01:38,796
Laboratory module
that will be launched

32
00:01:38,796 --> 00:01:40,346
to the International
Space Station

33
00:01:40,346 --> 00:01:46,806
to replace the Pairs
docking compartment.

34
00:01:46,866 --> 00:01:48,316
>> [talking in foreign
language] we confirm this is the

35
00:01:48,386 --> 00:01:49,616
[inaudible] everybody's on.

36
00:01:50,086 --> 00:01:55,376
General approach
parameters are nominal,

37
00:01:55,456 --> 00:01:57,476
and we are aligned with you.

38
00:01:57,816 --> 00:02:01,246
>> Now flying over Northwest
Kazakhstan just 40 meters away

39
00:02:01,246 --> 00:02:02,816
from the International
Space Station,

40
00:02:02,816 --> 00:02:04,806
the three-section Soyuz vehicle.

41
00:02:04,806 --> 00:02:06,486
The forward section
is the orbital module

42
00:02:06,486 --> 00:02:09,376
with the forward docking

probe extended, ready to come

43
00:02:09,376 --> 00:02:11,886
into contact with the
Rassvet module docking port.

44
00:02:12,376 --> 00:02:15,536
The crew, Malenchenko,
Williams, and Hoshide are

45
00:02:15,776 --> 00:02:18,756
in their contoured,
custom-made seat liners

46
00:02:19,176 --> 00:02:22,166
in the center section, the
descent module, the only portion

47
00:02:22,166 --> 00:02:25,146
of the Soyuz that returns to
Earth, and at the very back end,

48
00:02:25,146 --> 00:02:27,036
that white section with
the solar rays is the

49
00:02:27,036 --> 00:02:29,886
instrumentation and
propulsion module, obviously,

50
00:02:29,886 --> 00:02:32,566
where the propellant tanks
and the engines are located.

51
00:02:32,566 --> 00:02:32,886
>> [inaudible] Loud and clear.

52
00:02:33,516 --> 00:02:39,056
[Pause]

53
00:02:39,556 --> 00:02:45,096
[Background Talk]

54
00:02:45,596 --> 00:02:48,246
>> You can see the Kurs
Automated Rendezvous System,

55
00:02:48,246 --> 00:02:51,026
the cross hairs and this
engineering view just

56
00:02:51,026 --> 00:02:53,046
about perfectly aligned
with the docking target

57
00:02:53,046 --> 00:02:54,246
on the Rassvet module.

58
00:02:55,386 --> 00:02:59,396
>> [inaudible] With a small
misalignment, but, again,

59
00:02:59,396 --> 00:03:00,856
everything is within the range.

60
00:03:00,856 --> 00:03:02,526
It's been compensated.

61
00:03:03,116 --> 00:03:04,246
Rate is normal.

62
00:03:04,446 --> 00:03:05,766
Standing by for contact.

63
00:03:08,626 --> 00:03:09,296
>> Missile.

64
00:03:09,376 --> 00:03:13,886

>> The target is
almost at the center.

65
00:03:14,206 --> 00:03:17,796
[Inaudible] Contact confirmed.

66
00:03:18,206 --> 00:03:19,226
Capture confirmed.

67
00:03:19,806 --> 00:03:20,846
>> Docking confirmed.

68
00:03:22,126 --> 00:03:26,176
Docking confirmed at
11:51 P.M. Central Time,

69
00:03:26,176 --> 00:03:29,636
12:51 A.M. Eastern Time
over Northeast Kazakhstan.

70
00:03:31,136 --> 00:03:34,336
So on the 37th anniversary of
that famous handshake in space

71
00:03:34,376 --> 00:03:37,656
by Tom Stafford and Alexei
Leonov during the Apollo-Soyuz