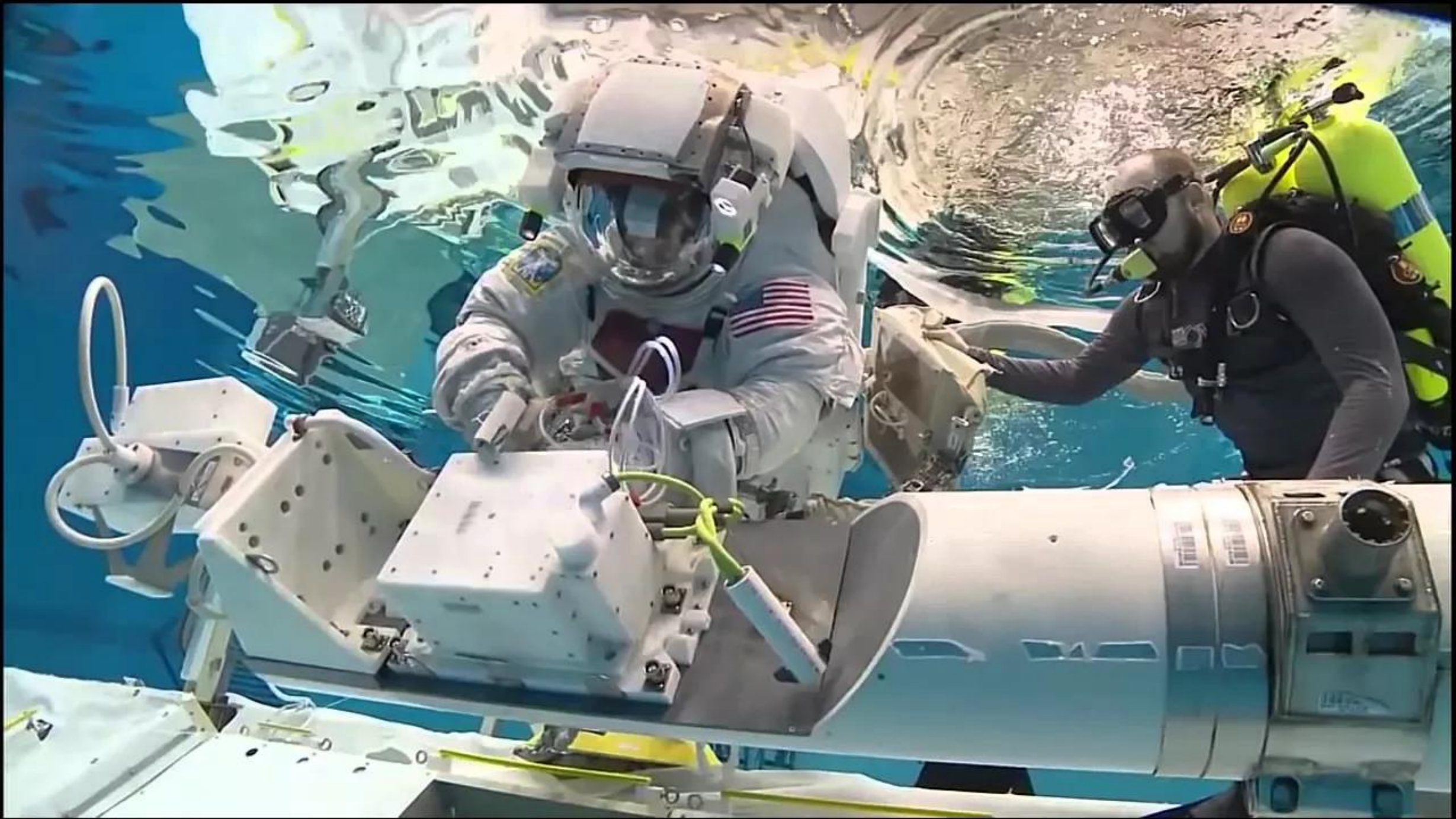

1
00:00:00,969 --> 00:00:05,240
“Here’s some of the stories trending This
Week at NASA!”

2
00:00:05,240 --> 00:00:09,480
Expedition 43, the next crew headed to the
International Space Station is conducting

3
00:00:09,480 --> 00:00:12,960
final training at the Baikonur Cosmodrome
in Kazakhstan.

4
00:00:12,960 --> 00:00:18,169
NASA’s Scott Kelly and Gennady Padalka and
Flight Engineer Mikhail Kornienko of the Russian

5
00:00:18,169 --> 00:00:22,929
Federal Space Agency (Roscosmos) are scheduled
for launch aboard a Soyuz spacecraft on March

6
00:00:22,929 --> 00:00:26,099
27 at 3:42 p.m. Eastern.

7
00:00:26,099 --> 00:00:30,189
Kelly and Kornienko will become the first
crew to conduct a one-year research mission

8
00:00:30,189 --> 00:00:33,320
aboard the orbital laboratory.

9
00:00:33,320 --> 00:00:38,000
A March 18 news conference at Johnson Space
Center in Houston featured NASA Astronaut

10
00:00:38,000 --> 00:00:43,650
Kjell Lindgren and his Expedition 44/45 crewmates
– discussing their upcoming mission to the

11
00:00:43,650 --> 00:00:44,650

ISS.

12
00:00:44,650 --> 00:00:50,670
Lindgren, Oleg Kononenko of the Russian Federal
Space Agency and Kimiya Yui of the Japan Aerospace

13
00:00:50,670 --> 00:00:56,620
Exploration Agency will launch to the space
station aboard a Soyuz spacecraft May 26 from

14
00:00:56,620 --> 00:00:58,910
Kazakhstan.

15
00:00:58,910 --> 00:01:03,580
The heat shield for NASA's Orion spacecraft
is at Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville,

16
00:01:03,580 --> 00:01:09,310
Alabama for 2-3 months of testing following
Orion's successful flight test in December.

17
00:01:09,310 --> 00:01:14,860
Samples of the heat shield's ablative material
will be studied and analyzed to better understand

18
00:01:14,860 --> 00:01:19,580
its performance during Orion's high-velocity
return to Earth on the flight.

19
00:01:19,580 --> 00:01:24,180
After the tests, technicians will mill off
the ablative coating before transferring the

20
00:01:24,180 --> 00:01:31,090
heat shield to NASA's Langley Research Center,
in Virginia, for water impact testing.\h

21
00:01:31,090 --> 00:01:35,720
Training for spacewalks underwater in gigantic
pools like NASA's Neutral Buoyancy Lab or

22
00:01:35,720 --> 00:01:41,310
NBL, in Houston, was the focus of a March
19 What's New in Aerospace?

23
00:01:41,310 --> 00:01:45,580
presentation at the Smithsonian National Air
and Space Museum in Washington.

24
00:01:45,580 --> 00:01:50,790
Water is uniquely suited for spacewalk training
because it provides extended periods of simulated

25
00:01:50,790 --> 00:01:52,340
microgravity.

26
00:01:52,340 --> 00:01:56,790
This year marks the 50th anniversary of the
first two spacewalks in history – March

27
00:01:56,790 --> 00:02:03,870
18, 1965 by Soviet cosmonaut Aleksei Leonov,
followed by U.S. astronaut Edward White a

28
00:02:03,870 --> 00:02:08,940
few months later on June 3, during the Gemini
IV mission.

29
00:02:08,940 --> 00:02:14,349
On March 23, fifty years ago, astronauts Virgil
“Gus” Grissom and John Young flew on Gemini

30
00:02:14,349 --> 00:02:15,390
3.

31
00:02:15,390 --> 00:02:20,660
The 3-orbit, nearly 5-hour flight in the “Molly
Brown” spacecraft was the first human mission

32

00:02:20,660 --> 00:02:22,790
in NASA's Gemini program.

33
00:02:22,790 --> 00:02:27,900
The mission also saw the first orbital maneuver
by any human-piloted spacecraft when a short

34
00:02:27,900 --> 00:02:32,060
burn of the orbit attitude and maneuvering
system (OAMS) was completed near the end of

35
00:02:32,060 --> 00:02:34,660
the first orbit.

36
00:02:34,660 --> 00:02:40,959
The South by Southwest festival, March 13-18
in Austin, Texas, featured NASA exhibits,

37
00:02:40,959 --> 00:02:46,550
panel discussions and presentations that highlighted
how technology drives exploration of the skies

38
00:02:46,550 --> 00:02:52,260
and space; how NASA is exploring Earth, the
solar system and beyond; provided updates

39
00:02:52,260 --> 00:02:58,230
on our journey to Mars; and outlined how festival
attendees can collaborate with NASA on citizen

40
00:02:58,230 --> 00:03:03,730
science projects and submit new ideas for
NASA challenges.

41
00:03:03,730 --> 00:03:09,209
The only total solar eclipse of 2015 took
place March 20 and was only visible in parts

42
00:03:09,209 --> 00:03:14,700
of Iceland, Europe, Northern Africa and Northern

Asia – with the totality of the eclipse

43
00:03:14,700 --> 00:03:20,200
only visible for its entire 2-minutes 47-seconds
from a pair of small island groups in that

44
00:03:20,200 --> 00:03:21,200
region.

45
00:03:21,200 --> 00:03:28,210
The next total solar eclipse visible in the
U.S. will be on August 21, 2017.

46
00:03:28,210 --> 00:03:29,920
And that’s what’s up this week @NASA …