1
00:00:00,099 --> 00:00:04,279
“InSight is now travelling at a velocity
of two thousand meters per second.”

2
00:00:04,279 --> 00:00:07,439
Our InSight mission arrives at Mars …

3
00:00:07,439 --> 00:00:10,220
Announcing the companies that will help us
get to the Moon …

4
00:00:10,220 --> 00:00:14,780
And the space station’s next crew wraps
up prelaunch activities … a few of the stories

5
00:00:14,780 --> 00:00:19,910
to tell you about – This Week at NASA!

6
00:00:19,910 --> 00:00:24,300
“Touchdown confirmed (applause and cheering)
…”

7
00:00:24,300 --> 00:00:28,910
That confirmation at 11:52 a.m. PST on Nov.
26 – that our InSight lander survived the

8
00:00:28,910 --> 00:00:34,399
plunge through Mars’ atmosphere and was
safely on the Martian surface, triggered waves

9
00:00:34,399 --> 00:00:40,239
of relief and elation from InSight team members
at our Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena,

10
00:00:40,239 --> 00:00:41,600
California.

11
00:00:41,600 --> 00:00:47,250
Like past landings on Mars, this one was expected

to be extremely hard and not without peril.

12
00:00:47,250 --> 00:00:53,480
So – no surprise that crowds braved the
rain in New York City to watch outside the

13
00:00:53,480 --> 00:00:55,920
Nasdaq Stock Market.

14
00:00:55,920 --> 00:01:00,170
While inside, the mission was recognized during
the closing bell.

15
00:01:00,170 --> 00:01:04,140
Even the crew aboard the International Space
Station paid close attention.

16
00:01:04,140 --> 00:01:08,869
When the dust settled, this photo from the
lander showing the surrounding Elysium Planitia

17
00:01:08,869 --> 00:01:15,049
region erased any lingering doubt the mission
had indeed stuck a nearly flawless landing.

18
00:01:15,049 --> 00:01:17,520
“Today was a great day for the United States
of America.

19
00:01:17,520 --> 00:01:20,950
It was also a great day for our international
partners.

20
00:01:20,950 --> 00:01:23,479
This was seen all around the world.”

21
00:01:23,479 --> 00:01:30,049
“Kudos for pulling that one off and we are
looking forward to the data that comes out

22
00:01:30,049 --> 00:01:31,210
of this mission.”

23
00:01:31,210 --> 00:01:35,740
InSight will be the first mission to study
the deep interior of Mars – which is expected

24
00:01:35,740 --> 00:01:41,149
to help us learn more about how Mars and other
rocky celestial bodies formed – including

25
00:01:41,149 --> 00:01:42,619
Earth and our Moon.

26
00:01:42,619 --> 00:01:47,249
The mission could teach us valuable science
as we prepare for our next bold endeavor to

27
00:01:47,249 --> 00:01:50,969
send astronauts to the Moon and later to Mars.

28
00:01:50,969 --> 00:01:53,920
“The history books will be rewritten about
the interior of Mars.

29
00:01:53,920 --> 00:01:58,549
And these first couple of pictures of a place
no human has ever seen before also remind

30
00:01:58,549 --> 00:02:02,899
us that in order to do science, we have to
be bold and we have to be explorers.”

31
00:02:02,899 --> 00:02:08,500
Also a success – was our Mars Cube One,
or MarCO experimental CubeSats that launched

32
00:02:08,500 --> 00:02:12,130
with InSight as a communications technology

demonstration.

33
00:02:12,130 --> 00:02:17,280
The first CubeSats sent into deep space, not
only helped relay InSight's landing signal

34
00:02:17,280 --> 00:02:22,200
and surface photo back to Earth – but even
captured an incredible image of Mars as they

35
00:02:22,200 --> 00:02:24,400
flew by the Red Planet.

36
00:02:24,400 --> 00:02:29,050
With landing complete -- the InSight team
will focus mainly on preparing to set the

37
00:02:29,050 --> 00:02:31,360
lander's instruments on the Martian ground.

38
00:02:31,360 --> 00:02:36,830
InSight is expected to start collecting science
data within its first week.

39
00:02:36,830 --> 00:02:42,540
On Nov. 29, we invited media to our headquarters
in Washington, D.C. for the announcement of

40
00:02:42,540 --> 00:02:45,810
new Moon partnerships with U.S. companies.

41
00:02:45,810 --> 00:02:50,950
Working with American companies is the next
step to achieving long-term scientific study

42
00:02:50,950 --> 00:02:53,710
and human exploration of the Moon and Mars.

43
00:02:53,710 --> 00:03:00,140

“We want multiple providers that are competing
on costs and innovation.

44
00:03:00,140 --> 00:03:05,010
So that we as NASA can do more than we’ve
ever been able to do before and advance the

45
00:03:05,010 --> 00:03:06,010
human spirt.”

46
00:03:06,010 --> 00:03:11,370
Under Space Policy Directive-1, the agency
will lead an innovative and sustainable exploration

47
00:03:11,370 --> 00:03:16,940
of the Moon together with commercial and international
partners.

48
00:03:16,940 --> 00:03:22,170
At the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan,
our Anne McClain and her Expedition 58 crewmates

49
00:03:22,170 --> 00:03:27,190
– Oleg Kononenko of Roscosmos and David
Saint-Jacques of the Canadian Space Agency

50
00:03:27,190 --> 00:03:32,580
– wrapped up their final week of activities
in preparation for a targeted Dec. 3 launch

51
00:03:32,580 --> 00:03:34,450
to the International Space Station.

52
00:03:34,450 --> 00:03:38,850
The trio is scheduled for a six-and-a-half-month
mission on the station.

53
00:03:38,850 --> 00:03:42,130
That’s what’s up this week @NASA …