

1

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:02,200

La■

2

00:00:30,000 --> 00:00:34,640

For thousands of years, man believed he was alone in the cosmos.

3

00:00:35,920 --> 00:00:39,440

We've always made heaven an almost infinite distance from Earth.

4

00:00:40,240 --> 00:00:44,000

Yet man was determined to push back the frontiers of his experience.

5

00:00:45,360 --> 00:00:47,840

When you're out a quarter of a million miles away,

6

00:00:47,840 --> 00:00:49,680

it's almost like you're no longer a part of it.

7

00:00:49,680 --> 00:00:52,960

You're standing back and watching the world go by.

8

00:00:53,760 --> 00:00:55,920

And now we stand on the edge of eternity,

9

00:00:55,920 --> 00:00:59,920

confronting the wonder and the danger that lies in space.

10

00:01:00,240 --> 00:01:10,400

The world is known as an unexplored world of shadows and phantoms.

11

00:01:14,960 --> 00:01:18,320

A land that knows no limits of time or space.

12

00:01:23,680 --> 00:01:27,760

From the dawn of discovery to the nightfall of catastrophe,

13

00:01:28,720 --> 00:01:31,200

journey to a new verse that we unexplained.

14

00:01:31,920 --> 00:01:34,960

The unforeseen, the unbelievable.

15

00:01:36,480 --> 00:01:40,880

A place beyond reality where no question will go unanswered.

16

00:01:41,920 --> 00:01:46,160

A place where myth and legend revolve, superstition assigns.

17

00:01:58,160 --> 00:02:01,360

It's time for our journey to begin.

18

00:02:07,360 --> 00:02:09,920

Our destiny has brought us to the threshold.

19

00:02:09,920 --> 00:02:12,160

Our dreams will help us to cross it.

20

00:02:14,080 --> 00:02:17,200

Space, the last uncharted world.

21

00:02:24,320 --> 00:02:27,680

Knowledge, the world of the unknown.

22

00:02:27,760 --> 00:02:29,760

Surround these library walls.

23

00:02:30,320 --> 00:02:33,760

And with these instruments, that knowledge can be ours.

24

00:02:46,640 --> 00:02:51,120

In 1903, while Wilbur and Orville Wright were laying the foundation for aviation,

25

00:02:52,240 --> 00:02:56,240

writers and filmmakers were looking well beyond Earthly a chapel.

26

00:02:57,200 --> 00:03:03,840

Those futurists saw our inevitable journey to the stars as a natural step in man's evolution.

27

00:03:09,600 --> 00:03:14,720

These early films were an amusing glimpse into a fantastic and imaginary world.

28

00:03:15,440 --> 00:03:19,760

But it was not these celluloid voyages that first began our conquest of space.

29

00:03:19,760 --> 00:03:21,600

It was something far more sinister.

30

00:03:26,960 --> 00:03:32,720

In the early 1930s, Germany first experimented with sophisticated ways of delivering explosives

31

00:03:32,720 --> 00:03:35,520

to their targets without a pilot's guidance.

32

00:03:36,400 --> 00:03:42,560

They developed rockets with internal controls to rain death upon England hundreds of miles away.

33

00:03:44,320 --> 00:03:50,400

Hitler and Albert Speer were looking for missiles that could deliver warheads

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00:03:50,400 --> 00:03:51,760

against Allied targets.

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00:03:51,760 --> 00:03:55,600

And that was what the Nazis were primarily concerned with was fighting a war.

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00:03:57,040 --> 00:04:01,680

In spite of terrible damage, the war ended before these experiments could be perfected.

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00:04:02,320 --> 00:04:08,000

However, the heated conflict of the Second World War soon cooled off into a competitive struggle

38

00:04:08,000 --> 00:04:12,880

between the United States and Russia, and each side sought to acquire the rocket technology

39

00:04:12,880 --> 00:04:15,280

and scientists produced by Nazi Germany.

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00:04:19,920 --> 00:04:25,360

German scientist Wernher von Braun is considered to be the architect of America's space program.

41

00:04:26,240 --> 00:04:30,320

And von Braun and his team took the technology from the German V-2 rocket,

42

00:04:30,320 --> 00:04:34,640

which had been created for destruction, and applied it to the development of the

43

00:04:34,640 --> 00:04:37,520

vehicles that would take man to new worlds.

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00:04:39,440 --> 00:04:43,840

On October 4th, 1957, the space race began in earnest.

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00:04:43,840 --> 00:04:49,920

On that day, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the world's first satellite.

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00:04:50,640 --> 00:04:53,760

Reaction was immediate a mixture of wonder and concern.

47

00:04:57,200 --> 00:05:01,280

They came from out of nowhere and put up Sputnik and the whole world was astonished,

48

00:05:03,040 --> 00:05:09,760

was frightened, was surprised, and was looking for the United States of America for an answer.

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00:05:11,600 --> 00:05:16,880

The United States did answer, but unfortunately their space program got off to a rocky start.

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00:05:20,080 --> 00:05:24,960

Because of these failures, the Soviets always seemed to be one or even two steps ahead of the

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00:05:25,040 --> 00:05:32,160

United States, and on April 12th, 1961, Jore Gagarin became the first man to orbit the Earth.

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00:05:32,800 --> 00:05:35,920

It seemed the United States would never catch up.

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00:05:35,920 --> 00:05:38,480

The Soviets were justly proud of their accomplishments.

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00:05:42,800 --> 00:05:46,000

But less than one month later, in a suborbital flight,

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00:05:46,560 --> 00:05:49,360

Alan Shepard became the first American in space.

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00:05:49,920 --> 00:05:54,560

It was this flight that inspired President John Kennedy to commit the resources of his

57

00:05:54,560 --> 00:05:57,920

nation to putting a man upon the moon by the end of the decade.

58

00:05:57,920 --> 00:06:01,920

We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other thing,

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00:06:01,920 --> 00:06:07,600

not because they are easy, but because they are hard, because that goal

60

00:06:08,400 --> 00:06:13,200

will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills.

61

00:06:14,480 --> 00:06:16,080

America moved forward.

62

00:06:17,040 --> 00:06:18,480

America moved forward.

63

00:06:19,520 --> 00:06:23,280

Mercury, Gemini, and then Apollo.

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00:06:24,800 --> 00:06:28,720

We were serious about going higher, farther, and faster, and coming back.

65

00:06:28,720 --> 00:06:30,400

We know it's a high-risk environment.

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00:06:30,400 --> 00:06:31,840

We're prepared for high risk.

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00:06:31,840 --> 00:06:37,040

We enjoy doing this exciting stuff on the leading edge of technology.

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00:06:37,840 --> 00:06:42,320

In July of 1969, President Kennedy's dream was realized.

69

00:06:43,120 --> 00:06:44,720

Man walked on the moon.

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00:06:45,360 --> 00:06:48,160

Mission after mission explored this barren land,

71

00:06:48,160 --> 00:06:51,760

and closer to home, the colonization of space became a possibility.

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00:06:52,560 --> 00:06:57,440

Projects like Skylab and the Space Shuttle were developed in the 70s

73

00:06:57,440 --> 00:06:59,760

to create a working environment in space.

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00:07:04,480 --> 00:07:10,000

In a symbolic flight in 1975, America and the Soviet Union met in the heavens,

75

00:07:10,000 --> 00:07:13,200

cooperating for the first time in the Apollo-Soyuz mission.

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00:07:17,760 --> 00:07:21,520

But while both of these nation's space programs were marked by great success,

77

00:07:22,160 --> 00:07:24,400

they were also scarred by tragedy as well.

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00:07:25,440 --> 00:07:33,280

On January 27, 1967, astronauts Gus Grissom, Edward White, and Roger Chaffee

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00:07:34,000 --> 00:07:38,160

were training for their first Apollo mission when a spark set off a horrible fire

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00:07:38,720 --> 00:07:40,800

that switched off their lives.

81

00:07:41,920 --> 00:07:45,120

Those three lives, the lives of Gus Grissom, Edward White, and Roger Chaffee,

82

00:07:45,120 --> 00:07:50,240

probably contributed more to our success in the Apollo program.

83

00:07:50,880 --> 00:07:54,080

The landing on a moon and bringing man home safely to Earth

84

00:07:54,080 --> 00:07:57,600

than any other one thing or anybody else in the entire space program.

85

00:07:58,240 --> 00:08:01,520

What came out of that fire was almost a complete rebuilding

86

00:08:01,520 --> 00:08:04,480

and remolding of the entire Apollo program,

87

00:08:04,480 --> 00:08:08,640

from hardware to the techniques of our training to our operation procedures.

88

00:08:08,640 --> 00:08:12,320

And I think it forced us individually to stop back and look at what we're trying to do.

89

00:08:14,000 --> 00:08:18,080

Even after successful launches to the moon, troubles remained.

90

00:08:18,640 --> 00:08:22,240

In April 1970, over 200,000 miles away from Earth,

91

00:08:22,240 --> 00:08:25,200

an explosion crippled the Apollo 13 spaceship.

92

00:08:25,760 --> 00:08:30,480

Through amazing ingenuity and very good luck, tragedy was averted, barely.

93

00:08:31,200 --> 00:08:36,160

Apollo 13, probably more than anyone will ever realize today,

94

00:08:36,160 --> 00:08:40,000

was a flight in which we came closer than I ever want to come again

95

00:08:40,000 --> 00:08:43,520

to losing three human beings, actually losing them in space.

96

00:08:43,520 --> 00:08:51,680

And Apollo 13 probably produced the greatest level of cooperation between industry,

97

00:08:51,680 --> 00:08:55,040

the educational institutions, and government in this country

98

00:08:55,040 --> 00:08:57,760

that has ever been seen and perhaps ever will be seen again.

99

00:08:58,000 --> 00:09:06,160

Perhaps the most searing image of the risks of space travel occurred on January 28, 1986,

100

00:09:06,720 --> 00:09:12,480

when the world witnessed the explosion of a dream and the deaths of seven brave men and women.

101

00:09:17,360 --> 00:09:22,160

The space shuttle Challenger fell victim to a combination of bad weather,

102

00:09:22,160 --> 00:09:24,240

bad equipment, and worse luck.

103

00:09:24,960 --> 00:09:28,080

In spite of these tragedies, perhaps because of them,

104

00:09:28,080 --> 00:09:29,920

man continues to explore the heavens.

105

00:09:30,720 --> 00:09:34,880

There's never been an astronaut who got on a spacecraft,

106

00:09:34,880 --> 00:09:37,840

whether it was Mercury, Apollo, or even Shuttle,

107

00:09:37,840 --> 00:09:41,280

who didn't fully understand the risk involved and who wasn't willing to take him.

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00:09:43,200 --> 00:09:47,600

Triumph as well as tragedy have always been part of man's exploration of the unknown,

109

00:09:48,240 --> 00:09:50,480

so too is confronting unexplained phenomena.

110

00:09:50,560 --> 00:09:58,800

NASA and those who pioneered the space program chose to convey to the world an image of ultimate

111

00:09:58,800 --> 00:10:04,080

confidence. Men with the right stuff were certainly above picking lucky numbers to

112

00:10:04,080 --> 00:10:07,760

accompany the names of their spacecrafts. Or were they?

113

00:10:08,160 --> 00:10:17,040

Superstition can survive in any environment.

114

00:10:18,720 --> 00:10:22,640

Every one of the first Mercury spacecraft had a seven after its name.

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00:10:22,640 --> 00:10:26,240

Though engineers and astronauts are among the most pragmatic men on Earth,

116

00:10:26,240 --> 00:10:29,040

apparently they felt a little luck was to be encouraged.

117

00:10:29,840 --> 00:10:34,560

One of the more engaging facets of our voyages into space is the way in which our humanity

118

00:10:34,560 --> 00:10:37,200

and spirit continues to go along for the ride.

119

00:10:39,040 --> 00:10:45,920

After the tragedy of Apollo 1, it is easy to see why the next manned flight number was a luckiest seven.

120

00:10:46,960 --> 00:10:51,920

Ironically, there were those at NASA who argued against numbering a mission 13.

121

00:10:52,560 --> 00:10:55,680

They were overruled with almost tragic results.

122

00:10:56,560 --> 00:11:00,640

But as we can see, there have been many flights, many numbers,

123

00:11:00,640 --> 00:11:04,400

and a lucky seven while it may help is no substitute for good planning

124

00:11:04,400 --> 00:11:10,480

and simple bravery. Decades of space exploration have resulted in widely publicized stories of

125

00:11:10,480 --> 00:11:16,880

great scientific discoveries. There is speculation that some reports have been purposely held back

126

00:11:16,880 --> 00:11:22,720

from the public. These tales include man's first encounter with alien beings.

127

00:11:25,520 --> 00:11:30,720

Since man first began exploring space, these rumors about encounters with extraterrestrial

128

00:11:30,720 --> 00:11:35,600

life have persisted. Is it possible that these meetings have occurred?

129

00:11:36,320 --> 00:11:41,120

Or is it just the overactive imaginations of a few tabloid editors?

130

00:11:42,640 --> 00:11:47,200

That's a characteristic of exploration. In fact, if you go back even to the days of the sailing

131

00:11:47,200 --> 00:11:54,640

ships with sea mermaids and as far as sightings of aliens in space is a vast literature of this

132

00:11:54,640 --> 00:11:59,120

published, there's a worldwide story about Apollo 11, our first moon landing, which I

133

00:11:59,120 --> 00:12:03,440

guess must not have been dramatic enough for some people, that there were alien spaceships

134

00:12:03,440 --> 00:12:06,480

lined up along a crater when the Apollo ship landed.

135

00:12:07,680 --> 00:12:12,320

Fuelling this speculation have been odd photographs taken by the astronauts

136

00:12:12,960 --> 00:12:19,520

and explained lights floating in space. And while astronauts stoutly maintain that they have never

137

00:12:19,520 --> 00:12:24,400

seen anything resembling alien life, it's not it seems for lack of trying.

138

00:12:25,200 --> 00:12:32,480

I'd love to have seen a UFO or I'd love to have seen and come back and be able to say something

139

00:12:32,480 --> 00:12:40,080

about some new extraterrestrial life. But unfortunately I can't, I don't know anyone who can at this point

140

00:12:40,080 --> 00:12:44,880

in time. I will admit when we're on the surface of moon driving that lunar rover on every time we

141

00:12:44,880 --> 00:12:49,600

came across a set of tracks, we did stop and take a good look at them and make sure they were ours

142

00:12:49,600 --> 00:12:56,560

and not somebody else's. We haven't uncutted other worldly voyages yet. Though most astronauts

143

00:12:56,560 --> 00:13:03,120

immediately dismiss these rumors of past meetings, they are not as swift in ruling out the possibilities.

144

00:13:03,120 --> 00:13:08,080

It's a certainty that life is out there and I think not only is it out there but it will be very

145

00:13:08,080 --> 00:13:14,480

recognizable. It will be very similar to life forms as we know them. Certainly there has to be

146

00:13:14,480 --> 00:13:19,280

other life out there in outer space, statistically and mathematically I think it can prove it over

147

00:13:19,280 --> 00:13:25,280

and over again. Why should we be so egotistic to believe that life is created here on earth

148

00:13:26,240 --> 00:13:35,120

and nowhere else? Bigger, faster, smarter, words that describe the hardware man will need to explore

149

00:13:35,120 --> 00:13:40,720

space into the next century. This technology is in various stages of development. Some are on the

150

00:13:40,720 --> 00:13:49,680

drawing board, others in full-scale operation. First launched in May of 1981, the Space Shuttle

151

00:13:49,680 --> 00:13:54,880

is a design created for the future, the first step in the colonization of space.

152

00:13:55,360 --> 00:14:15,360

The shuttle has more capability than simply a way in and out of space. Here's a huge laboratory

153

00:14:15,360 --> 00:14:23,600

that did an immensely good job as not only a transportation system but also a laboratory in

154

00:14:23,680 --> 00:14:30,400

space. Working in an area free of the boundaries of gravity gives scientists the opportunity to

155

00:14:30,400 --> 00:14:35,760

perform and create new experiments that have a multitude of applications and beyond the

156

00:14:35,760 --> 00:14:42,320

missions of the space shuttle the next goal is a voyage to the red planet of Mars. If we want to

157

00:14:42,320 --> 00:14:47,280

go to Mars we better have someone at least know what it's like to be in space for three years.

158

00:14:47,280 --> 00:14:52,000

That's a long time. I think we're going to see colonization one day at Mars. I think we're going

159

00:14:52,000 --> 00:14:57,280

to see a civilization grow up and build up on Mars. I think it's going to be a natural evolution of

160

00:14:59,440 --> 00:15:05,520

mankind on this earth. I think the possibility that the United States and the Soviet Union

161

00:15:06,080 --> 00:15:15,440

will work together going to Mars is increasingly likely just because the endeavor will be so expensive.

162

00:15:15,440 --> 00:15:21,680

I think it was in Ray Bradbury's Martian Chronicles the line of the first Martians are us.

163

00:15:23,280 --> 00:15:29,120

I think that the first man or woman to set foot on the planet Mars is already living today.

164

00:15:30,240 --> 00:15:36,480

But why stop there? Some believe that man's journey into space is only limited by his imagination.

165

00:15:37,200 --> 00:15:42,960

I would say let's don't settle Mars. Let's go out and see what's on some of the moons of Jupiter

166

00:15:43,040 --> 00:15:49,040

or something like that. So I believe we should keep the pace up, explore every part of the solar

167

00:15:49,040 --> 00:15:54,960

system, every part of the universe and build the best spaceships and flying vehicles.

168

00:15:57,440 --> 00:16:03,600

At present we're well past Saturn through the proxy eyes and ears of Voyager, America's unmanned

169

00:16:03,600 --> 00:16:08,080

space probe, traveling millions of miles to the farthest reaches of our solar system.

170

00:16:08,640 --> 00:16:13,600

But man's hopes for the near future of space travel are propelled by the space station,

171

00:16:13,600 --> 00:16:20,960

a vehicle America has pledged to have in orbit in the next 15 years. The United States space program

172

00:16:21,520 --> 00:16:27,920

is committed to having a permanent station in orbit by the end of the 20th century. It will have up to

173

00:16:27,920 --> 00:16:34,320

eight astronauts. It'll be self-sufficient in every way. The orbiting space station will hover

174

00:16:34,320 --> 00:16:40,080

300 miles over the Earth and will offer man the opportunity to view the universe as never before.

175

00:16:44,800 --> 00:16:49,040

In order to see what lies ahead in this near future, we must journey there.

176

00:16:58,560 --> 00:17:03,520

Well, ready? One moment. I'm having trouble locking into the destination coordinates.

177

00:17:05,040 --> 00:17:12,480

There. I think I've got it. The portal is set for September 2003. Your destination is the main

178

00:17:12,480 --> 00:17:18,800

deck of the laboratory module aboard Space Lab One. This facility has been in geostationary orbit for

179

00:17:19,520 --> 00:17:26,240

two years, seven weeks and five days. Do I need any special equipment? No, but my

180

00:17:26,240 --> 00:17:31,680

circuit shows some thermal malfunction. It might be a little cold. Thank you.

181

00:17:34,320 --> 00:17:35,120

Back in no time.

182

00:17:40,640 --> 00:17:44,400

300 miles above the Earth, it is eternal night.

183

00:17:47,360 --> 00:17:51,680

But here humanity has brought lights and life to this void.

184

00:17:52,640 --> 00:18:06,160

Our future may begin within these walls. If man is ever to learn to live and work in space,

185

00:18:07,200 --> 00:18:09,520

these are the first steps he will have to take.

186

00:18:12,480 --> 00:18:18,480

This low gravity environment is perfectly suited for the creation of new technologies, new sciences.

187

00:18:18,880 --> 00:18:24,640

In this station, men and women can live and work together to consolidate our now tentative

188

00:18:24,640 --> 00:18:29,920

foothold in space, bringing the lives the Earth contains into a new world.

189

00:18:31,040 --> 00:18:37,040

Sights and experiences that once would have been unthinkable are here, a part of everyday life.

190

00:18:37,920 --> 00:18:43,520

This is a window into a landscape that has infinite dimension, infinite opportunity.

191

00:18:49,040 --> 00:18:52,320

Space is far from empty. It is full of promise.

192

00:18:55,280 --> 00:19:00,480

And in the future when man looks at the stars, some will glitter with the light of his accomplishment.

193

00:19:01,040 --> 00:19:06,800

For a few of these stars will be space stations like these, carrying his dreams through the heavens.

194

00:19:10,720 --> 00:19:15,680

How long have I been gone? Only an hour. How was your journey?

195

00:19:15,680 --> 00:19:22,000

Oh, fascinating. It's obvious that the technology we need to continue our journey into space

196

00:19:22,800 --> 00:19:29,360

is already within our grasp. Some of that technology is already enriching our lives in ways we're not even aware of.

197

00:19:32,240 --> 00:19:38,000

Man has been exploring space for over 30 years, and some of the technology developed for these

198

00:19:38,000 --> 00:19:44,480

voyages has become an integral part of our lives. We have come a long way in a very short time,

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00:19:44,480 --> 00:19:49,440

and experts are unanimous on one thing. We have only just begun our journey.

200

00:19:52,560 --> 00:20:01,600

I believe that going into space is a major event in human evolution, in the evolution of planet Earth.

201

00:20:02,400 --> 00:20:07,200

Probably as significant as the first sea creatures crawling out on the land.

202

00:20:07,200 --> 00:20:12,160

We need to get into space reliably and low cost, and that'll open up space to all these other things.

203

00:20:12,160 --> 00:20:14,960

Then I can start romanticizing about the trips of the planets.

204

00:20:14,960 --> 00:20:19,520

Going to places like Moon and eventually Mars, I think we're going to unlock some of the secrets,

205

00:20:20,560 --> 00:20:26,080

some of the answers that mankind has been looking for for eons and eons of years.

206

00:20:26,080 --> 00:20:32,640

We know so little about ourselves and where we came from. I don't expect all of that to be answered

207

00:20:32,640 --> 00:20:39,360

simply by a couple of people going on through space in a space band. But inch by inch, generation by generation,

208

00:20:39,360 --> 00:20:43,440

I think we'll begin to understand ourselves a little bit better, know a little bit more about

209

00:20:43,440 --> 00:20:49,280

ourselves, and in essence allow ourselves to be more part of our own environment and our environment is space.

210

00:20:55,520 --> 00:20:59,440

Time is all that stands between us and the inevitable conquest of space.

211

00:21:00,560 --> 00:21:05,760

To understand the need for exploration, we must look no further than our own history.

212

00:21:06,320 --> 00:21:10,640

For the passion that led Columbus and Magellan to discover new worlds

213

00:21:11,280 --> 00:21:13,520

is the spirit that lives within all of us.

214

00:21:16,800 --> 00:21:19,760

Space, a journey that will never end.

215

00:21:22,720 --> 00:21:23,760

It is our destiny.

216

00:21:27,920 --> 00:21:32,720

Secrets and mysteries presents information based in part on theories and opinions,

217

00:21:32,720 --> 00:21:38,320

some of which are controversial. The producer's purpose is not to validate any side of an issue,

218

00:21:38,320 --> 00:21:43,200

but through the use of actualities and chromatic recreation, relate a possible answer,

219

00:21:43,200 --> 00:21:52,720

but not the only answer to this material.