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The Soviet Manned Space Program Phillip Clark 1988 Traces the development of the Soviet space program from Sputnik to the Mir space station, and looks at future Soviet plans for the exploration of space

31st Aerospace Sciences Meeting and Exhibit: 93-0540 - 93-0589 1993

Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports 1995 Lists citations with abstracts for aerospace related reports obtained from world wide sources and announces documents that have recently been entered into the NASA Scientific and Technical Information Database.

Large Space Structures and Systems in the Space Station Era 1991

Earth Observations and Global Change Decision Making 1991

The Story of the Space Shuttle David M. Harland 2004-07-05 In spite of the Challenger and Columbia disasters, the US Space Shuttle, which entered service in 1981, remains the most successful spacecraft ever developed. Conceived and designed as a reusable spacecraft to provide cheap access to low Earth orbit, and to supersede expendable launch vehicles, serving as the National Space Transportation System, it now coexists with a new range of commercial rockets. David Harland's definitive work on the Space Shuttle explains the scientific contribution the Space Shuttle has made to the international space programme, detailing missions to Mir, Hubble and more recently its role in the assembly of the International Space Station. This substantial revision to existing chapters and extension of 'The Space Shuttle', following the loss of Columbia, will include a comprehensive account of the run-up to resumption of operations and conclude with a chapter beyond the Shuttle, looking at possible future concepts for a partly or totally reusable space vehicle which are being considered to replace the Shuttle.

Space Station Systems: A Bibliography with Indexes (supplement 7) 1988

Aerospace Medicine and Biology 1993

Technology for Large Space Systems 1989

The MIR Space Station David M. Harland 1997-10 This book explores the development and operation of the Mir Space Station over the last ten years, focusing on the engineering technology aspects of constructing and operating an orbital complex designed to be occupied by humans for long periods of time.

87-0350-87-0399 1987

IAF91-131 - IAF91-180 1988

NASA's Microgravity Research Program 2000

Fourth International Microgravity Combustion Workshop 1997

Space Station Systems 1986

40th AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting & Exhibit 2002

Off The Planet: Surviving Five Perilous Months Aboard The Space Station MIR Jerry Linenger 2000-01-13 "An engrossing report."—Booklist "Vividly captures the challenges and privations [Dr. Linenger] endured both before and during his flight."—Library Journal Nothing on earth compares to Off the Planet—Dr. Jerry Linenger's dramatic account of space exploration turned survival mission during his 132 days aboard the decaying and unstable Russian space station Mir. Not since Apollo 13 has an American astronaut faced so many catastrophic malfunctions and life-threatening emergencies in one mission. In his remarkable narrative, Linenger chronicles power outages that left the crew in complete darkness, tumbling out of control; chemical leaks and near collisions that threatened to rupture Mir's hull; and most terrifying of all—a raging fire that almost destroyed the space station and the lives of its entire crew.

Forging the Future of Space Science National Research Council 2010-03-08 From September 2007 to June 2008 the Space Studies Board conducted an international public seminar series, with each monthly talk highlighting a different

topic in space and Earth science. The principal lectures from the series are compiled in Forging the Future of Space Science. The topics of these events covered the full spectrum of space and Earth science research, from global climate change, to the cosmic origins of life, to the exploration of the Moon and Mars, to the scientific research required to support human spaceflight. The prevailing messages throughout the seminar series as demonstrated by the lectures in this book are how much we have accomplished over the past 50 years, how profound are our discoveries, how much contributions from the space program affect our daily lives, and yet how much remains to be done. The age of discovery in space and Earth science is just beginning. Opportunities abound that will forever alter our destiny.

Space Station Systems: A Bibliography with Indexes (supplement 6) 1988

Large Space Structures and Systems in the Space Station Era: A Bibliography with Indexes (supplement 04) 1992

Skylab David J. Shayler 2001-05-28 Between May 1973 and February 1974 three teams of astronauts increased the American space endurance record from 14 days, set in 1965, to three months aboard the Skylab space station in missions lasting 28, 59 and 84 days. American astronauts did not surpass these records for over 20 years until the NASA Mir missions began in 1995. In "Skylab - America's space station", David Shayler chronicles the evolution of the station, its infrastructure on the ground including astronaut training, each of the three manned missions, summary of results, achievements and the lessons learned. The creation of the International Space Station is the real legacy of Skylab as American astronauts once again embark on extended missions around the Earth.

Abstracts of Papers Presented to the American Mathematical Society American Mathematical Society 2003

Term Paper Resource Guide to Twentieth-century World History Michael D. Richards 2000 Organizes significant twentieth-century political, social, economic, and social events covered by world history curricula into chronological order, and suggests six term paper ideas for each event.

Space for Peace and Progress 1991

Popular Science 1993-06 Popular Science gives our readers the information and tools to improve their technology and their world. The core belief that Popular Science and our readers share: The future is going to be better, and science and technology are the driving forces that will help make it better.

Annual Index/Abstracts of Sae Technical Papers, 2000 Society of Automotive Engineers 2001-09

Large Space Structures & Systems in the Space Station Era 1992

Technology for Large Space Systems: A Bibliography with Indexes (supplement 19) United States. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Scientific and Technical Information Division 1988

The Story of Space Station Mir David M. Harland 2005-02-14 * Details how a succession of Salyut space stations led to the development of Mir. * Depicts Mir's assembly piece by piece, in space, between 1982 and 1996. * Describes how Mir became an international research laboratory. * Advises how Mir technology went on to form the 'core modules' of the ISS. * The definitive account of Mir throughout its life through to de-orbiting in March 2001.

SKYLAB, 1973-1974 1985

Space Station Systems: A Bibliography with Indexes (supplement 10) 1990

International Aerospace Abstracts 1999

Technical Literature Abstracts Society of Automotive Engineers 1996

Dragonfly Bryan Burrough 1998-12-01 Presents a behind-the-scenes account of NASA's ambitious and sometimes tumultuous involvement with Russia's problem-plagued MIR space station over three years

Commonwealth of Independent States Aerospace Science and Technology, 1992: A Bibliography with Indexes 1993

Reference Guide to the International Space Station Gary Kitmacher 2010-11-01 The International Space Station (ISS) is the unique blend of unified and diversified goals among the world's space agencies that will lead to improvement in life on Earth for all people of all nations. While the various space agency partners may emphasize different aspects of research to achieve their goals in the use of the ISS, they are unified in several important overarching goals. All of the agencies recognize the importance of leveraging the ISS as an education platform to encourage and motivate today's youth to pursue careers in math, science, engineering, and technology (STEM): educating the children of today to be the leaders and space explorers of tomorrow. Advancing our knowledge in the areas of human physiology, biology, and material and physical sciences and translating that knowledge to health, socioeconomic, and environmental benefits on Earth is another common goals of the agencies: returning the knowledge gained in space research for the benefit of society. Finally, all the agencies are unified in their goals to apply knowledge gained through ISS research in human physiology, radiation, materials science, engineering, biology, fluid physics, and technology: enabling future space exploration mission. The International Space Station (ISS) is a great international, technological, and political achievement. It is the latest step in humankind's quest to explore and live in space. The research done on the ISS may advance our knowledge in various areas of science, enable us to improve life on this planet, and give us the experience and increased understanding that can eventually equip us to journey to other worlds. As a result of the Station s complexity, few understand its configuration, its design and component

systems, or the complex operations required in its construction and operation. This book provides high-level insight into the ISS. The ISS is in orbit today, operating with a crew of three. Its assembly will continue through 2010. As the ISS grows, its capabilities will increase, thus requiring a larger crew. Assembly of the International Space Station (ISS) is a remarkable achievement. Since November 2000 humankind has maintained a continuous presence in space. Over this timespan, the ISS International Partnership has flourished. We have learned much about construction and about how humans and spacecraft systems function in orbit. But there is much more to do and learn, and this voyage of research and discovery is just beginning. As a national laboratory, the ISS is beginning to provide new opportunities for other agencies, academia, and commercial and other partner to pursue novel avenues of research and development, and to promote science, technology, engineering, and math education. We cannot now foresee all that may be uncovered on this voyage, but we look forward to the voyage and returning knowledge to extend the human presence beyond and improve life here on Earth.

Space Life Sciences: Life in the Solar System: Prebiotic Chemistry, Chirality and Space Biology COSPAR. Scientific Commission F. F3.4-2 Symposium 2001

Large Space Structures & Systems in the Space Station Era 1991

NASA SP. 1962

Space Station Systems 1990