

# Space Auction

## Consignment Suggestions, Vol. 1



from Steven T. Smith  
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703-864-9210

# Space Auction

## Consignment Suggestions, Vol. 2



from Steven T. Smith  
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703-864-9210



Wednesday, March 11, 2020

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Cassandra Hatton  
Vice President and Senior Specialist  
Sotheby's Auction House  
1334 York Avenue  
New York, NY 10021

Dear Cassandra,

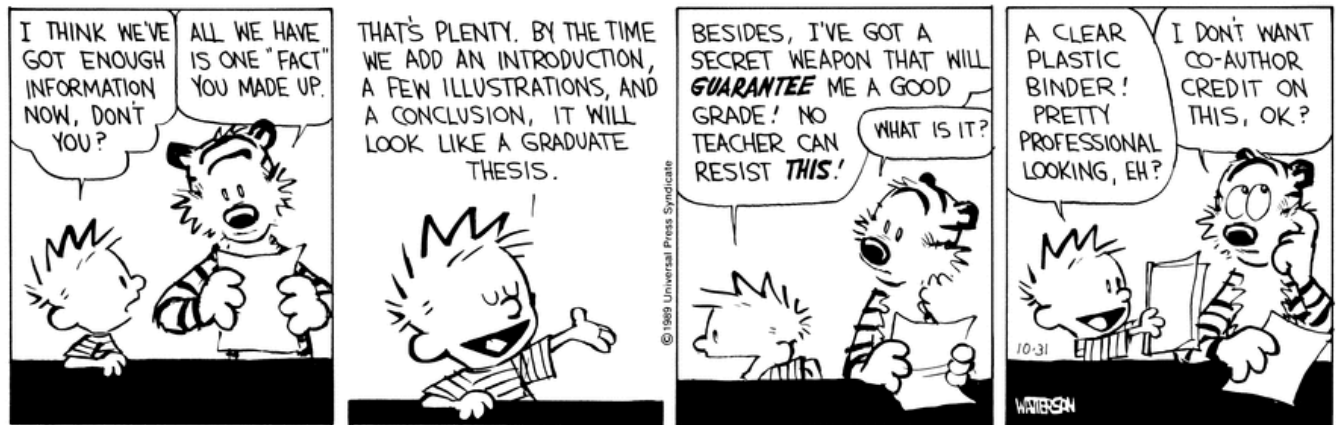
I hope your 2020 is going well. It has for me, especially with progress on the biography of Alan Bean I am writing. (You might remember he had asked me to help him write an autobiography, which we worked on for about two years until he passed away.) I've been able to conduct several more interviews with astronauts and other people who worked with him at NASA. Tonight I'll be speaking with his Skylab crewmate Jack Lousma.

I know the next space auction won't be until sometime this summer, but I also know that others are already interested in consigning because of the amazing results you have delivered in the past. I thought that instead of writing the usual several looooong emails you would have to scroll through, with 30 attachments you would have to open; I would present my potential consignments in print, with photos as you go. This works better for both of us: it will be easier and more pleasant for you to read, and my items will look all the more impressive in a professional, clear plastic binder! (Please see the next page for where I learned *that*.)

Sincerely,

Steven T. Smith

P.S.



Hmmm... maybe success depends on more than a professional, clear plastic binder. Good thing the following potential consignments really are quite nice! I will put them in chronological order. Some of them might look curved, only because the large black portfolio that I put them on for the photos wasn't perfectly flat. A red 12-inch ruler is in most photos, for scale.



Below, I have copied and pasted all item titles, in case you want to jot down any notes. **If a poster or print is approved for the auction, please let me know if you would suggest getting it framed.** A good-quality, simple black frame and archival glass would not be cheap, but it might make a thin poster or print more appealing to bidders. I would be willing to drive the items up, so mailing a heavy and fragile frame would not be a problem.

**Multi-signed poster: Six Mercury astronauts (and Betty Grissom); astronauts from all Apollo missions**

**Telemetry control panel: used at TLM Lab at Cape Canaveral Air Force base; tracked Mercury and Gemini spacecraft**

**Glenn, John: SP (20"x24" collage print of Mercury training, and MA-6)**

**Mercury astronauts: signed book *We Seven* (with all adding their missions)**

**McDivitt, Jim: SP (20"x20" of Gemini IV EVA by Ed White) (choice of two!)**

**Gemini 7 crew of Lovell and Borman: SP (20"x24" collage print of mission)**

**Saturn flight hardware: Instrument Unit's "IU Command Decoder"**

**Borman, Frank: SP (16"x20" Apollo 8 "Earthrise")**

**Borman, Frank SP (20"x24" collage print of Apollo 8)**

**Original Apollo 9 space art: by Russell Arasmith (24"x24", with photo prints of all 12 paintings he did for that mission)**

**Aldrin, Buzz: signed Apollo Translunar/Transearch Trajectory Plotting Chart**

***Aldrin, Buzz: SP (40"x18" print of Saturn V diagrams, framed)***

**Collins, Michael: SP (16"x20" Apollo 11 "Earthrise")**

**Apollo 12 vintage Flight Plan signed by Richard Gordon, together with vintage Lunar Surface Operations Plan**

**Bean, Alan: SP (16"x20" Apollo 12 visor shot)**

**(Possible Apollo 13 collection of several items)**

**Haise, Fred: signed Apollo 13 model with mission notation**

**Haise, Fred: SP (13"x17" print of painting of Apollo 13, with his notations about spacecraft and damage thereto)**

**Haise, Fred: SP (16"x20" of damaged SM drifting away, and the moon)**

**Haise, Fred: signed Lunar Surface Operations Plan**

**Apollo 13 crew: vintage 11"X14" "A KODAK PAPER" glossy photo**

**Mitchell, Edgar: SP (12"x12", with his notation that it was taken with film roll 64, with piece of *that* film roll carried on the lunar surface; there has never been a pairing like that in any space auction)**

**Mitchell, Edgar: SP (20"x20"; "Searching for Cone Crater / Lunar Module Pilot / Apollo 14 ' February 6, 1971")**

**Scott, Dave: SP (16"x20", in lunar roving vehicle)**

**Scott, Dave: SP (16"x20", in lunar roving vehicle)**

**Duke, Charlie: signed Apollo 16 flight plan Change A, *and* signed Apollo 16 Lunar Surface Procedures**

**Duke, Charlie: SP (16"x20" Apollo 16 moonwalk)**

**Cernan, Gene: SP (20"x20" Apollo 17 "Big Blue Marble")**

**Multi-signed poster: Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, Skylab, ASTP, shuttle astronauts (received by participant Jack Lousma); plus groundbreaking cosmonauts**

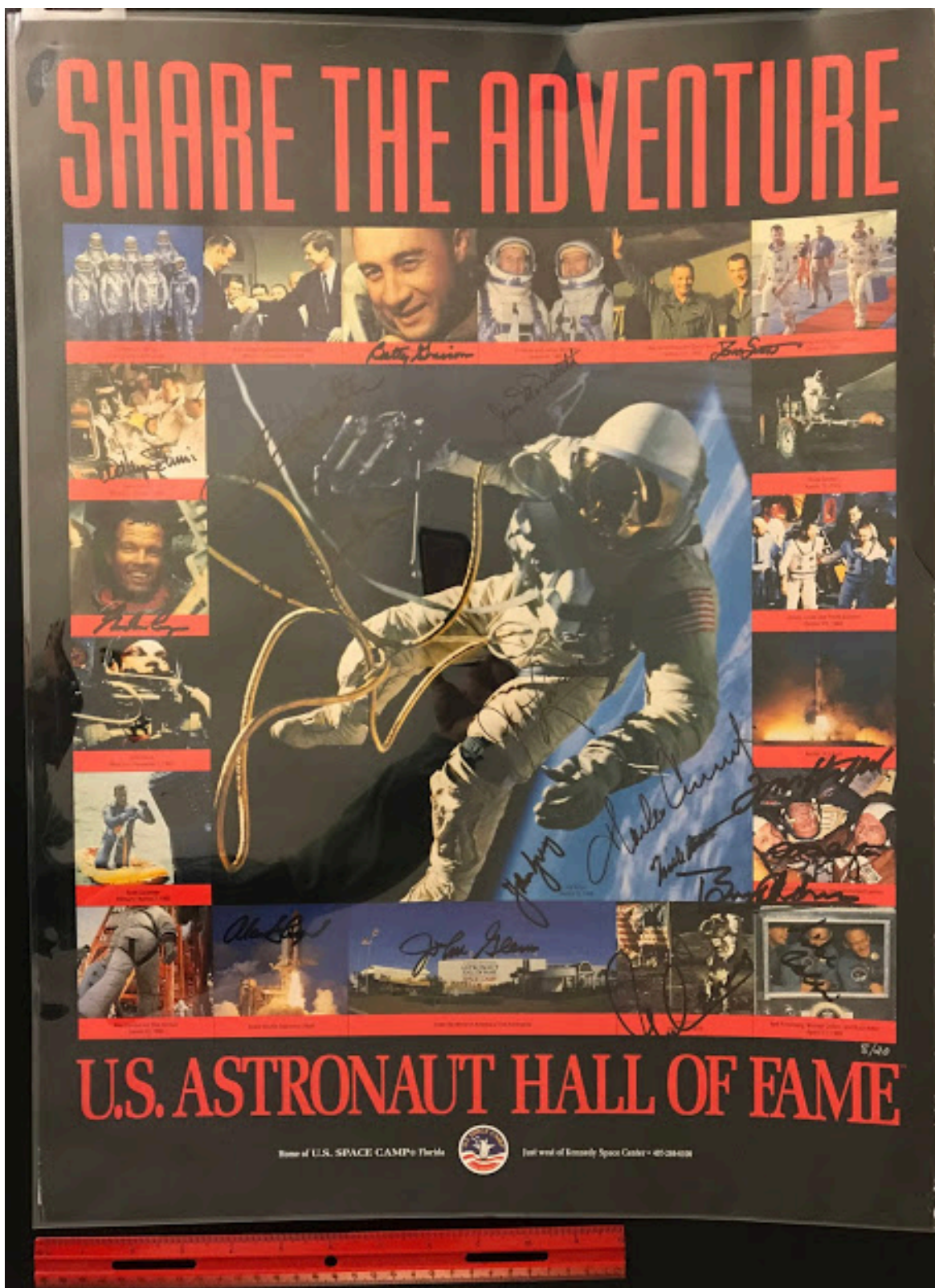
## **Multi-signed poster: Six Mercury astronauts (and Betty Grissom); astronauts from all Apollo missions**

This 18"x24" U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame poster shows the highlights of the Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo programs. It is signed by six of the original seven Mercury astronauts, and at least one member of every Apollo mission.

- The first American in space, Alan Shepard.
- The four Mercury astronauts to orbit the Earth: John Glenn, Scott Carpenter, Gordon Cooper, and Wally Schirra (plus Deke Slayton and Betty Grissom, Gus Grissom's widow)
- And then not just any member of each Apollo mission, but each commander. (The exception is Apollo 11, for which both Aldrin and Collins signed, but not Armstrong. Shepard and Schirra will be repeated here.)
- A-7: Wally Schirra
- A-8: Frank Borman
- A-9: Jim McDivitt (who also took the amazing photo of the first American space walk featured on the poster).
- A-10: Tom Stafford
- A-11: Michael Collins and Buzz Aldrin
- A-12: Charles Conrad and Richard Gordon
- A-13: Jim Lovell
- A-14: Alan Shepard
- A-15: David Scott
- A-16: John Young
- A-17: Gene Cernan

With a 1993 certificate of authenticity from the Astronaut Scholarship Foundation signed by its first president, Howard Benedict, stating that this was the eighth of just twenty examples signed.





(I kept it in its plastic holder when I took the photos.)





## **Telemetry control panel used at TLM Lab at Cape Canaveral Air Force base; tracked Mercury and Gemini spacecraft**

This Type RM 504 oscilloscope was manufactured by Tektronix of Portland, Oregon. It still powers up, with the screen turning an eerie red-orange.

Its serial number is 000697. I worked with someone at Tektronix, which still exists and still makes oscilloscopes, to try to find out what year it was made. He finally said he just couldn't find 60-year-old records showing which serial numbers were made in what year. I did find a February 1962 Tektronix publication that shows that by that date, the 504's were already above serial number 000480. (If you do a Google search for "Type 504's with serial numbers", click on the second result: [useful information for users of tektronix instruments](#). If you do Ctrl-F in that and search for 504, it's the 6th mention. Mine was almost definitely built 1960-1961. (I'll keep working on finding proof, since that would prove that it was monitoring Mercury Atlas missions.)

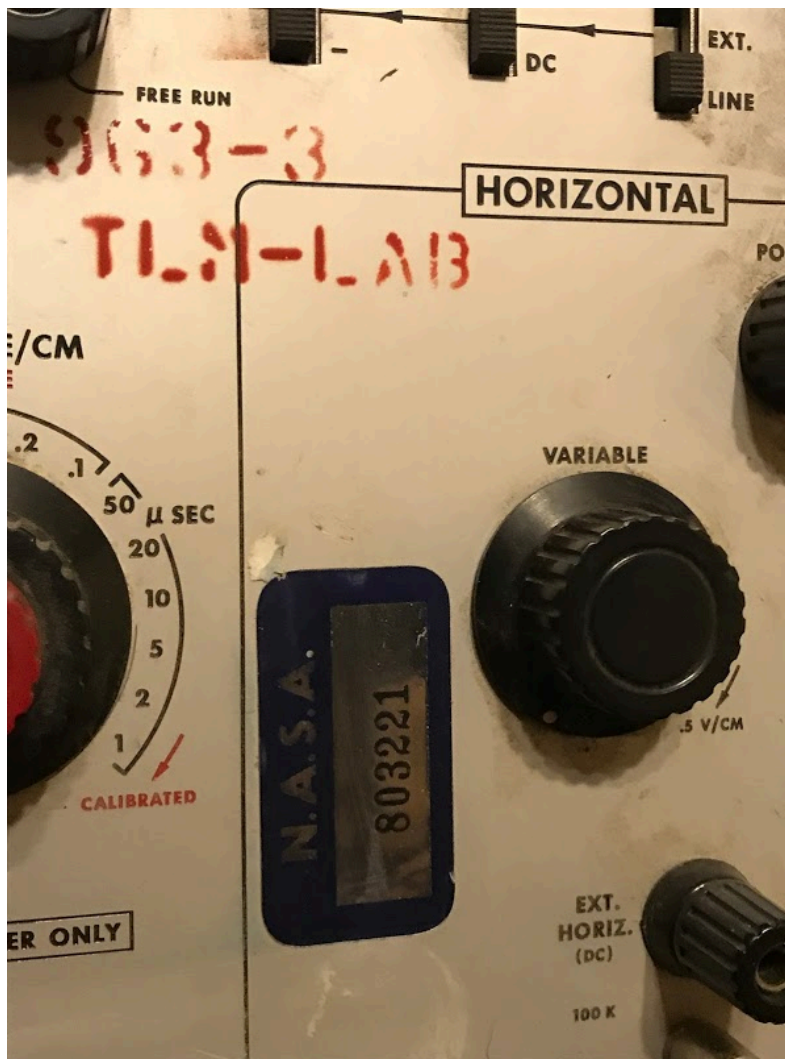
On the front is a silver and blue "N.A.S.A." property sticker, and a stenciled "963-3 TLM-LAB." This stands for Telemetry Laboratory. On the back is a "General Dynamics Convair Measurement Control" sticker showing that it was calibrated in 1974.

Because of these two markings, we can know *exactly* where this was used: a building known as Hangar J at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. In this building, Atlas missiles were modified into space launch vehicles, and the Mercury capsules were attached. During each Atlas mission (including the early ones that exploded spectacularly, but also the ones that carried the first four Americans into orbit); the telemetry receivers were in Hangar J. The Convair division of General Dynamics designed and built the Atlas, and they were responsible for that telemetry.

From a NASA history: *[By 1960,] the Air Force no longer seriously entertained the prospect of a separate military man in space program. Instead the ballistic missile division became deeply involved in support activity for the civilian space*

agency, especially developing and supplying hardware for the Mercury program. As of this date, Air Force Ballistic Missile Division participation included the following: providing 16 Atlas D boosters to accept Mercury capsules and adapters, to be provided by the space agency, a modified guidance structure, an installed abort system to insure pilot safety, **and telemetry**. Air Force Ballistic Missile Division also furnished launch facilities at the Atlantic Missile Range Complex 14, and one-half of **Hangar J** and the necessary modifications thereto as requested and made necessary by booster requirements. Such work included installation of capsule umbilical and checkout cabling, **telemetry**...





**Hangar J: Checkout of MA-5 with Enos the Chimp. October 10, 1961:**





From a post by Richard Jackson on CollectSPACE:

*It was 40 years ago and preparations were going at a fast pace for the launch of John Glenn on the MA-6 (Atlas missile 109-D). I had been working very long hours with a bunch of very dedicated people trying to have a successful launch. I was in charge of **Atlas Telemetry Quality, Telemetry Data processing and Evaluation at Hangar J** on Cape Canaveral.*

*I had graduated from the University of Florida in Electrical Engineering three and a half years earlier and was 32 years of age. At 32, I was four years older than the average employee.*

*One disadvantage of the work I did was that we had to be on station for the pre-countdown telemetry checkout and stay after launch to get the +6 hour report out. This kept me away from the launch parties, I am probably better off now but at the time I hated missing the parties.*

*I feel very fortunate to have had the opportunity to be a part of this event.*

This building and its TLM-LAB continued to be used after Mercury. From a 1966 NASA proposal to use an Atlas to launch a lunar orbiter:

(3) Hangar J. The GD/C telemetry stations in Hangar J will provide support as required in monitoring and recording ATLAS telemetry data.

And from that same proposal, the same location abbreviation stenciled on my control panel:

|                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Building AE, Room 125<br>Building AE, Room 109A<br>Hangar J TLM Lab.<br>BH 13 Water Panel<br>Pumphouse 4 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

From a NASA history: *Everything was ready for Gemini IX on 17 May 1966. In the Mission Control Center, Eugene Kranz assumed his duties as flight director, presiding over a three-shift operation. The other two flight directors were Glynn S. Lunney and Clifford Charlesworth. Only 200 newsmen were on hand, compared to the thousand or more who had covered Gemini IV the year before. Gemini was becoming more routine, hence less newsworthy.*

*After a smooth countdown, Atlas launch vehicle 5303 rose from pad 14 at 10:12 a.m. [carrying an Agena target vehicle]. For two minutes the rocket's three engines rammed Agena 5004 skyward. Only ten seconds before the two outboard engines were supposed to stop, however, one of them gimbaled and locked in a hardover pitchdown*

*position. The whole combination - Atlas and Agena - flipped over into a nosedive and headed like a runaway torpedo back toward Cape Kennedy.*

*Shortly after the booster engines stopped firing, the guidance control officer reported he had lost touch with the launch vehicle. Richard W. Keehn, General Dynamics program manager for the Gemini Atlas, was alarmed and puzzled. Telemetry showed that the sustainer engine had cut off, and a signal that the Agena had separated from its launch vehicle followed. Agena signals kept coming until 456 seconds after launch - then there was silence. **Keehn raced over to Hangar J, the General Dynamics data station, where the telemetry tapes pointed to an Atlas engine problem.***

An Atlas leaving Hangar J in 1958 (before my control panel was made, but it's neat to see the J up on the building):



A modern map of buildings at Cape Canaveral, including Hangar J nice and close to the launch pad:

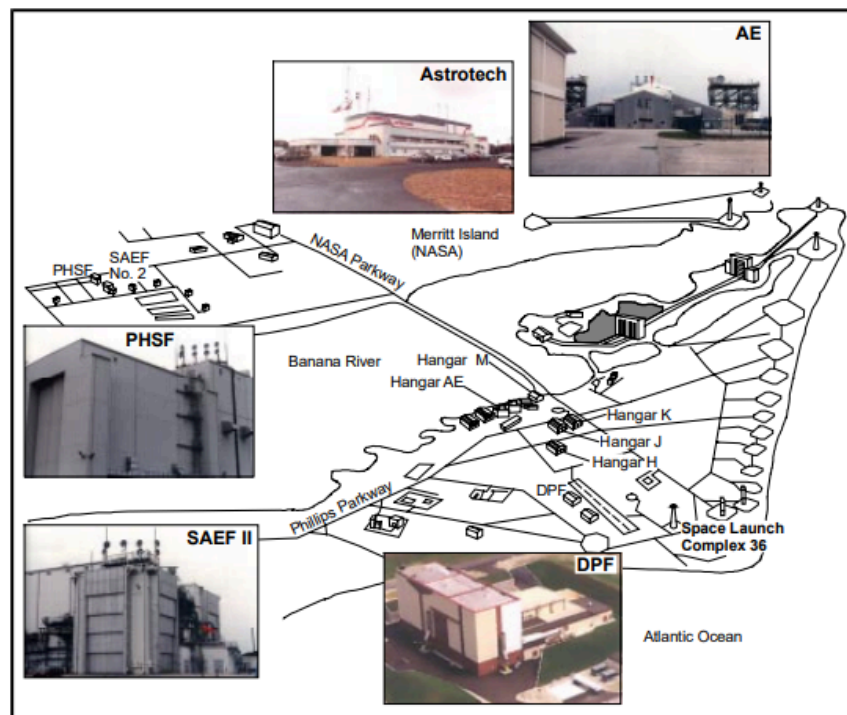


Figure 6.1-1 Facilities at Cape Canaveral Air Station, Florida



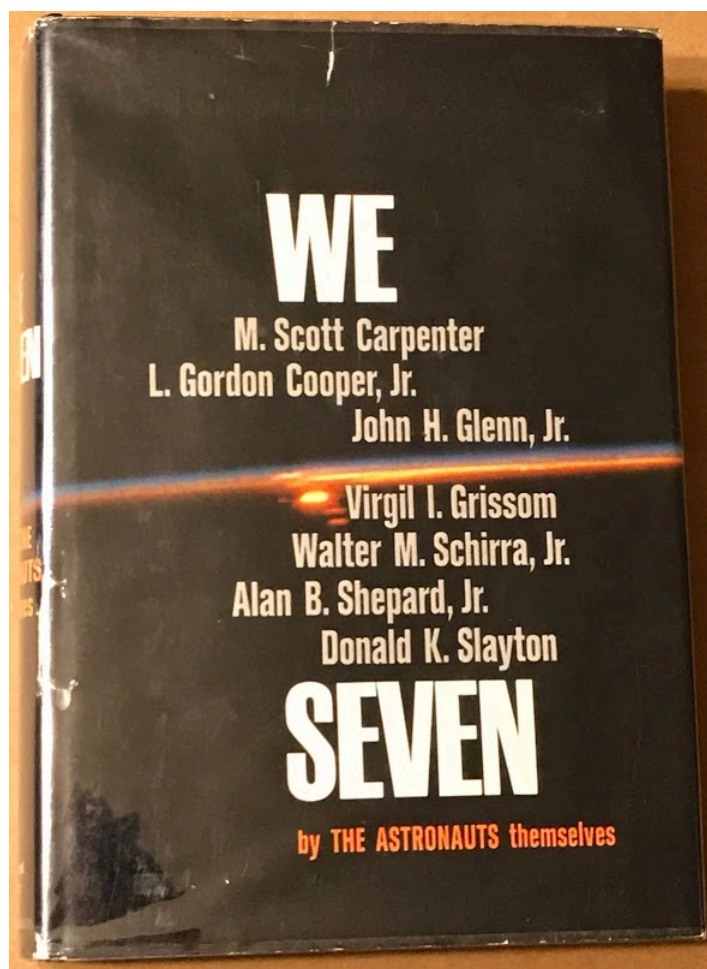
## Glenn, John SP (20"x24" collage print of Mercury training, and MA-6)

Glenn's autograph, of course, is not rare; but this large wonderful collage I had printed is rare and wonderful for display.



## Mercury astronauts signed book *We Seven* (with all adding their missions)

Something signed by all seven would be better; but these are the “Orbital Four” (the first four Americans to orbit the Earth), and I haven’t seen anything else in which they each added the name of their mission. (Schirra wrote the Greek letter Sigma.)



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NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

FIRST PRINTING



Wally Schirmer  
EZ

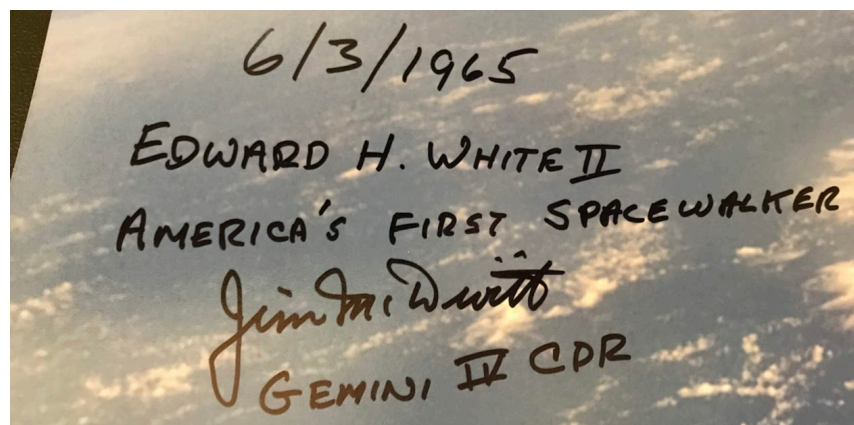


Franklin  
Smith 7

John Glenn  
Friends 7

Scott Carpenter  
Aurora 7

McDivitt, Jim SP (20"x20" of Gemini IV EVA by Ed White) (choice of two!)

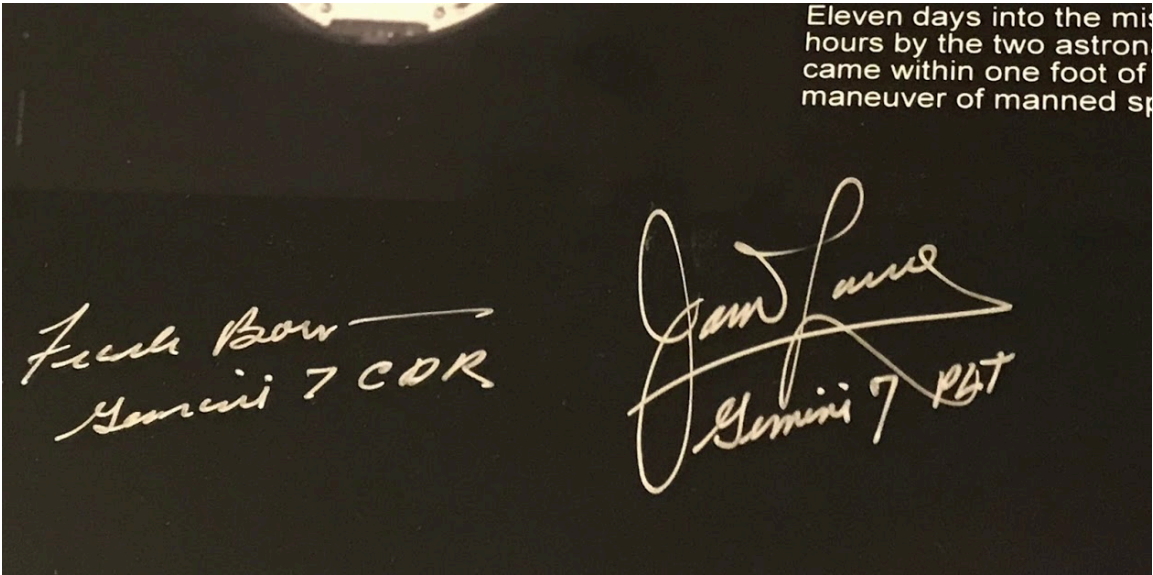






Jim McDivitt  
GEMINI IV CDR

Gemini 7 crew of Lovell and Borman SP (20"x24" collage print of mission)



## Saturn flight hardware: Instrument Unit's "IU Command Decoder"

The Saturn IB and Saturn V launch vehicles were guided by navigation, guidance, and control equipment located in the Instrument Unit (IU). A launch vehicle digital computer (LVDC) solved guidance equations, but any commands sent by Mission Control in Houston first went to the **command decoder**, which checked the command for accuracy and authenticity, decided which part of the LVDC should handle it, and sent the command on to the LVDC.

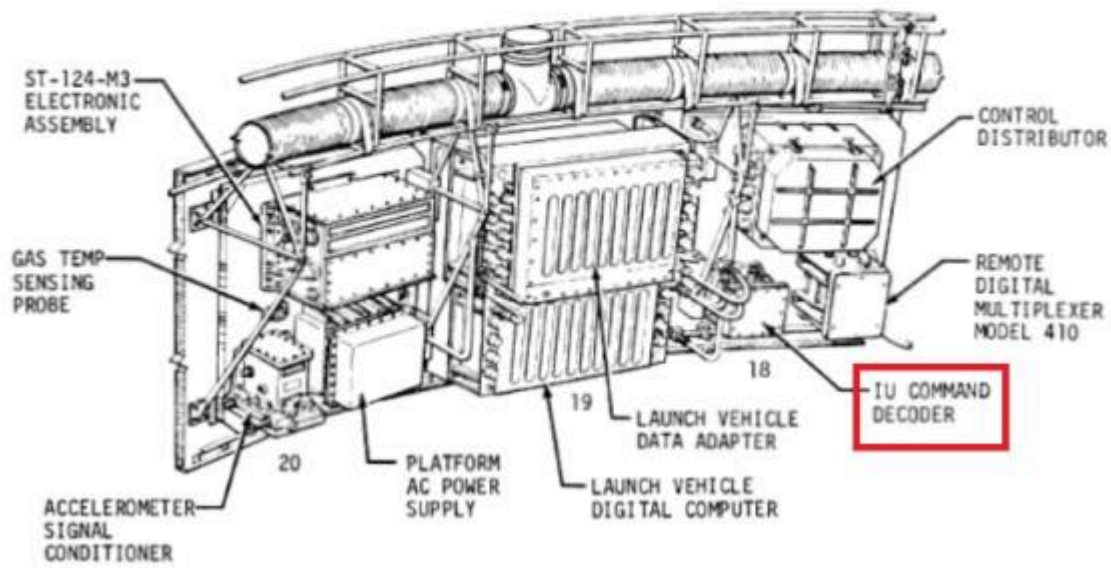
IBM was the prime contractor for the IU. According to a 1966 IBM publication (pictured below):

"The Command Decoder is the interface unit between the Saturn IB Command Receiver or Saturn V CCS Transponder and the LVDA. Data transmission is made through a 35-bit word, each word bit being composed of 5 sub-bits, on which the Command Decoder performs error checking, decoding, and address verification. Also, the decoder routes two outputs to the PCM telemetry system indicating that the word has been accepted and verified by the LVDC."

This IU command decoder was manufactured by Spacecraft Incorporated, a subcontractor for IBM. Its serial number is 006. The main body was precision machined from a light, aerospace grade, magnesium alloy which has been anodized for durability and corrosion resistance. The NASA and IBM certification stamps and seals are still on its exterior. Approximate dimensions: 9" x 7.25" x 4.25".



# INSTRUMENT UNIT EQUIPMENT LOCATIONS



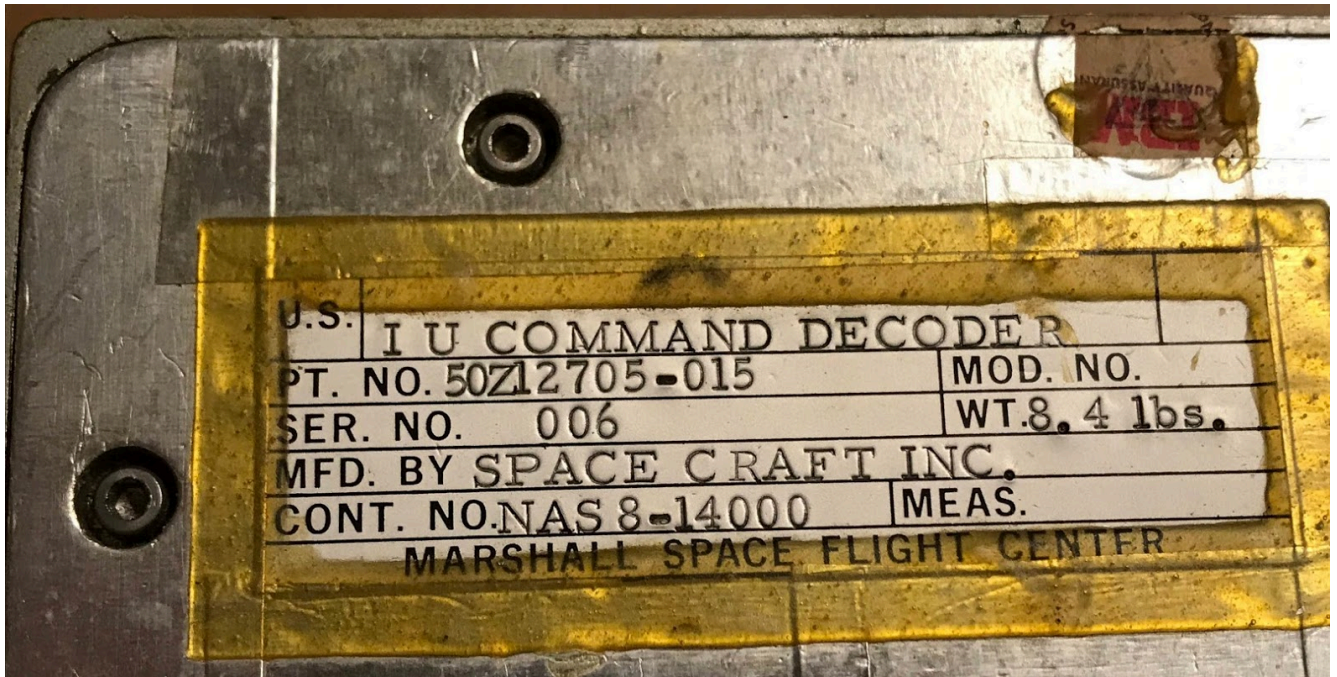
RADIO FREQUENCY SYSTEM  
Command Decoder



The Command Decoder is the interface unit between the Saturn IB Command Receiver or Saturn V CCS Transponder and the LVDA. Data transmission is made through a 35-bit word, each word bit being composed of 5 sub-bits, on which the Command Decoder performs error checking, decoding, and address verification. Also, the decoder routes two outputs to the PCM telemetry system indicating that the word has been accepted and verified by the LVDC.

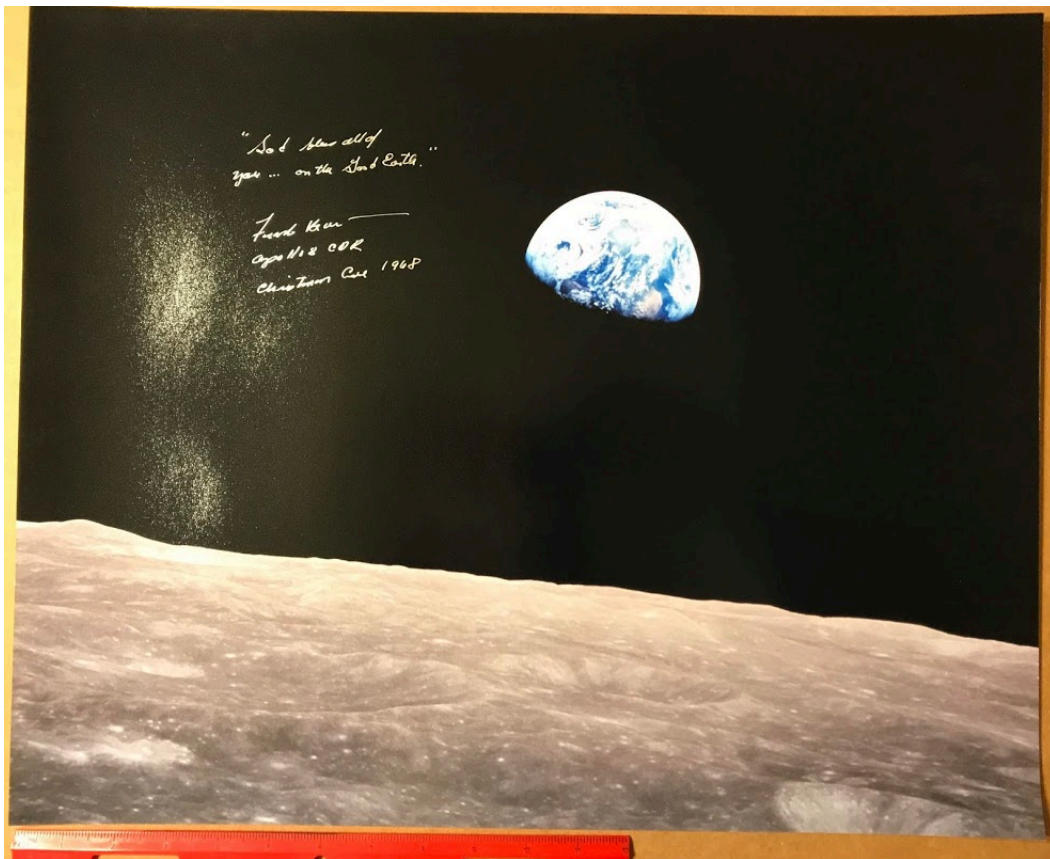
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|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Effectivity:       | 203-212/501-515               |
| Specification No.  | 203-205/501, 50M60151         |
|                    | 206-212/502-515, 50Z60151     |
| Figure 1 Location: | Panel 18 Callouts 105 and 107 |







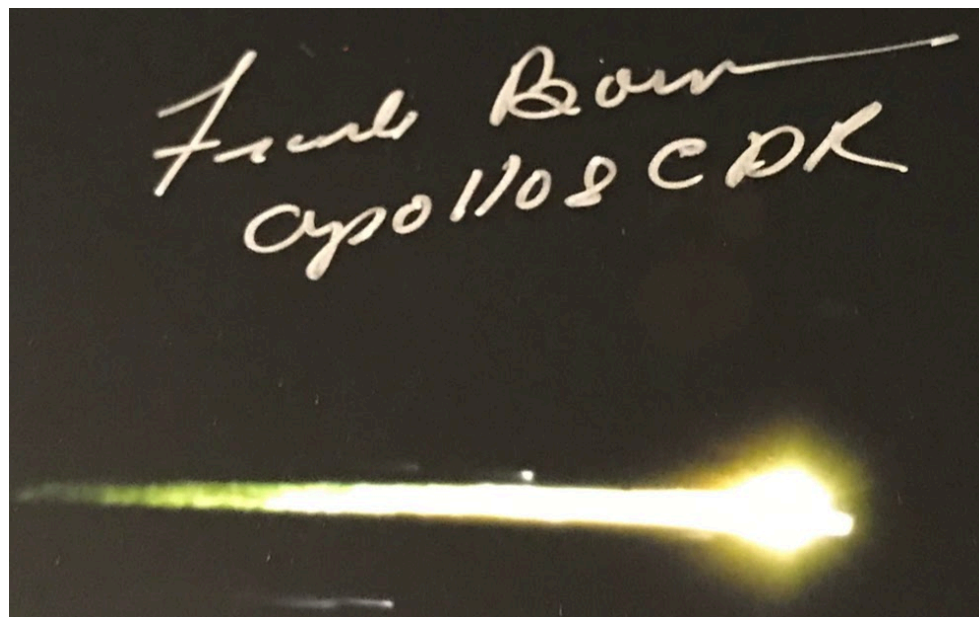
Borman, Frank SP (16"x20" Apollo 8 "Earthrise") with quote from Christmas Eve broadcast



"God bless all of  
you ... on the Good Earth."

Frank Borman  
Apollo 8 COR  
Christmas Eve 1968

**Borman, Frank SP (20"x24" collage print of Apollo 8)**





**Lunar Module blueprint from Grumman; about ELEVEN FEET wide**

Grumman Aircraft 1966 blueprint showing multiple views/angles of the “LEM.” Photographing the whole thing proved to be quite a challenge. The photos showing all of it are just to show the size. (Notice the ruler. Oh, and if the long edge looks uneven, it’s only because I tried doing a panoramic photo by walking along it.). Please see the many detailed close-ups: on this one item there are multiple pictures of the LM ascent stage from every angle, and some Grumman engineers’ handwritten additions and math work.

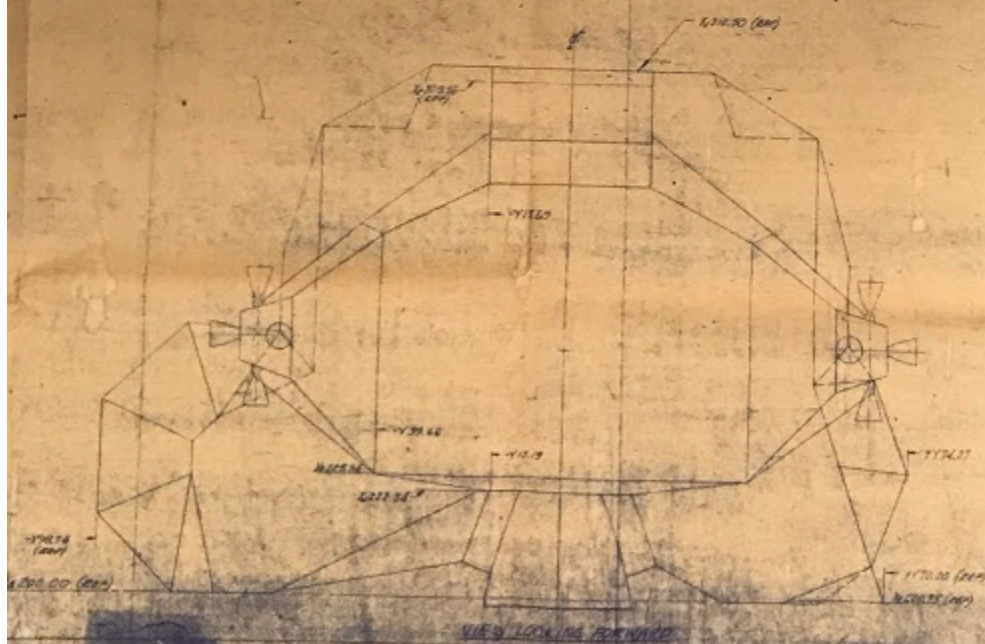
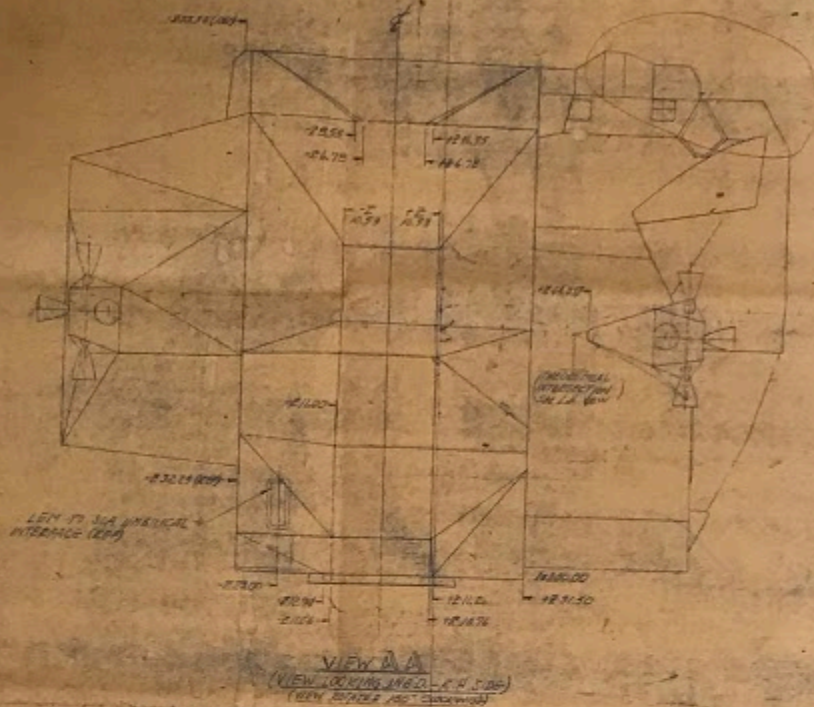
| RG ORDER | DESCRIPTION                                                 | REVISED BY AND DATE | EFFECT ON MOD NUMB |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|          | REVISED DRAWING TO AGREE WITH LATEST SHIELD CONFIGURATIONS. | BADE 7/7/66         |                    |

1762  
17.62  
3538

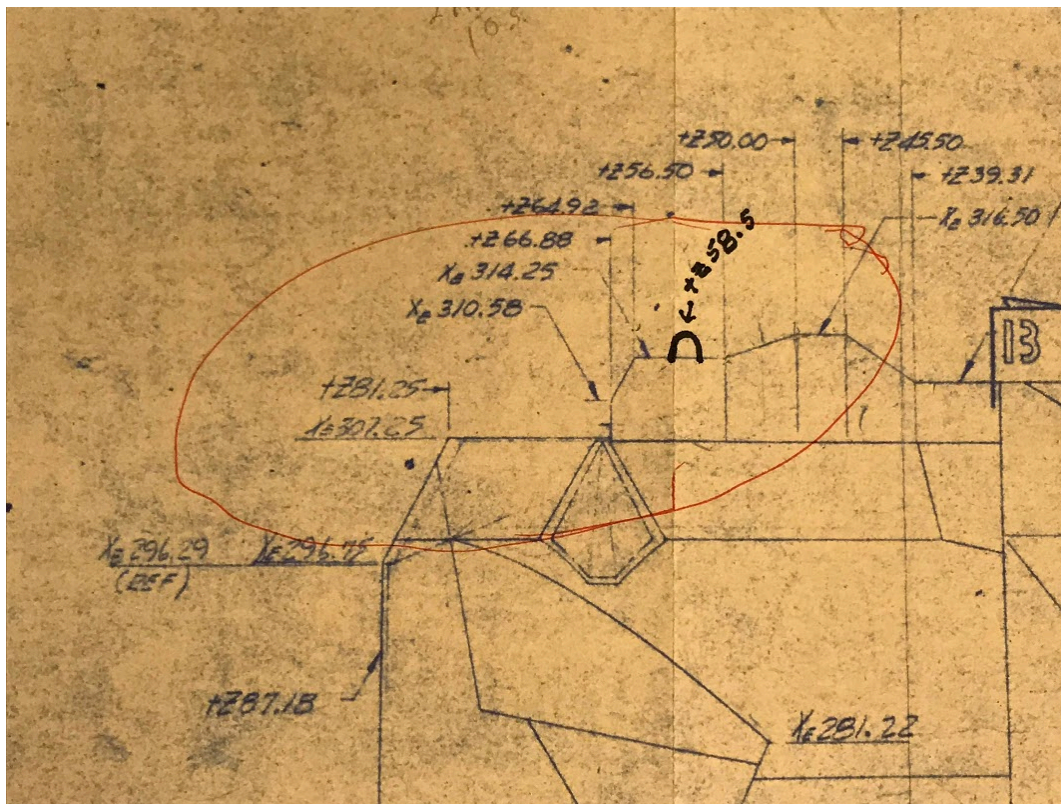
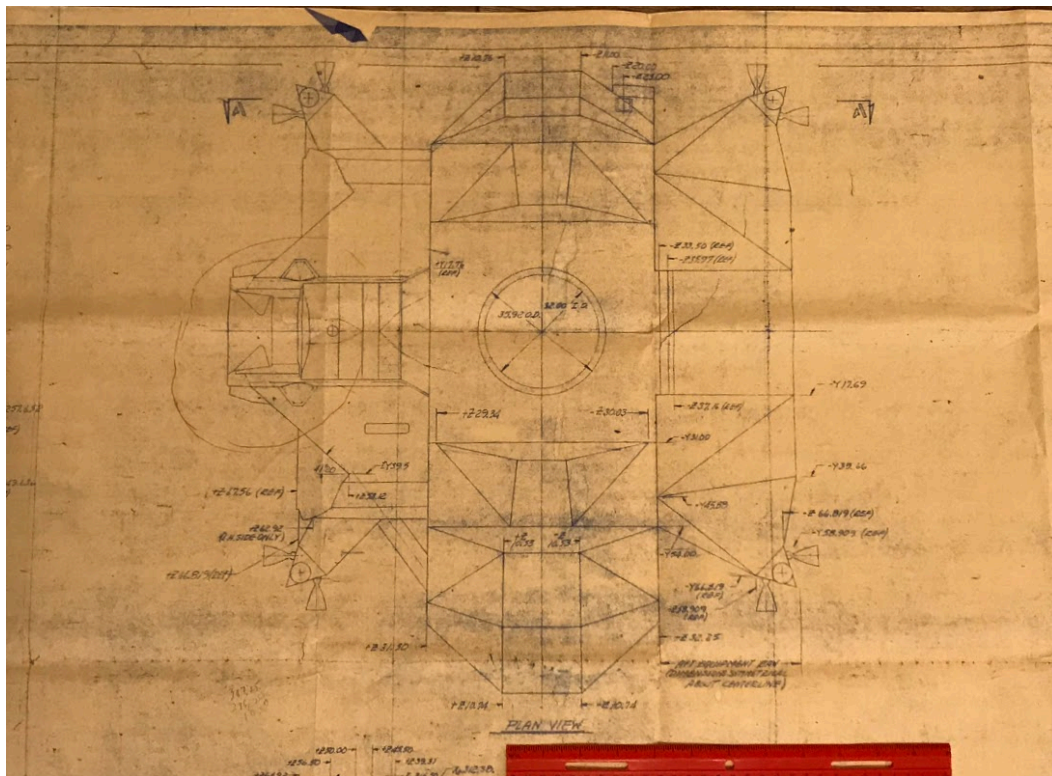
|                            |  |           |             |                             |  |
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| DRAWN BY                   |  | BADE      | 7/7/66      | GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGRG CORP |  |
| CHECKED BY                 |  | 32        |             | BETHPAGE, L. I., N. Y.      |  |
| LAYOUT BY                  |  |           |             |                             |  |
| GROUP LEADER               |  | W. 3/4/66 |             |                             |  |
| V.D.F.                     |  | 2/20/66   | 3/4/66      |                             |  |
| PROFILE -                  |  |           |             |                             |  |
| LEM ASCENT STAGE EXTERNA   |  |           |             |                             |  |
| CONTRACT NO. NAS 9-1100    |  |           |             | DOCUMENTATION TYPE          |  |
| CODE IDENT NO.             |  | SIZE      |             |                             |  |
| 26512                      |  | J         | LDW280-1001 |                             |  |
| PROT. ENG. H. 3/4          |  |           |             |                             |  |
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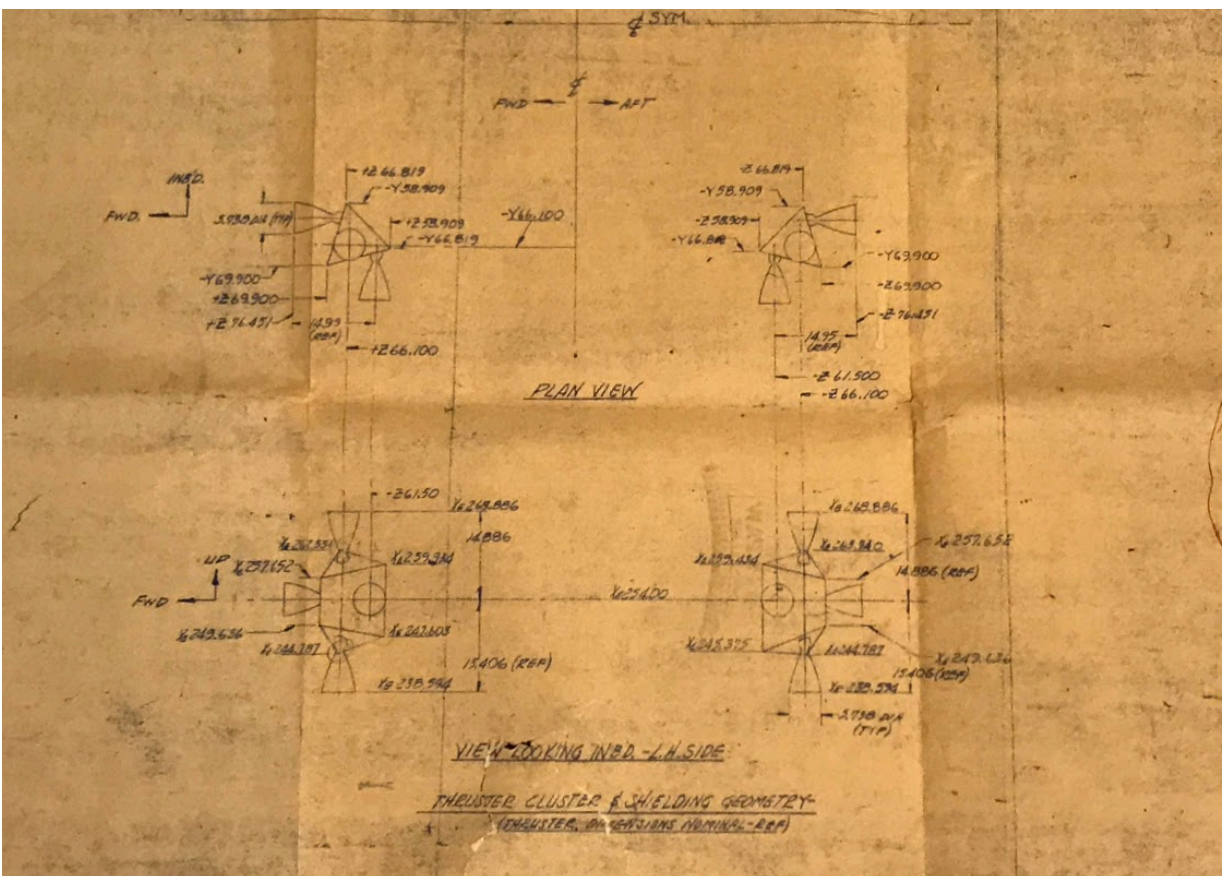
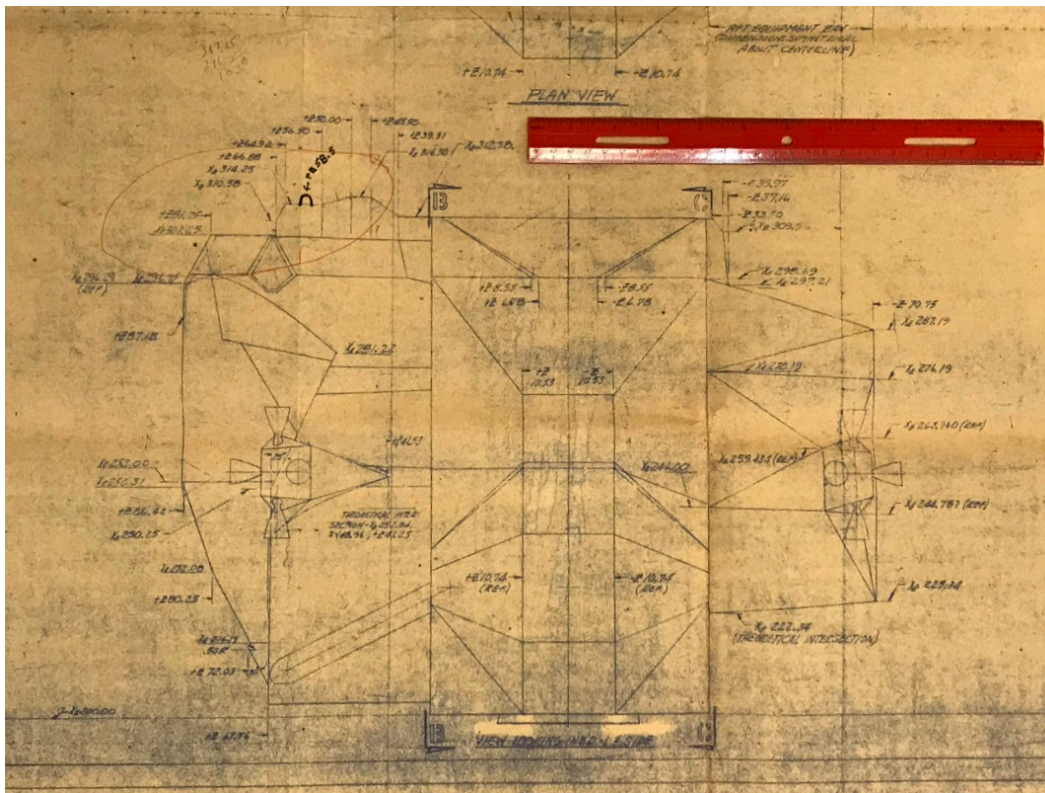
















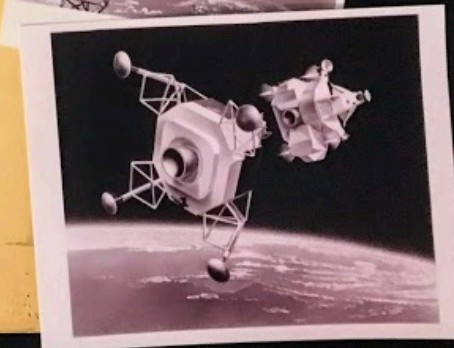
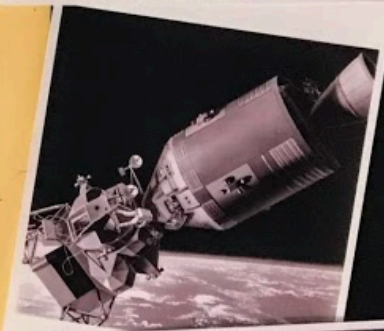
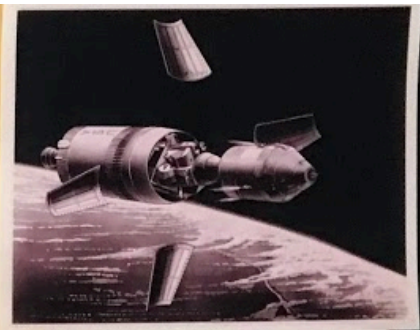
## **Original Apollo 9 space art by Russell Arasmith (24"x24", with photo prints of all 12 paintings he did for that mission)**

One of the great space artists of the 1960s was Russ Arasmith. If you Google his name, the first result is a NASA web page about him that reads in part: "Arasmith worked for the *Los Angeles Times* for thirty-two years and served as Editorial Art Director for seventeen of those years. He did all the space drawings for the *Times*. The drawings were the result of extensive briefings he attended at various NASA centers. All were done before the fact on the same schedule with the individual missions involved. The articles and the drawing were run in the *Los Angeles Times* on the day the actual event occurred. The *Times Syndicate* then distributed the art work to 300 newspapers all over the world."

NASA has another web page that shows more than 30 of his paintings from the Gemini and Apollo programs. (Just Google "Russ Arasmith Art Gallery.")

I have one of his original paintings of Apollo 9, along with a full set of 8"x10" prints of that painting and his others of Apollo 9.





Arasmit 69

Here are several examples of Arasmith paintings published in newspapers during the missions. (These provided readers with views that could be seen in photos only after the mission, or in fact viewpoints that could never be photographed.)

The Apollo 1 tragedy:

EXTRA

RACING RESULTS-ENTRIES

Los Angeles Times

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WEST, SIXTH HIGHEST, 1,000,000 SUNDAY

SATURDAY

FINAL

VOL. LXXXVI

FOUR PARTS—PART ONE

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1967

42 PAGES

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DAILY 10¢

# 3 ASTRONAUTS DIE IN MOONSHIP FIRE



**ASTRONAUTS KILLED**—Virgil I. Grissom, left; Edward H. White II, and Roger B. Chaffee shown recently at launch pad where they died Friday night in a launch pad test.

## Grissom, White and Chaffee Killed in Test on Launch Pad

CAPE KENNEDY (UPI) — America's first three Apollo astronauts were killed by a flash fire that trapped them in their moonship Friday night in a launch pad test.

Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom, 46, America's second man into space; Edward H. White II, 36, the nation's first spacewalker, and rookie astronaut Roger B. Chaffee, 35, were killed in the tragedy.

They were the first astronauts at launch pad 34B, in the world's attempt to launch space shuttle Apollo 1, which was to have carried them into space Feb. 22 on the first of its mission that was designed to end with orbit on Feb. 22, 1968.

There was no clear word on what the disaster would do to the mission. But there was no doubt the program would be delayed at least several months.

"We will go ahead with the moon-ship program," said James Webb, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in Washington.

"Although everyone realized that someday space pilots would die, who could have thought the first tragedy would be on the ground?" asked Webb.

**Rocket Engineer Unknown**  
Dr. Edward C. Tamm, mission manager of the President's Space Council, said NASA may have not seen of its responsibility in rocket design, "but we don't know if they have."

President Johnson ordered the death of the three astronauts, saying they gave their lives to the nation's service.

"We mean this goes too far and our hearts go out to their families," the President said.

First indications Friday night were that a fire in the electrical room had spread to the oxygen.



**DEATH TRAP** — Computer drawing shows cockpit where fire trapped and killed three Apollo astronauts. (Shown during by United Press)

Searchers Uncover No Trace of Girl, 13

Chicago Crippled by Its Worst Snowfall; Looting Breaks Out

Tragedy Dreaded in Space Program

**THE FUTURE**

...the company and its employees are looking forward to the future with confidence and optimism. The company is committed to providing a safe and healthy work environment for all its employees and to continuing to improve its products and services. The company is also committed to being a good corporate citizen and to contributing to the community. The company is looking forward to a bright future and to the continued success of its employees.



# Astronauts Flash Into Space, Execute Critical Maneuvers, Set Up Capsule Housekeeping

By JOHN BARBOUR

SAPCE CENTER, Houston (AP) — Three excited Apollo 7 astronauts flashed into space Friday, whipped through critical maneuvers and set up housekeeping in the first test of whether America's newest, biggest spaceship has the stamina to carry men to the moon.

"We're having a ball," reported veteran Command Pilot William M. Schirra Jr. as he guided Apollo through the first of its 11-day voyage 363 times around the earth.

He took time out for a hot cup of coffee and grabbed a quick lunch with his two riding companions, Air Force Maj. Donn F. Eisele and Walter Cunningham, each making his first space trip.

"It's a fantastic world up here," one of them exclaimed.

At about 6:30 p.m., Mission Control asked, "Does the spacecraft look good for 18 revolutions?"

Schirra answered (loud and clear), "Eighteen revolutions a day."

With that, Mission Control gave them the go-ahead for another full day and they dotted their heavy spacesuits and bubble helmets and donned their light coveralls, breathing the oxygen in the cabin.

They moved freely about the cabin, discovered that their movements did not throw the craft out of position, and used such newfound luxuries as hot and cold running water.

## End of Day Near

About nine hours into the flight and some 15 hours after their day began, Schirra reported, "Endo was 'snoozing'."

He was to sleep for a long winter's night. The way to sleep for a long period while Eisele took the controls.

The flight, quickly settled down into a routine, began with a wild ride aboard the most powerful rocket man has ever ridden.

Then hours racing the sky, blasted off from Cape Kennedy, Fla. at 1:41 a.m. (CDT) with their Saturn IB rocket pushing out the furthest power of man's muscles.

## Live in Space

## Astronauts Television Timetable

NEW YORK (AP) — Americans will be able to see astronauts live in space for the first time in a series of nine television transmissions planned from Apollo 7.

The transmissions of 10 to 12 minutes each will be carried by the three television cameras.

The first transmission is scheduled for approximately 9:30 a.m. central Daylight Time Saturday. The three astronauts will be seen eating and performing a television check. This first live transmission will be sent to Europe by satellite.

The other transmissions, and approximate times (CDT) and activities are:

Monday, Oct. 14, 8:30 a.m. opening onboard computer and eating.

Tuesday, Oct. 15, 7:30 a.m. changing lithium hydroxide capsule in air purification system.

Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7:30 a.m. working computer.

Thursday, Oct. 17, 7:10 a.m. eating.

Friday, Oct. 18, 10:11 a.m. scan earth with television camera.

Saturday, Oct. 19, 7:40 a.m. — taped earlier — test of environmental control system coolant loop.

Sunday, Oct. 20, 7:17 a.m. eating.

Monday, Oct. 21, 4:18 a.m. taped earlier; astronauts using television camera to photograph earth's terrain and weather.

An attempt will be made to transmit live pictures of the recovery of the Apollo space capsule Sunday, Oct. 22.

Live pictures of the recovery also will go by satellite to Europe.

The only other live television pictures transmitted from an American space capsule was during the Mercury flight of L. Gordon Cooper Jr. on May 15-16, 1961. The pictures were shown to the public on a delayed basis.

The pictures in the Apollo ship will be taken by a 46-pound RCA portable camera mounted in the upper bay of the cabin. It will send back 16 frames per second, compared with one frame every three seconds sent back on the Cooper flight and 30 frames per second for commercial television.

has a million pounds of blazing fuel.

Ten minutes later, they cut off the fuel of the engines and slid into a nearly perfect orbit.

Their egg-shaped path, ranging from 140 to 160 miles above the earth, is shallower than the planned 145 by 175 miles.

"She's riding nice, a little waxy now, riding like a dream," Schirra reported from space on the first leg of the 4.5 million mile trip.

At 12:40 p.m., the crew of the Apollo 7, still concerned in the eleven second stage of the Saturn IB began the crucial dump of surplus fuel in the rocket tanks. This set up the next maneuvers to be completed Saturday when Apollo 7 attempts to track down the spent rocket and rendezvous with it.

That is a vital element in the ultimate moon flight when the small space cab with two men aboard, fresh from the lunar landing, tracks down and docks with the moonship orbiting the moon.

With the mission just three hours out, the crew kicked away from the engine and now sits in a second stage of the rocket. Then the Apollo moved about 30 feet ahead, turned and faced the 38-foot rocket.

## Gaping Jaws

The astronauts looked into the gaping jaws of the second stage, one of the four tanks and upon.

"Ohh, look at it!" Walt Cunningham shrieked as one of his fellow astronauts laughed in the background. Cunningham apparently referred to the chafing of the tanks and the open panels.

During a near motionless pause in the flight, the Apollo moved into the jaws of the second stage, one of the four tanks and upon.

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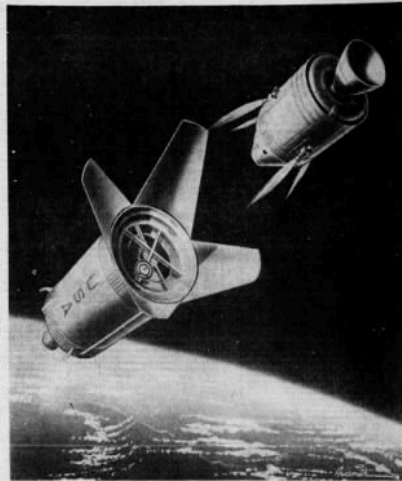
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How Apollo 7 Will Approach Rocket Stage for Docking Simulation  
... rendezvous scheduled for today

## Possibly Until Monday

## House Absenteeism Blocks Adjournment of Congress

By WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON (AP) — Absenteeism in the House blocked final adjournment of Congress Friday night at least until Saturday and more likely until Monday.

The House and Senate were scheduled to meet Saturday, but it appeared virtually certain that this would be a mere pro forma session, with the two chambers transacting the rest of the weekend by the lack of a quorum.

The Senate, under a previous agreement, reconvened at 10 p.m. and promptly adjourned until next Monday.

House leaders had told Speaker Carl Albert, Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., there was no hope of getting a quorum in their branch Saturday.

They said the effort to complete final adjournment would be made Monday.

Both the Senate and the House had completed all the business on the legislative agenda and the Senate had adopted a resolution calling for final adjournment at the end of the Friday session. The Senate then recessed hoping that the House would adopt the resolution and end the session.

But too many House members had adjourned beforehand after a 215 to 4 vote passed the \$7.1 billion defense appropriation bill. Many of them, seeking reelection, were determined to keep weekend speaking engagements.

The House couldn't get on the Senate's adjournment resolution because a quorum of 217 members is required to transmit business.

The fact that there wasn't a quorum for its members.

quorum developed when Rep. Delbert L. Latta, R-Ohio, insisted that a quorum be on hand to hear a speech started by Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La.

Only 185 members were officially accounted for and after a two-hour delay while trying to track down absentees, the House leadership decided to call it quits and return Saturday.

The members have three weeks for campaigning before the Nov. 3 elections in which all 435 House seats and 14 of the Senate seats will be filled.

The session which started last Jan. 11 and was interrupted by several recesses was marked by a new program of medical care for veterans and their families and a new program of medical care for veterans and their families.

On the other side of the ledger, the House passed bills for election reform, congressional reapportionment and for free breakfast of political debate, after starting down toward adjournment.

It took no action on administration proposals to lower the voting age to 18, extend the reciprocal trade program, create a new program of medical care for veterans and their families and a new program of medical care for veterans and their families.

The closing days of the session were marked by efforts to clear the way for broadcast debates among the major presidential candidates.

House Republicans staged a filibuster when the bill came up in their chamber. It took a 20-vote margin to pass the bill. For the first time in modern history the speaker of the House (Carl Albert) ordered a heckle of members to keep a quorum in the chamber to transact business. It didn't take the Senate that long to kill the controversial measure.

A stand of Republican senators prevented the passage of a quorum and the bill was adjourned.

## Political May

Whether the fate of the broadcast debate bill made political hay for the Democrats or the Republicans still was being played as the session drew to a close.

Perhaps President Johnson's need galling reversal of the year was the Senate's refusal to consider a major nomination, although it has rejected some in the past after debating them.

As Congress closed the books for 1966, Johnson expressed chagrin at the Senate's lack of action on the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. He said he would "seriously consider calling the Senate into special session" unless it ratified the document. The House does not have to act on the treaty.

It took political courage for Congress to increase income taxes with the elections just around the corner. After balking more than half a year over the President's request for additional revenue, Congress finally yielded.



The Apollo 7 Crew left to right: Eisele, Schirra, Cunningham  
... "we're having a ball"

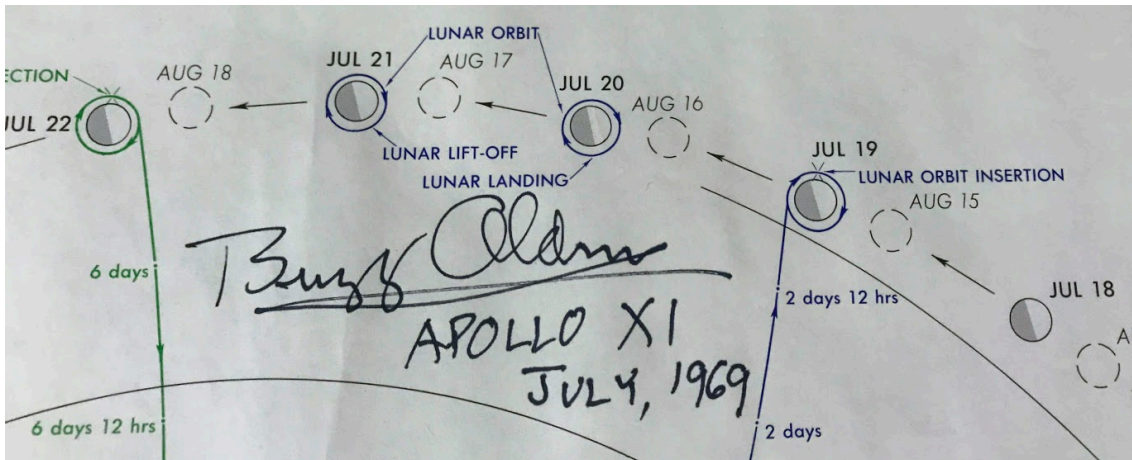
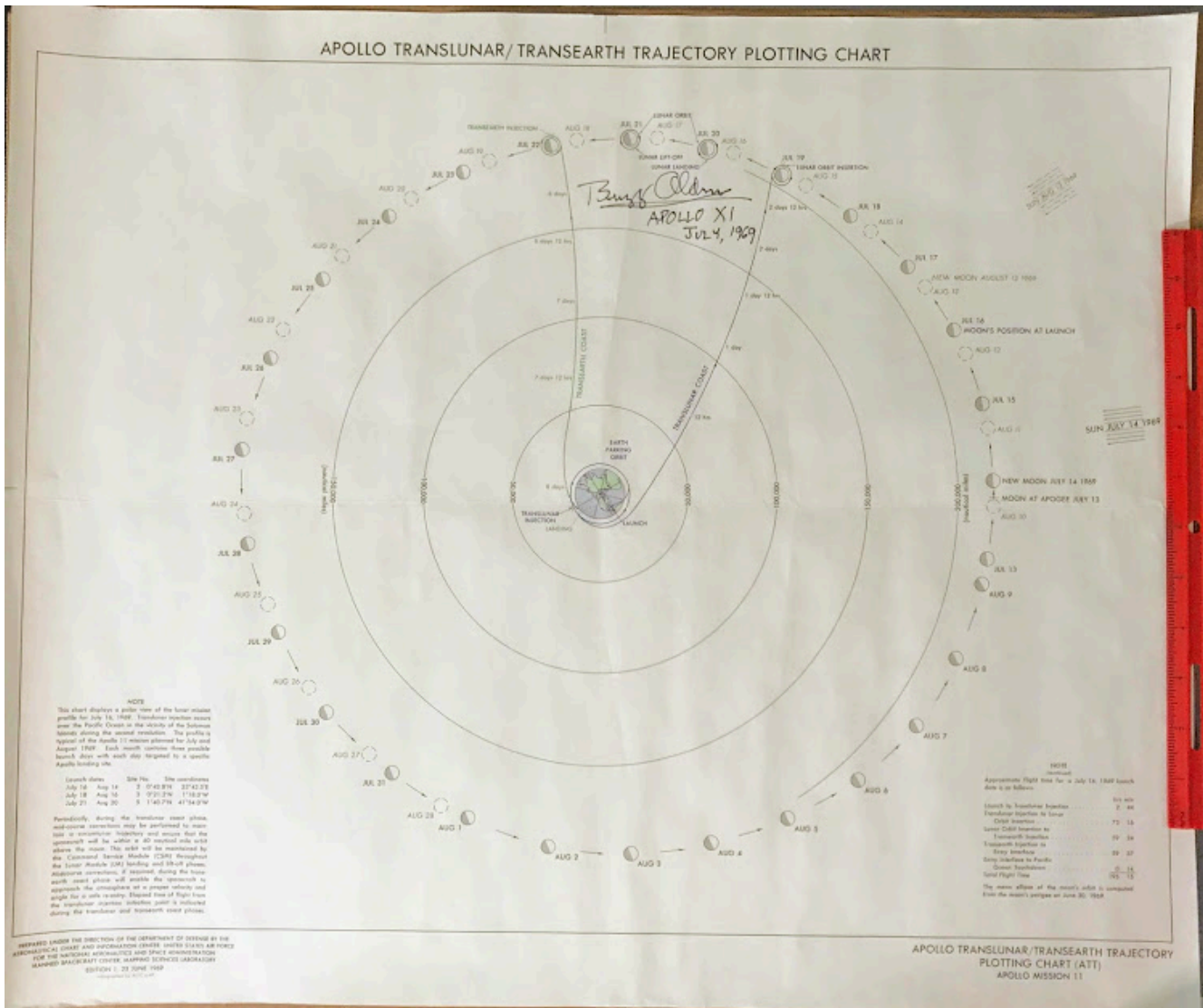
Here is one of the other Apollo 9 paintings by Arasmith (one of the set of which I have 8"x10"s):



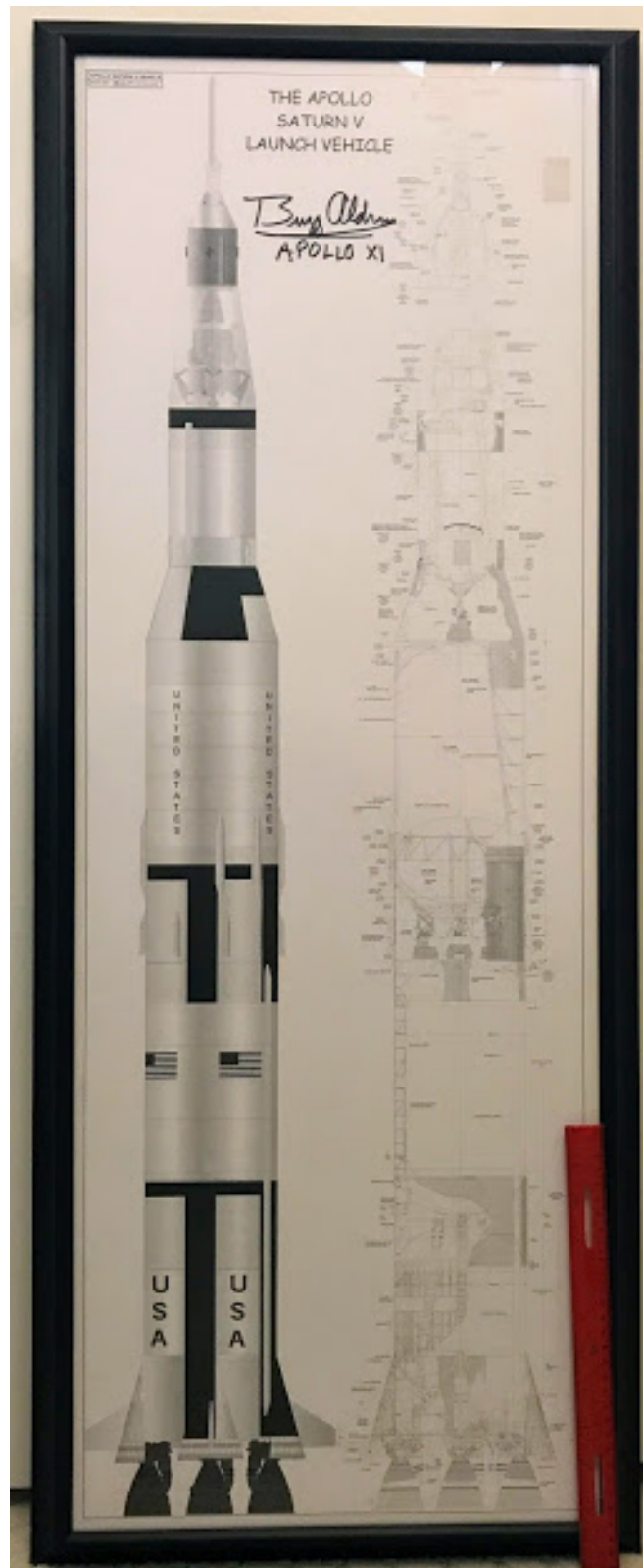




Aldrin, Buzz signed Apollo Translunar/Transearth Trajectory Plotting Chart



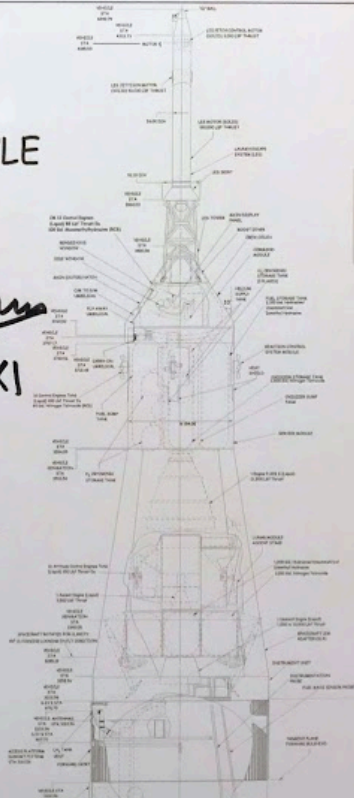
Aldrin, Buzz SP (40"x18" print of Saturn V diagrams, framed)



APOLLO SATURN V VEHICLE  
January 1970

# THE APOLLO SATURN V LAUNCH VEHICLE

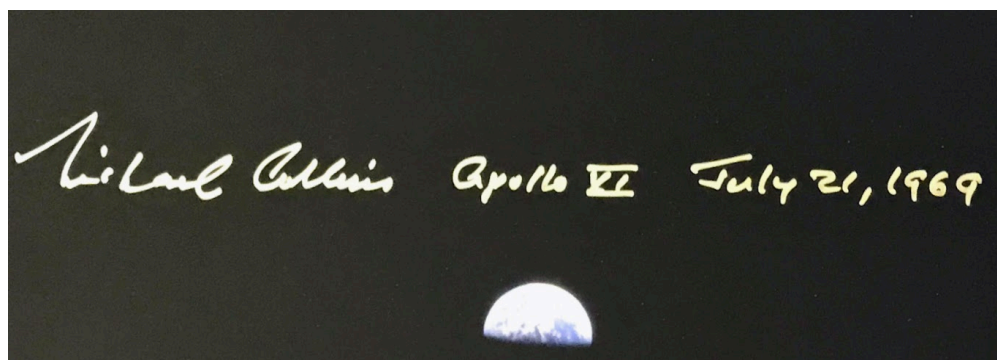
*T Buzz Aldrin*  
APOLLO XI



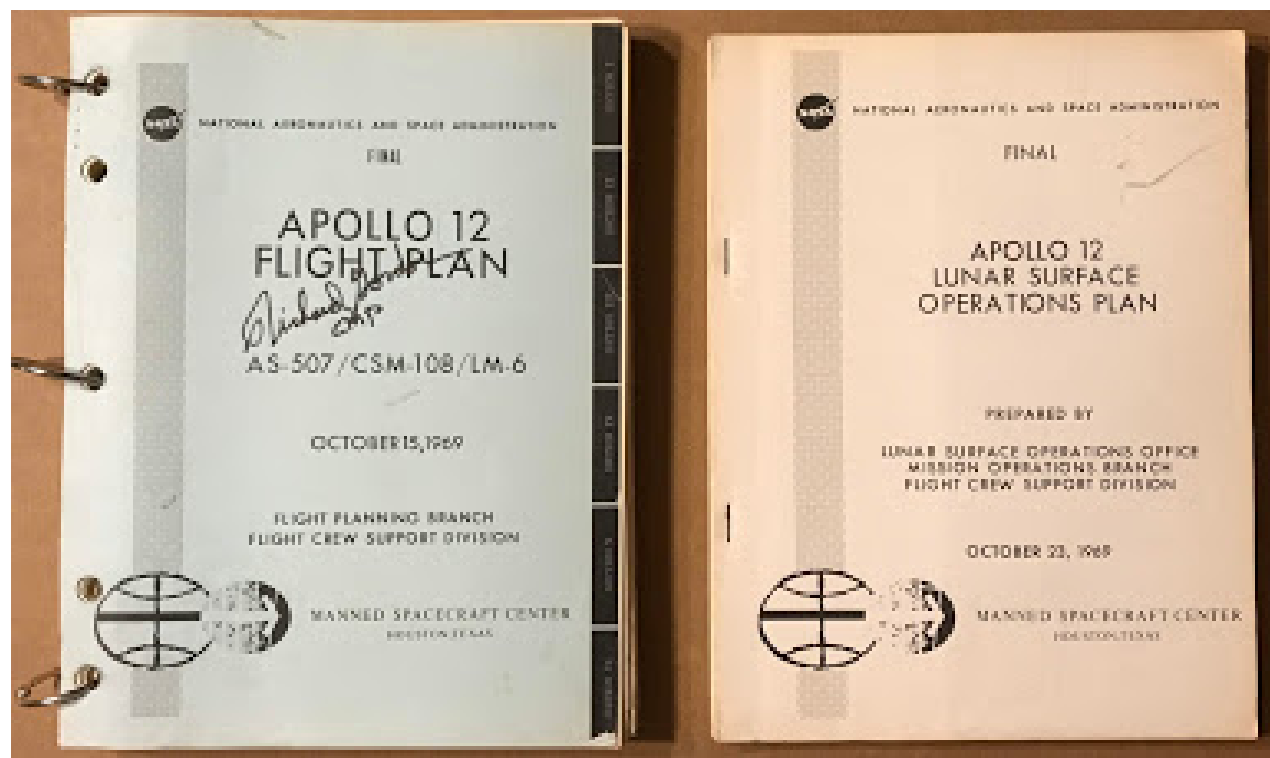


**Collins, Michael SP (16"x20" Apollo 11 "Earthrise")**

(He took a picture of where every other human was... except himself!)

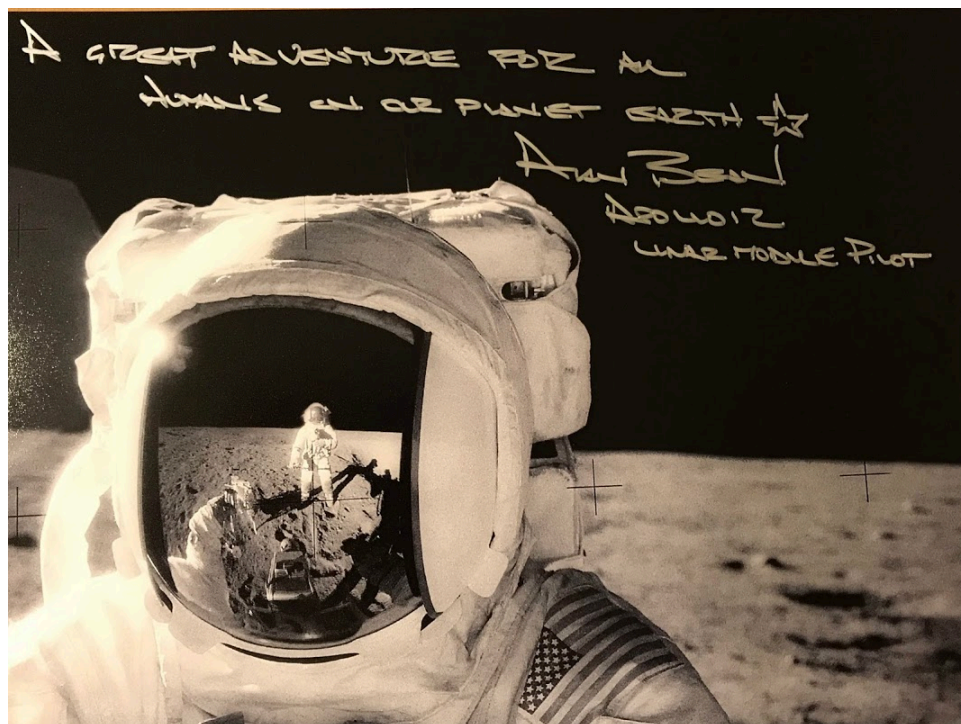


**Apollo 12 vintage Flight Plan signed by Richard Gordon, together with vintage Lunar Surface Operations Plan**





Bean, Alan SP (16"x20" Apollo 12 visor shot)



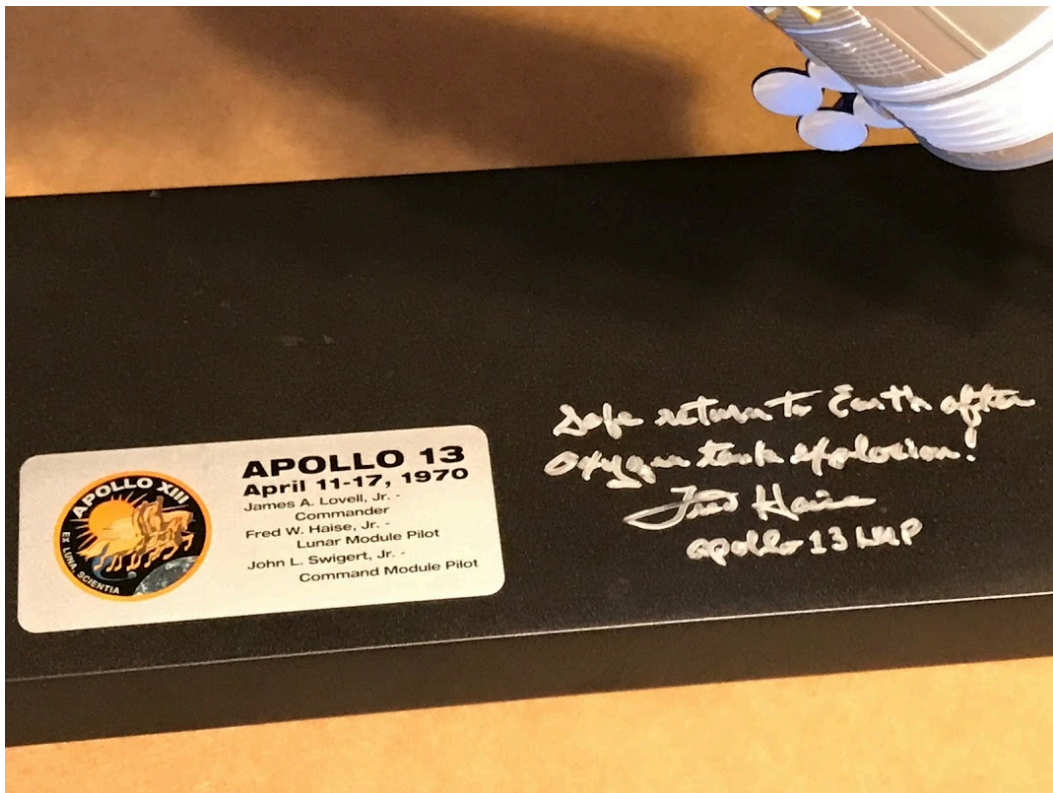


## **Haise, Fred signed Apollo 13 model with mission notation**

“Safe return to Earth after oxygen tank explosion!” One of these same Danbury Mint models, also signed by Haise (and, well, also Lovell) sold at RR two years ago for \$9,559.90.

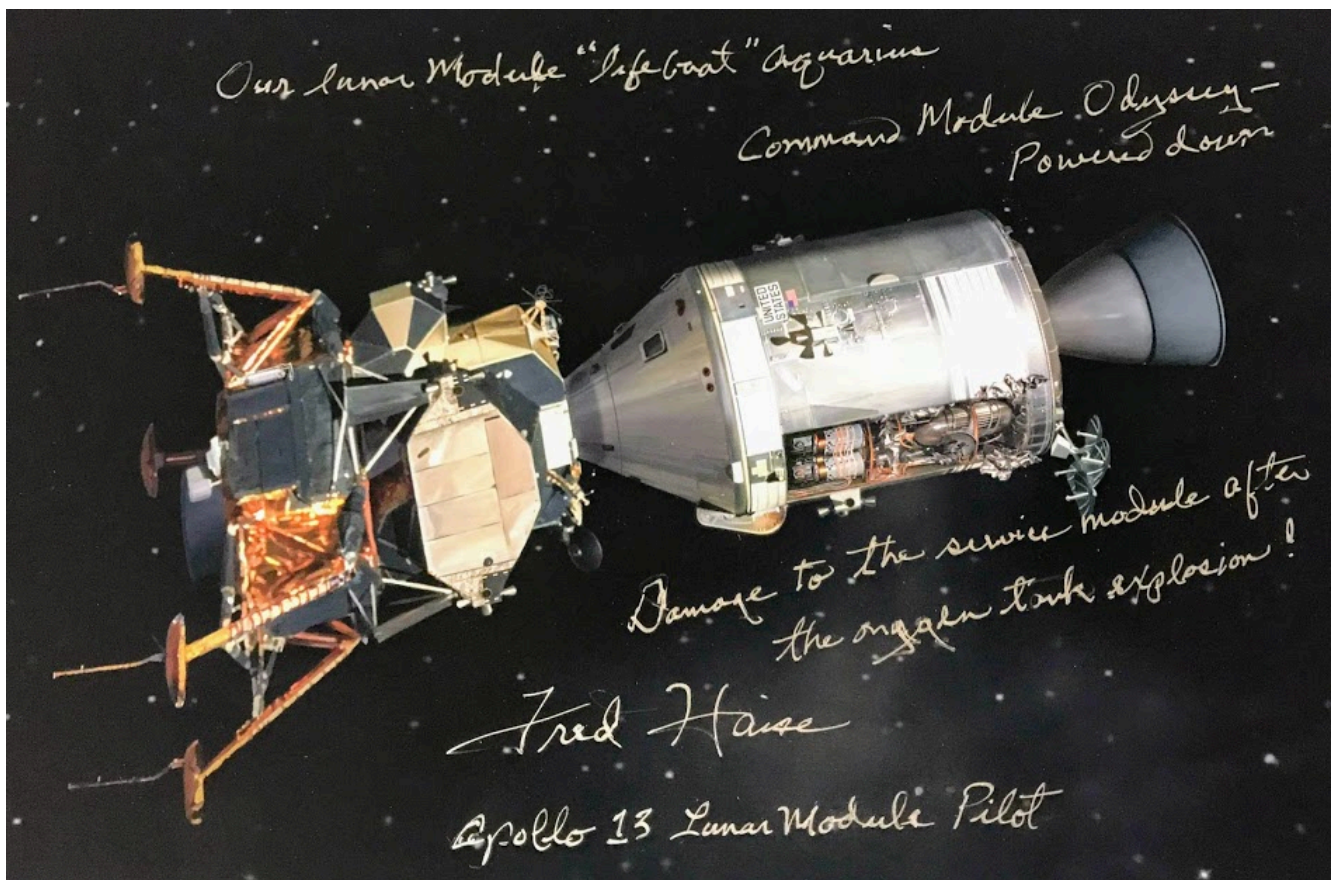
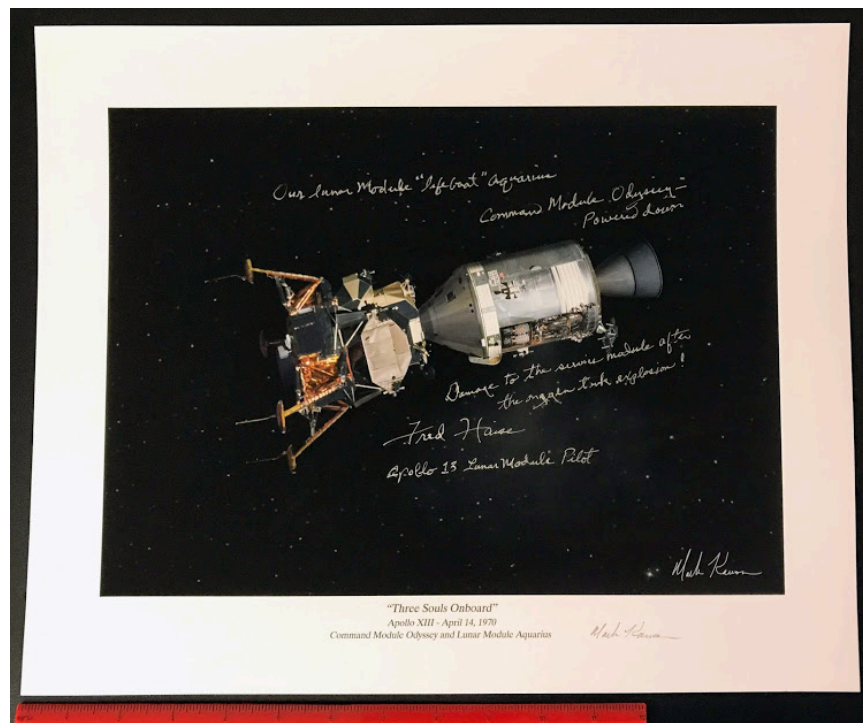
I would be happy to have several of my Apollo 13 items together as one lot, since there will be increased public attention to that mission just after its 50th anniversary.





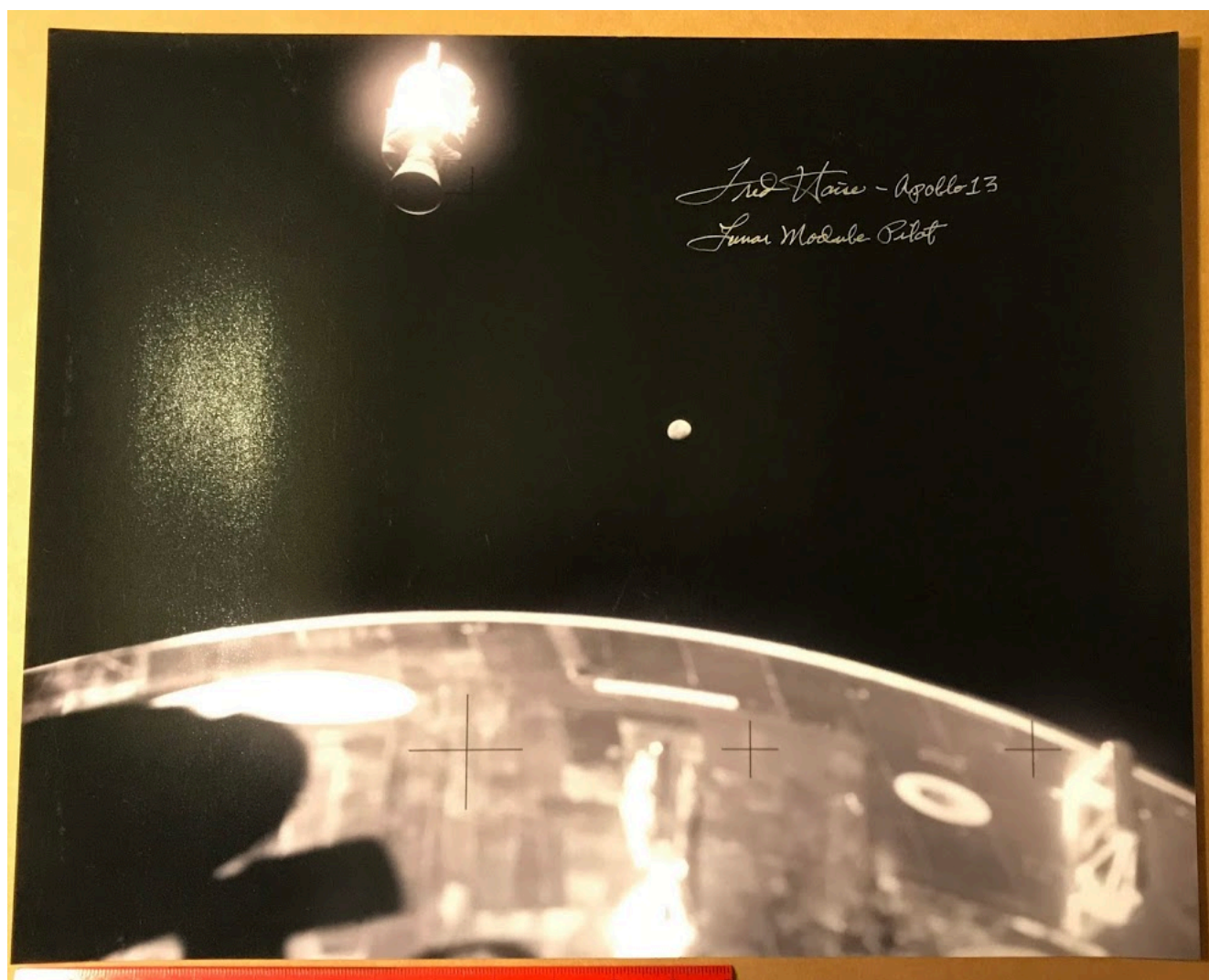


Haise, Fred SP (13"x17" print of painting of Apollo 13, with his notations about spacecraft and damage thereto)

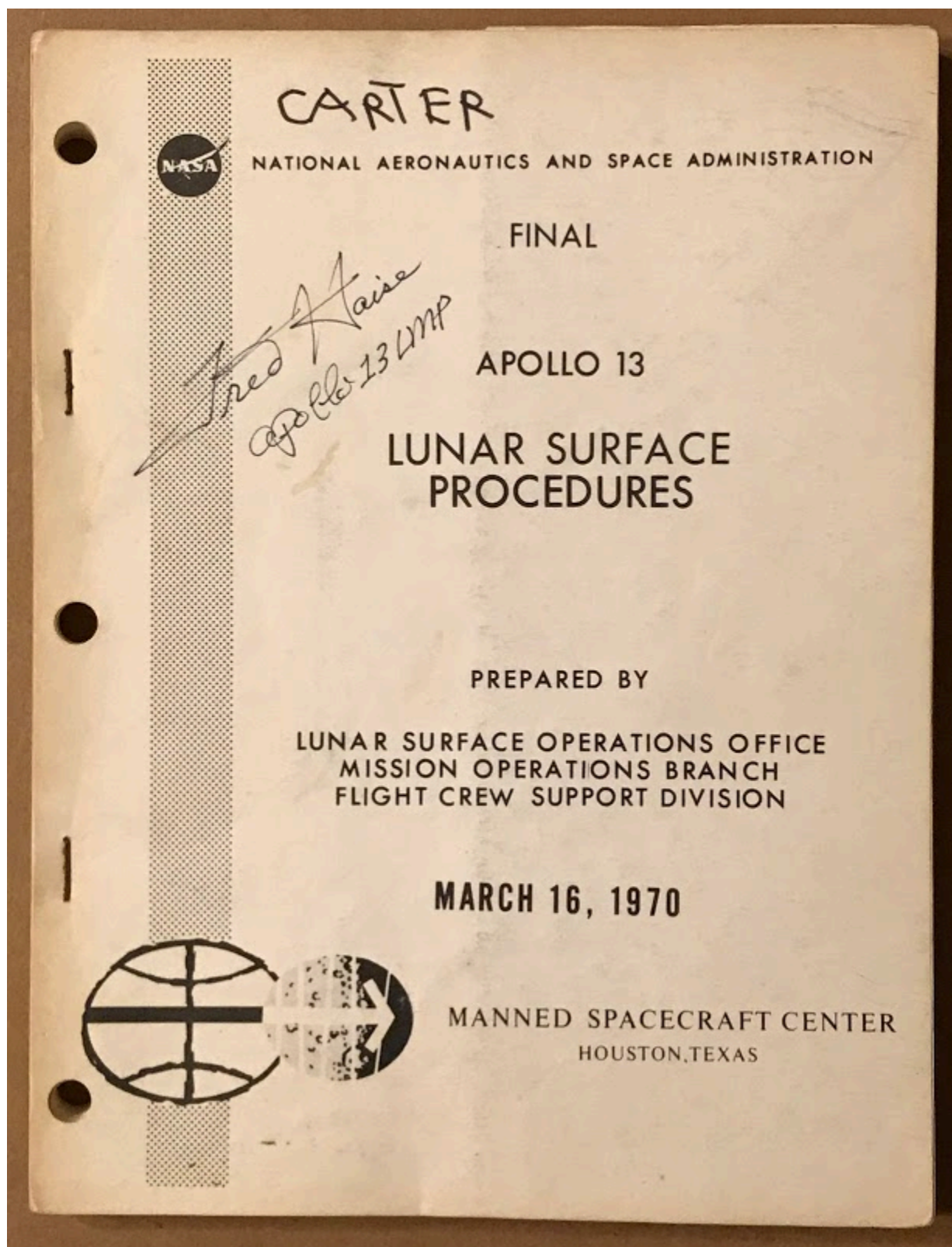




Haise, Fred SP (16"20" of damaged SM drifting away, and the moon)



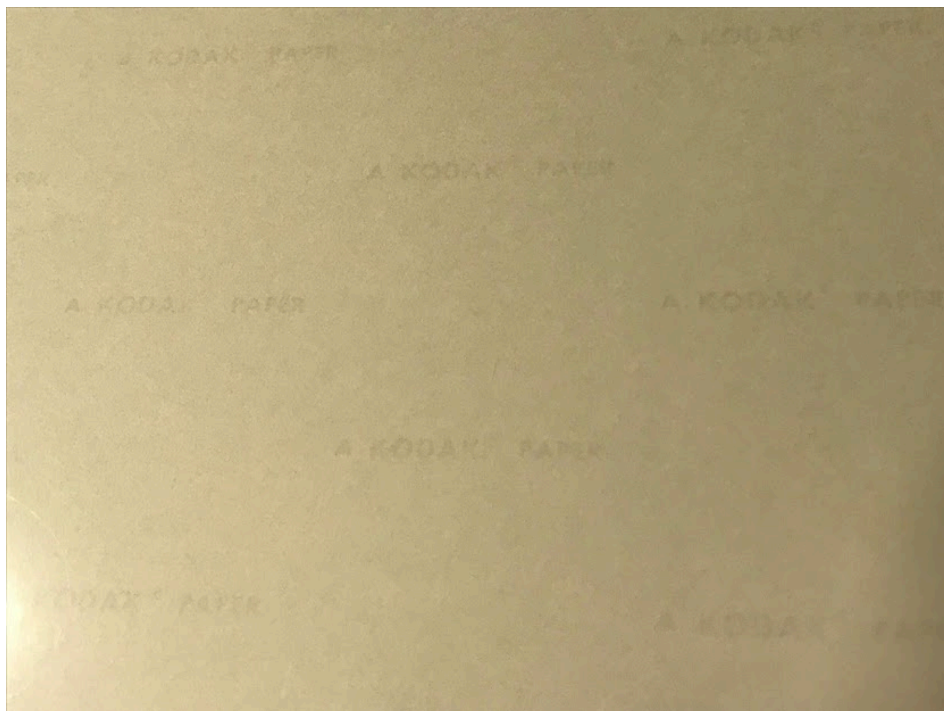
# Haise, Fred signed Lunar Surface Operations Plan



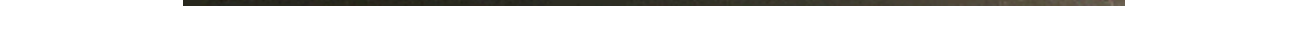


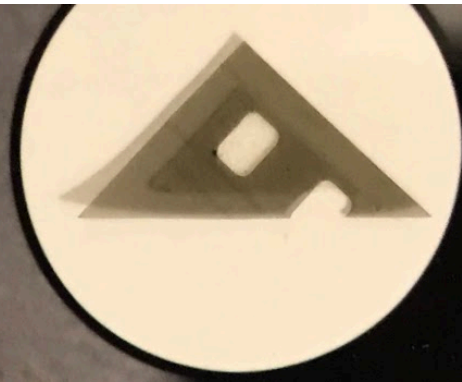
**Apollo 13 crew: vintage 11”X14” “A KODAK PAPER” glossy photo**

Very nice, but probably appropriate for this auction only if you decide to run several of my Apollo 13 items together.









FROM ROLL 64 THAT WAS USED  
PARD AND EDGAR MITCHELL TO

taken on February 6, 1971  
with film roll 64

Edgar Mitchell  
Apollo 16 LMP

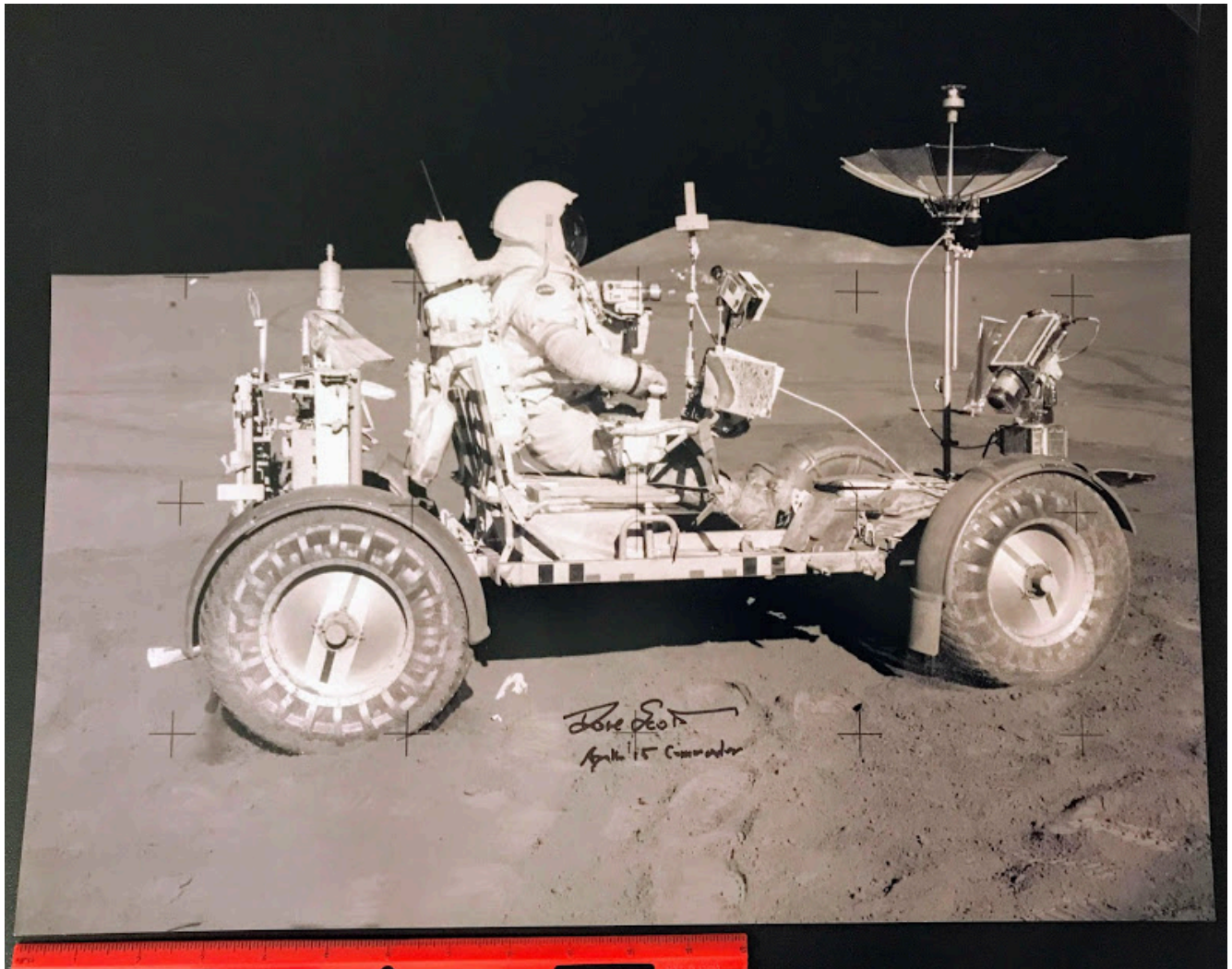


Mitchell, Edgar SP (20"x20"; "Searching for Cone Crater / Lunar Module Pilot / Apollo 14 ' February 6, 1971")





Scott, Dave SP (16"x20", in lunar roving vehicle)



Scott, Dave SP (16"x20", in lunar roving vehicle)





**Duke, Charlie signed Apollo 16 flight plan Change A, and signed Apollo 16 Lunar Surface Procedures**

Lunar Surface Procedures with stamps postmarked day of arrival on lunar surface.





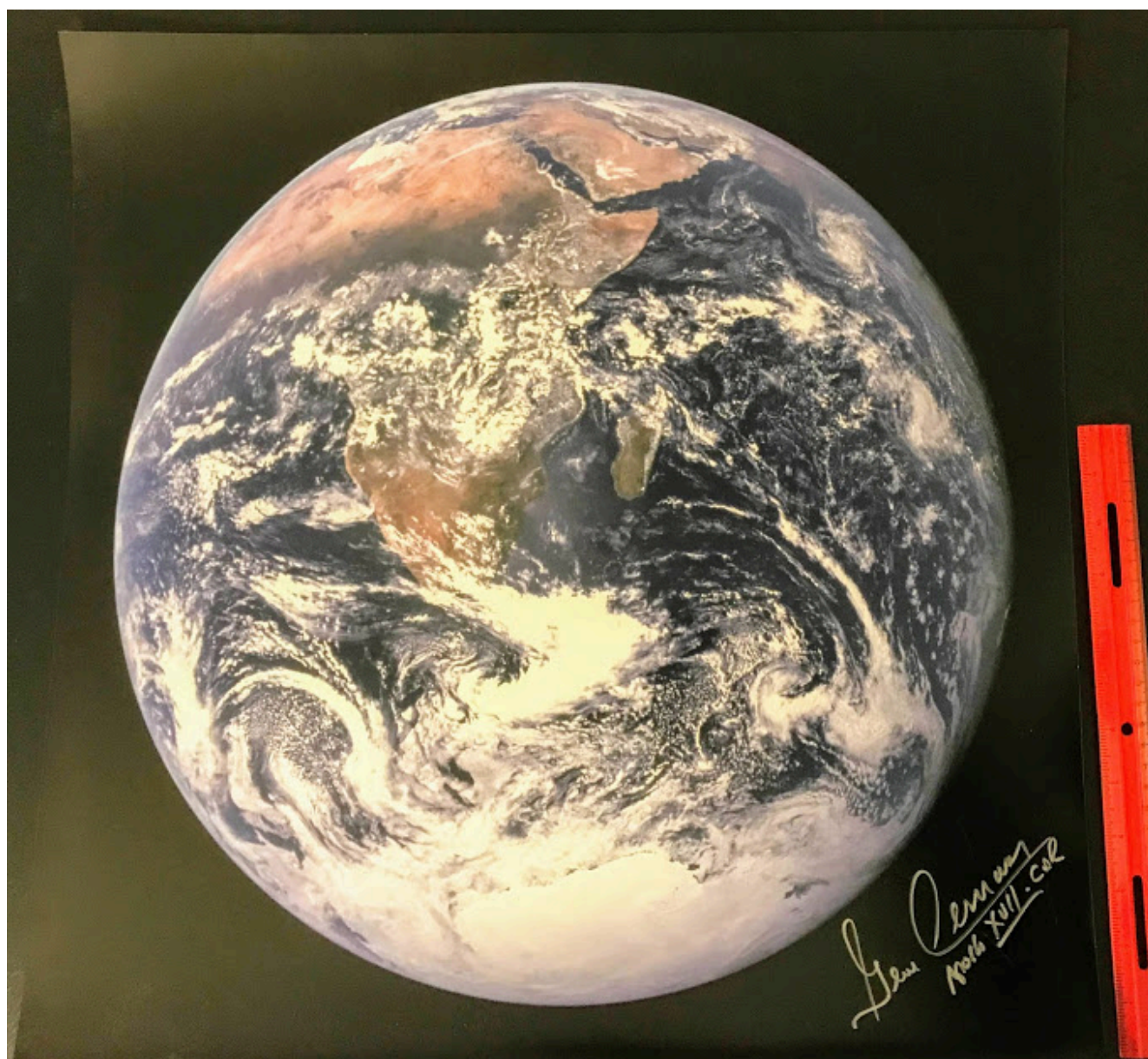
Duke, Charlie SP (16"x20" Apollo 16 moonwalk)



*Charlie Duke*  
APOLLO 16  
LUNAR MODULE  
PILOT



Cernan, Gene SP (20"x20" Apollo 17 "Big Blue Marble")



**Multi-signed poster: Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, Skylab, ASTP, shuttle astronauts (received by participant Jack Lousma); plus groundbreaking cosmonauts**

Received by participant astronaut Jack Lousma, as noted by him on verso. With signed signature key: a four-page booklet with reproductions of each autograph, with names printed below.

**Americans:**

- Aldrin (GT-12, A-11)
- Bobko (1st Challenger mission)
- Carpenter (Mercury)
- Carr (Skylab 4)
- Coats (1st Discovery mission)
- Fabian (1st crew of 5 ever)
- Garriott (Skylab 3, Spacelab shuttle mission)
- Gibson (Skylab 4)
- Lousma (CAPCOM A-13; Skylab 3, STS-3)
- Lovell (GT-7, GT-10, A-8, A-13)
- McBride (1st crew of 7 ever)
- McCandless (1st untethered spacewalk)
- Roosa (A-14)
- Scully-Power (1st crew of 7 ever)
- And others

**Other Nationalities:**

- Beregovoi (Soyuz 3 failed docking)
- Bykovsky (Vostok 5: 1st 5 days solo in space, still a record)
- Filipchenko (Soyuz 7: 1st time 3 spacecraft up)
- Leonov (1st spacewalk; ASTP)
- Makarov (emergency abort mission)
- Popovich (1st time 2 spacecraft up, 1st rendezvous, 1st ship-to-ship communications)
- Tereshkova (1st woman)
- Titov (2nd to orbit, 1st 25-year-old, still record for youngest)
- Akiyama (1st paying passenger; according to CollectSPACE, one of the 15 rarest astronaut autographs)
- Ulf Merbold (1st non-American in a US spacecraft: shuttle, also Mir)
- And others



Hãy Nhớ Nhặt Thảm Hiểm Không Gián

Associazione Dentisti Esploratori Dello Spazio

LEARNING IN EXPERTISE: A COGNITIVE ANALYSIS

9th Planetary Congress  
Association of Space Explorers  
October, 1993 · Vienna, Austria



IX Международны конгресс  
Ассоциации участников космических полетов  
Октябрь 1993. Вена, Австрия

فوق  
مكتبة  
الكتاب

Ekonomizatsiya Upravleniya

Asociación de Exploradores del Espacio

Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto

www.elsevier.com/locate/bsc

Association des Hepatistes de l'Espere

Organisation der Hauptfächer

*Chrysomelids*

如左

— 1888 —

Vorname Nachname Straße PLZ Ort

Association Française pour l'Environnement

Veränderung von Kundenverhalten

李烈鈞的部屬

Společnost Původník a Konec

John Bartoo  
 Charlie Walker  
 Bob Allen  
 Gary Jones  
 Ron Tania  
 T. Eugene Aldrin  
 Jack Gregory  
 Paul Rosen  
 Paul  
 Lab can

Самый лучший оратор  
 秋山豊彦  
 Walt Cingh  
 Scott Carpenter  
 Frank Borman  
 Neil Armstrong  
 Alan Shepard  
 Buzz Aldrin  
 Gordon Fullerton  
 Baerum  
 Apollo 11  
 Bob