FORECAST OF UPCOMING ANNIVERSARIES -- JUNE 2014

120 Years Ago - 1894

June 25: Hermann Oberth born, Hermannstadt, Transylvania.

70 Years Ago - 1944

June 13: First V-1's were launched from France against England. Four of eleven strike London.

55 Years Ago - 1959

June 8: X-15 first glide flight, with A. Scott Crossfield at the controls, Dryden Flight Research Facility, CA.

50 Years Ago – 1964

June 30: Atlas-Centaur-3 developmental flight launched 9:04 a.m., EST, from Cape Canaveral, Fla.

45 Years Ago – 1969

June 5: OGO 6 launched by Thor Agena, 10:43 a.m., EDT, Vandenberg AFB.

June 21: IMP-5 (Explorer 41 / IMP-G) launched on a Thor Delta rocket from Vandenberg, AFB at 08:47:58 UTC.

June 28: Biosatellite 3 launched by Thor Delta at 11:16 p.m., EDT, Cape Canaveral, Fla.

40 Years Ago – 1974

June 3: Explorer 52 (Hawkeye-1) launched by Scout, 7:09 p.m., EDT, Vandenberg AFB.

June 24: Salyut-3 launched 2238 UTC by Proton K, Baikonur, USSR.

35 Years Ago – 1979

June 2: Ariel-6 launched on a Scout rocket from Wallops Island at 23:26 UTC.

June 6: Soyuz 34 launched on a Soyuz rocket from Baikonur at 18:12:41 UTC. Unmanned ferry flight to Salyut-6 space station.

June 27: NOAA-6 launched by Atlas, 11:52 a.m., EDT, Vandenberg AFB.

30 Years Ago – 1984

June 9: Intelsat 5 F9 launched at 7:03, p.m., EDT from Cape Canaveral, Fla. First launch of the upgraded Atlas/Centaur (Atlas-Centaur-62) launch vehicle.

June 13: NavStar-9 launched by Atlas E at 11:37 UTC, Vandenberg AFB.

25 Years Ago - 1989

June 10: GPS NavStar satellite launched at 6:19 p.m., EDT on Delta 2, from Cape Canaveral AF Station, FL. Spacecraft also designated USA 38.

20 Years Ago – 1994

June 17: Intelsat 702 launched on an Ariane 44LP from Kourou, French Guiana at 07:07:19 UTC.

June 26: Ulysses became the first spacecraft to reach a polar region of the Sun when it passed over the Sun's southern polar area after a journey of almost four years.

Late June: By a 123-vote margin, the U.S. House of Representatives defeated an amendment that would have terminated the Space Station program.

15 Years Ago - 1999

June 5: Starshine was a passive reflector that was released from STS 96 by Canadian astronaut Julie Payette at 2:21 a.m. CDT. It was a hollow sphere of 48 cm diameter and studded with 878 tiny mirrors which had been polished by school children in Zimbabwe, Pakistan and 16 other countries. Some 25,000 high school students around the world tracked the reflector during twilight hours.

June 20: QuikScat (QUIcKSCATterometer) launched by a Titan 2 from Vandenberg AFB at 02:15 UTC to measure ocean winds and directions.

June 24: FUSE (Far Ultraviolet Spectroscopic Explorer) launched by a Delta 2 rocket at 11:44 a.m., EDT from Cape Canaveral to study primordial chemical relics of the Big Bang, from which all the stars, planets and life evolved.

10 Years Ago – 2004

June: Report of the "President's Commission on Implementation of United States Space Exploration Policy - A Journey to Inspire, Innovate, and Discover" released.

June 16: Intelsat 10-02 launched on a Proton M rocket from Baikonur at 22:27 UTC.

June 18: First U. S. astronaut in space during the birth of his child on Earth (Edward Michael "Mike" Fincke) as member of International Space Station (ISS) Expedition 9 crew.

5 Years Ago – 2009

June 18: LCROSS, the Lunar Crater Observation and Sensing Satellite launched with LRO**,** the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter by an Atlas 5 rocket from Cape Canaveral at 2:32 PDT. LCROSS consists of a shepherding satellite and the attached spent Centaur upper stage. The mission objective is to send the Centaur upper stage into a lunar crater near the south pole of the Moon and observe the impact to look for signs of water in the debris plume. The mission successfully uncovered water, after the October 9 impact into the permanently shadowed region of Cabeus crater near the moon's south pole,

LRO will enter circular polar orbit above the Moon's surface collecting detailed information about the Moon and its environment to provide key data sets to enable a safe and productive human return to the Moon. During its one to three year mission, LRO study permanently shadowed lunar craters near the poles to search for signs of water ice.