**Sputnik: celebrating 60 years [Final]**

The 4th October 2017 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the launch of the first satellite: Sputnik. The Soviet spacecraft was only equipped with a simple transmitter, but its incessant beeping sent shockwaves around the world and its flight marked the beginning of the space race.

Today’s sophisticated satellites can trace their origins back to Sputnik and astronauts still begin their journey from the same launch site in Baikonur.

This report contains footage of the Sputnik launch, an interview (and set-up shots) in the private museum of RSC Energia – the company that built Sputnik – as well as interior and drone shots of the Cosmonautics museum in Moscow.

B-roll contains additional soundbites, including from Alexei Leonov – the first man to walk in space (in Russian). Interviews in French or Russian.

**A-ROLL**

[10:00:10 Universal newsreel from Universal film archives on archive.org. Free of rights]

**4th October 1957…the start of the space race.**

[Universal newsreel – sound up]

*Today a new moon is in the sky – a 23 inch metal sphere placed in orbit by a Russian rocket…*

[10:00:21 Launch of Sputnik from Artemis Next Generation of Teleommunications – also on B-roll

<http://www.esa.int/spaceinvideos/Videos/Undated/Artemis_-_Next_Generation_of_Telecommunications2>]

**Launched from the Baikonur Cosmodrome, Sputnik orbited every 98 minutes, broadcasting a radio signal to the Earth below.**

[10:00:32 Roger-Maurice Bonnet, Former ESA Director of Science]

*"Ca été un événement majeur, ca été le début de la conquête spatiale, par les Soviétiques, que personne s'attendait. On s'attendait que ca soit les Américains évidemment - qui ont suivi un peu de temps après - mais ca été une panique générale dans toutes les capitales occidentales de savoir que les Russes, les Soviétiques, était capable de faire une chose pareil."*

*"It was a major event, it was the start of the conquest of space by the Soviets, which nobody was expecting. We were expecting it to be the Americans of course, who did come along later, but it was a major panic in the capitals of the west, knowing that the Russians, the Soviets, were capable of doing such a thing"*

[10:00:50 Interior set-up shots RSC Energia, show Kaleri walking]

**The satellite was built by Energia and led by Chief Designer Sergey Korolev. One of original Sputnik flight spares hangs in the state company’s private museum.**

[10:01:07 Alexander Kaleri, Cosmonaut and Head of Flight Test Department, RSC Energia]

*"It was suggested after the first successful launches of the R7 rocket to launch the simplest possible Sputnik. Which meant that it was not supposed to have any scientific equipment, it just had batteries, a thermal regulation system, and a transmission module."*

[10:01:22 Sputnik 2 in Energia museum]

**Within weeks of Sputnik, the Soviets had launched the first dog into space…**

[Soviet space archive showing Gagarin launch from ESA archives]

**Then the first moon probe…**

[Gagarin launch from ESA archives]

**And, in 1961, the first man, Yuri Gagarin…followed by the first woman…**

[Leonov in space]

**…and the first spacewalk.**

[10:01:43 Alexander Kaleri, Cosmonaut and Head of Flight Test Department, RSC Energia]

*"The government issued the programme of the future exploration of space. In this paper they mentioned automatic stations flying to the Moon, flights to Mars and Venus, they mentioned the flight of human beings to space, they spoke about man stepping on Mars, Venus and the Moon, and building their stations there. I draw your attention to the fact that it was in December 1959!"*

[10:02:21 Alphasat in clean room at Airbus Defence and Space]

**60 years on, today’s communications satellites – such as Europe’s giant AlphaSat – can trace their origins to Sputnik.**

[10:02:30 Paolo Nespoli launch July 2017 and recent crew ingress to ISS]

**And every astronaut bound for the International Space Station still blasts off from Baikonur.**

**These days, however, it’s all about international cooperation rather than competition.**

[10:02:44 Igor Komarov, General Director, Roscosmos State Corporation

Cutaway of ExoMars animation]

*"I believe now it's not that important in which field we are first. What matters is what we are aiming to do with our partners. I mean those really important breakthrough explorations. Among them is ExoMars, the second stage of which we are going to launch in 2020, and now we are in the phase of active preparation. I also mean explorations of the Moon which will bring us closer to the exploration of the lunar environment and to establishing a station which can be visited and lived in there."*

[10:03:22 Cosmonautics Museum, Moscow interior GVs and rocket statue drone shot]

**At the cosmonautics museum in Moscow, visitors can see the relics of humanity’s first steps into space and marvel at the engineering and ambition of those early missions.**

**They can also look forward to the next 60 years in space - with nations working together on missions to the Moon, Mars and beyond.**

[ends @ 10:03:46]

**B-ROLL**

**[10:03:46]**

**1. Roger-Maurice Bonnet, Former ESA Director of Science [French]**

Two soundbites – second is a ‘clean’ version of the one used in the A-roll.

**[10:05:23]**

**2. Alexei Leonov, Cosmonaut [Russian]**

Translation:

*“Already in 1957 at the meeting Sergey Pavlovich Korolev set the task of creating a manned spacecraft with the carrier "Vostok", which was used to launch the first Sputnik, it would be a three-stage missile, and gave a study on the recruitment of the crew of spacecraft From the test pilots of fighter aircraft, and in 1959 we were already in the first group for testing.*

*About 3000 pilots under the age of 30 flying in the latest aircraft, in all conditions, passed us. So we scored 20 people. And we started in 1960, since March, as an administrative unit - a detachment of cosmonauts, have started implementing the program of manned space. It's thanks to this Sputnik.”*

**[10:06:57]**

**3. Alexander Kaleri, Cosmonaut and Head of Flight Test Department RSC Energia**

Two soundbites – ‘clean’ versions of A-roll soundbites

Translation clip1:

*"It was suggested after the first successful launches of the R7 rocket to launch the simplest possible Sputnik. Which meant that it was not supposed to have any scientific equipment, it just had batteries, a thermal regulation system, and a transmission module."*

Translation clip2:

*"The government issued the programme of the future exploration of space. In this paper they mentioned automatic stations flying to the Moon, flights to Mars and Venus, they mentioned the flight of human beings to space, they spoke about man stepping on Mars, Venus and the Moon, and building their stations there. I draw your attention to the fact that it was in December 1959!"*

**[10:08:12]**

**4. Igor Komarov, General Director Roscosmos**

One soundbite – ‘clean’ version of A-roll soundbite with no ExoMars cutaways

*"I believe now it's not that important in which field we are first. What matters is what we are aiming to do with our partners. I mean those really important breakthrough explorations. Among them is ExoMars, the second stage of which we are going to launch in 2020, and now we are in the phase of active preparation. I also mean explorations of the Moon which will bring us closer to the exploration of the lunar environment and to establishing a station which can be visited and lived in there."*

**[10:09:21]**

**5. GVs Energia Museum, Moscow and Kaleri set-up shots**

**[10:11:42:02]**

**6. GVs Cosmonautics Museum, Moscow**

**[10:14:53]**

**7.** **Soviet space archive**

**[End @ 10:16:22]**