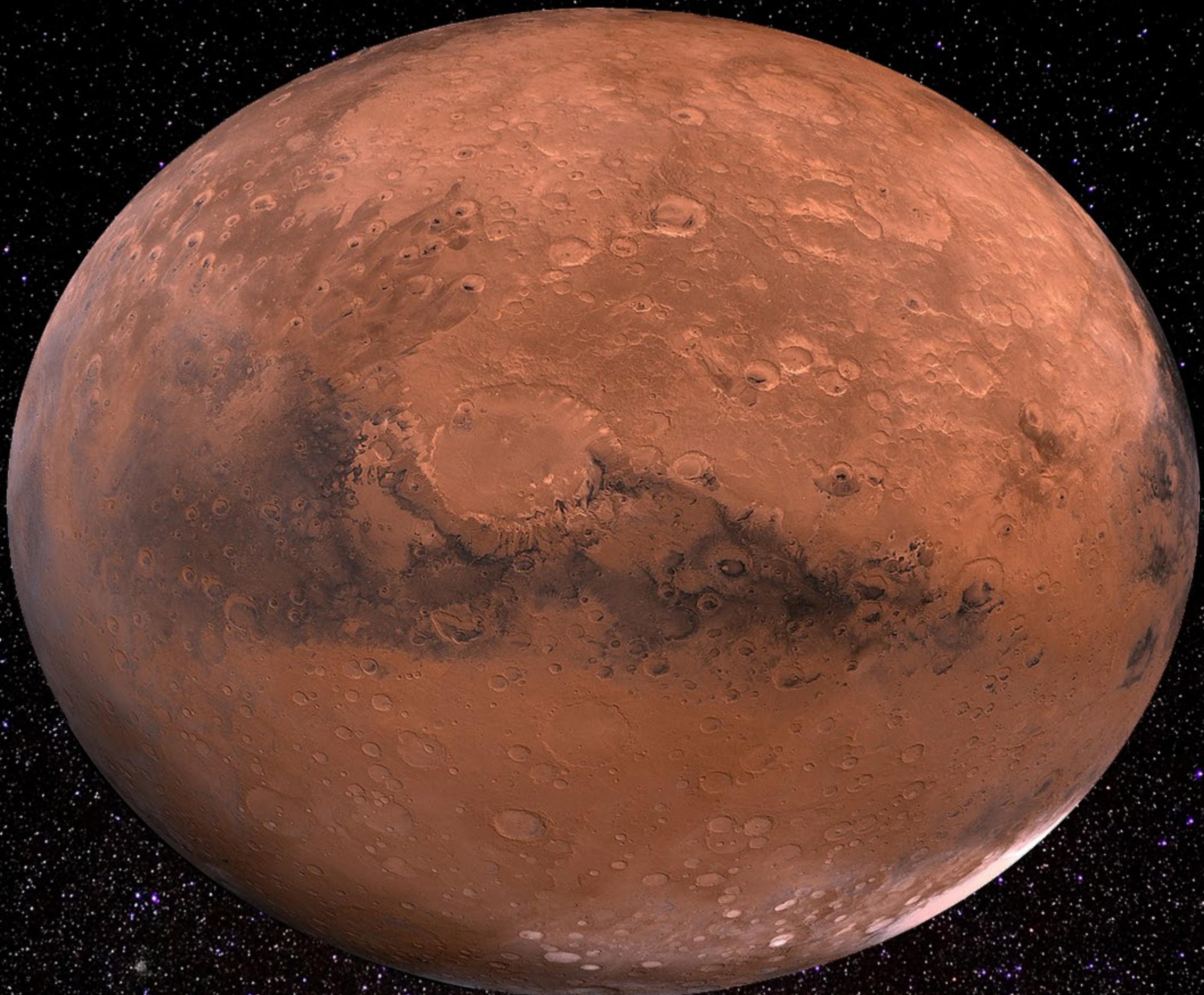
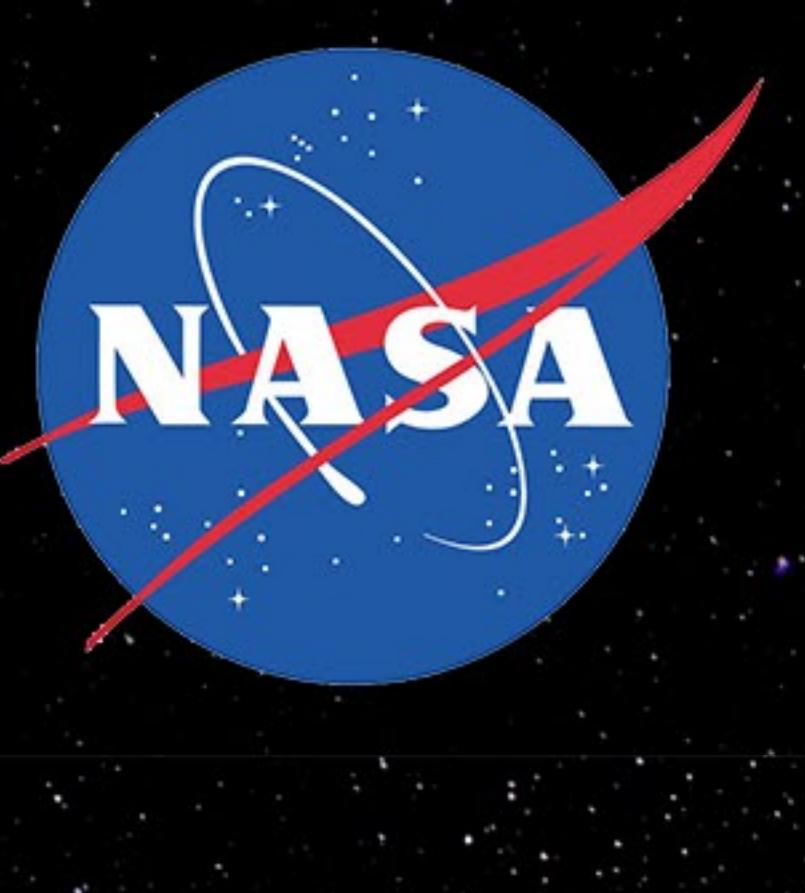


Journey to Mars



Building on decades of robotic exploration, we're working to send humans to Mars in the 2030s. First, the Space Launch System and Orion will carry astronauts into the proving ground of deep space, including a yearlong mission. We'll also conduct a robotic Mars sampling mission, and test techniques for landing on and living on the Red Planet.

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ABOUT:

NASA's vision: We reach for new heights and reveal the unknown for the benefit of humankind.

Thousands of people have been working around the world -- and off of it -- for decades, trying to answer some basic questions. What's out there? How do we get there? What will we find? What can we learn there, or learn just by trying to get there, that will make life better here on Earth?

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is an independent agency of the executive branch of the United States federal government responsible for the civilian space program, as well as aeronautics and aerospace research.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower established NASA in 1958 with a distinctly civilian (rather than military) orientation encouraging peaceful applications in space science.

The National Aeronautics and Space Act was passed on July 29, 1958, disestablishing NASA's predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). The new agency became operational on October 1, 1958.

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