



Mr. & Mrs. Michelmore, Blff +
myself at Il de Point
at end of Nansen's
Levee. The Michelmores
went with Alf Lee

5



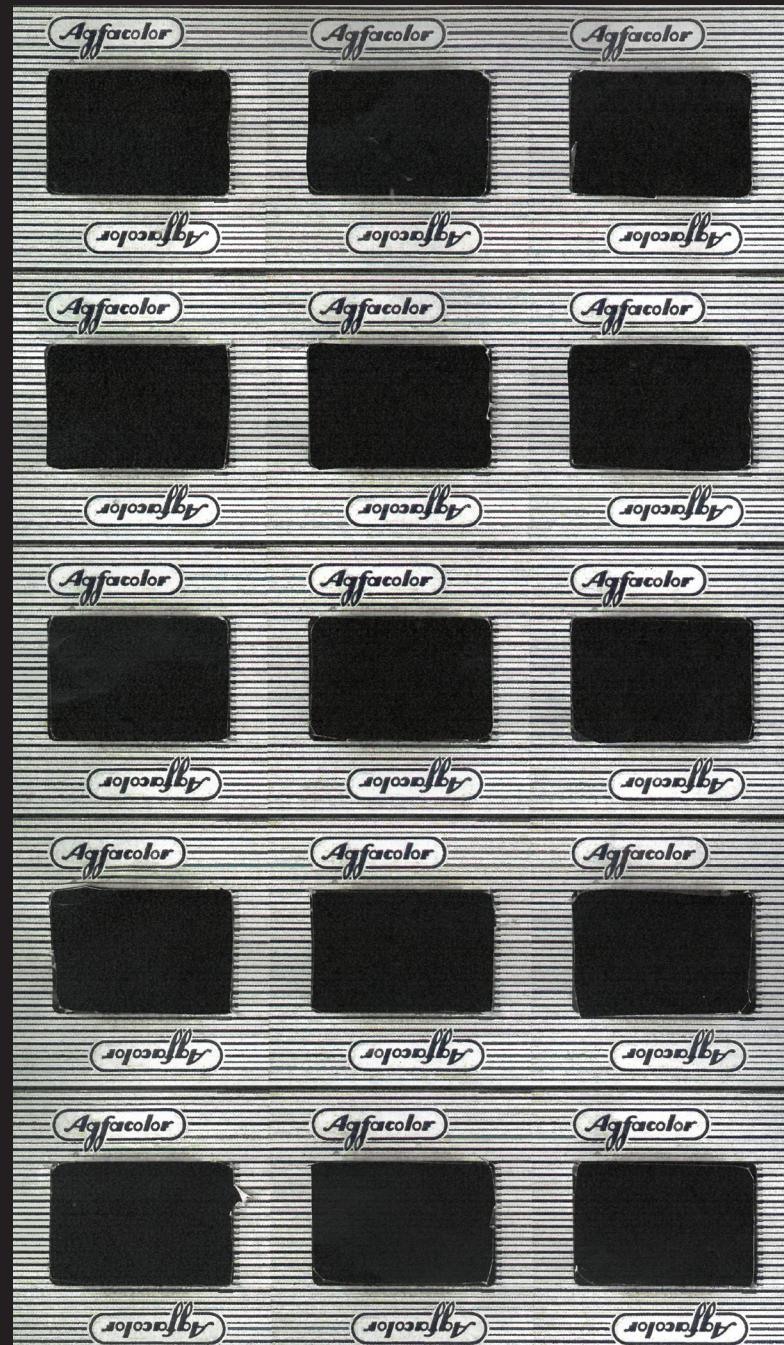
4

Mrs. Workman

680 J

MERRICK, N.Y. 28 SEPT 1958

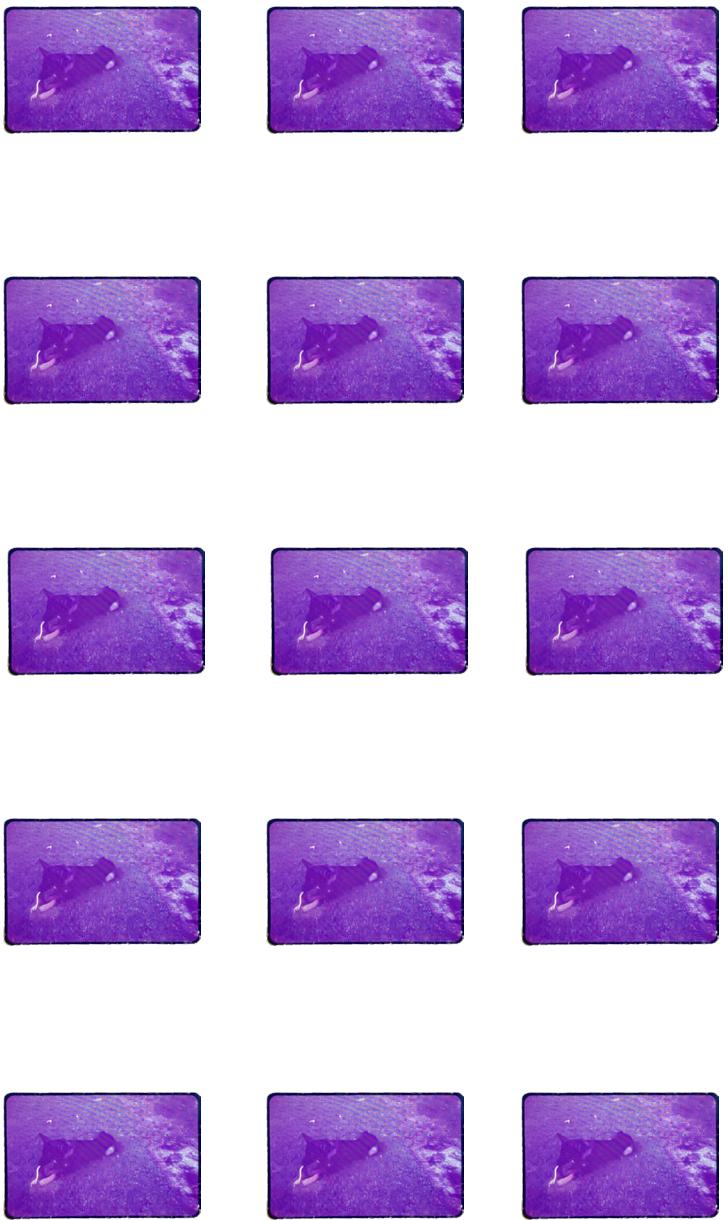
5



39

10

11





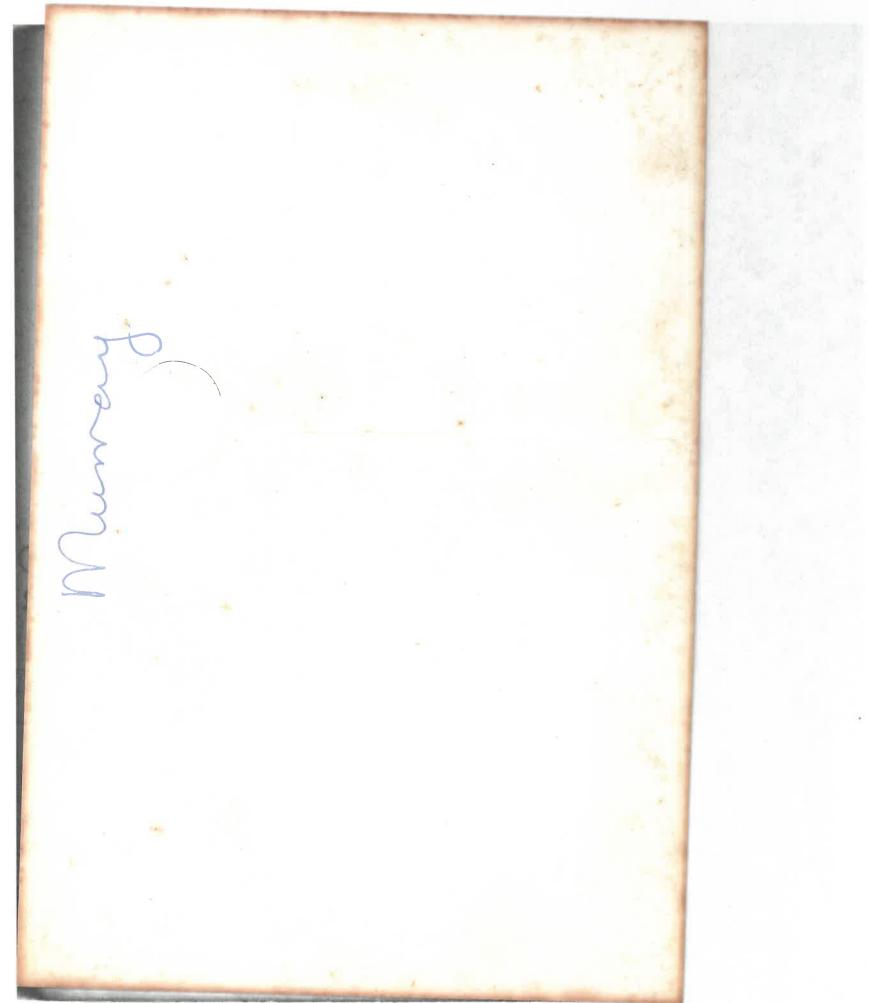
Anticipation!



Arthur.



10



11

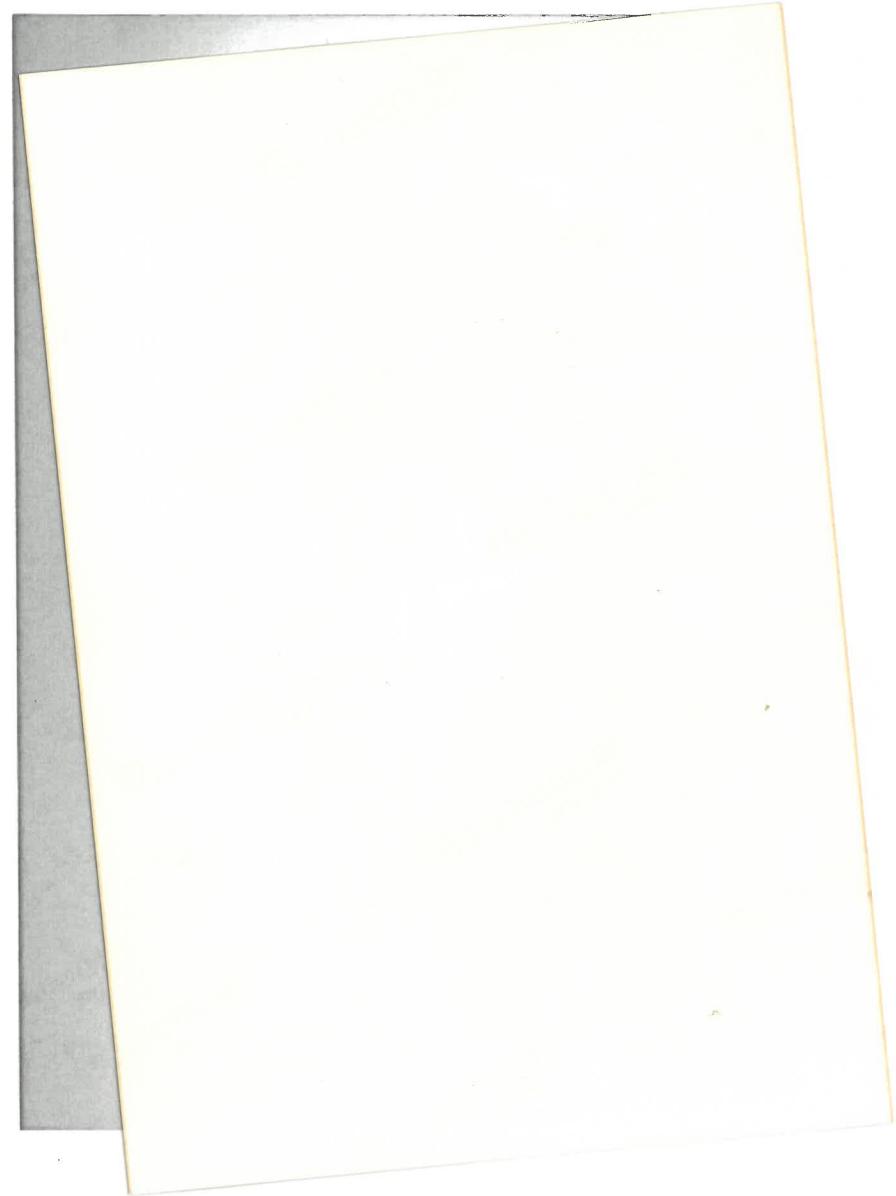
12



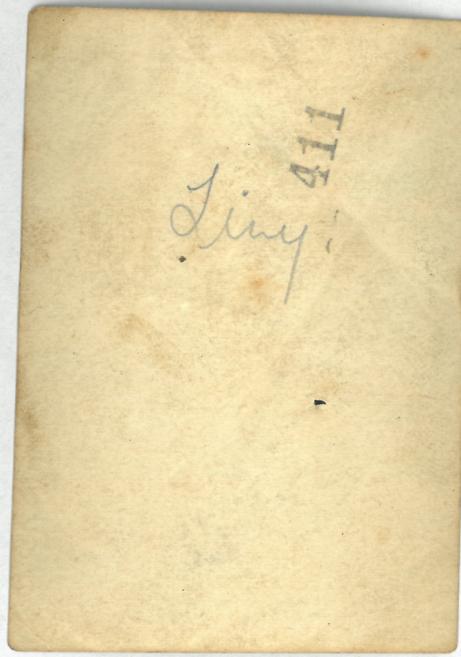
erie



13



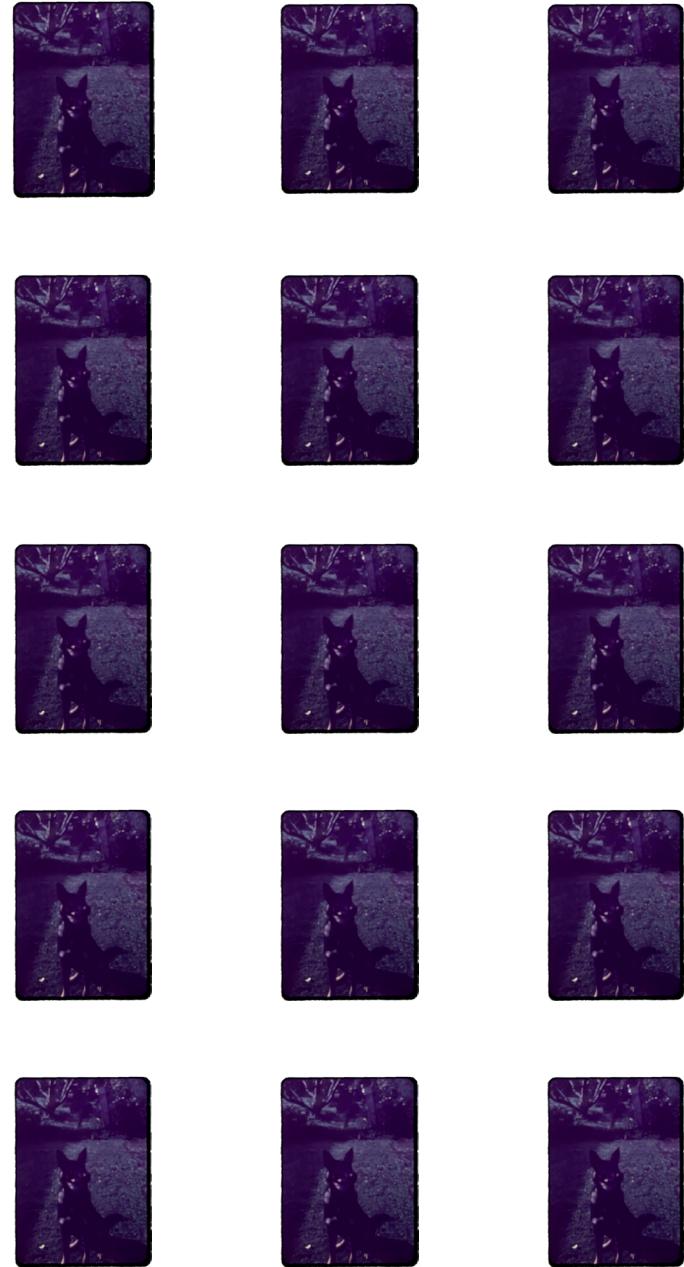
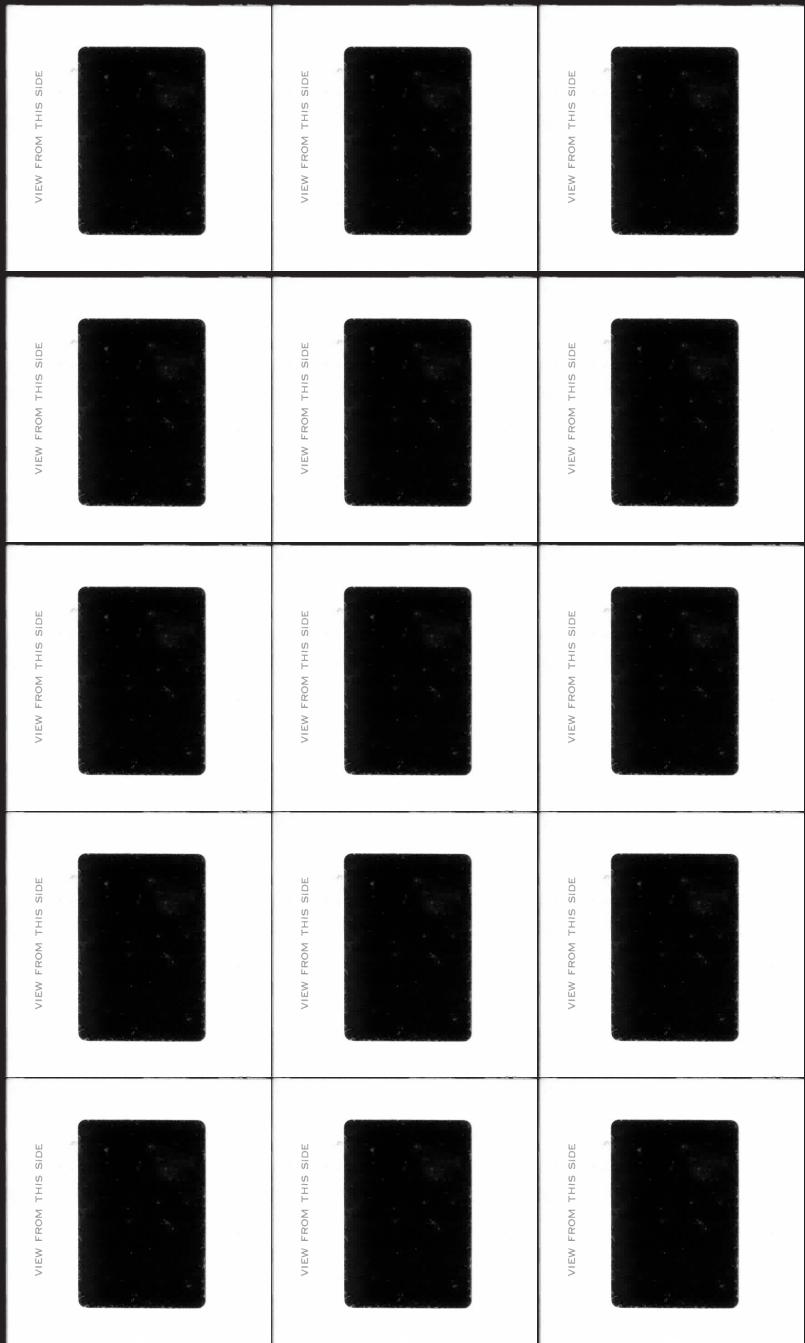
erie

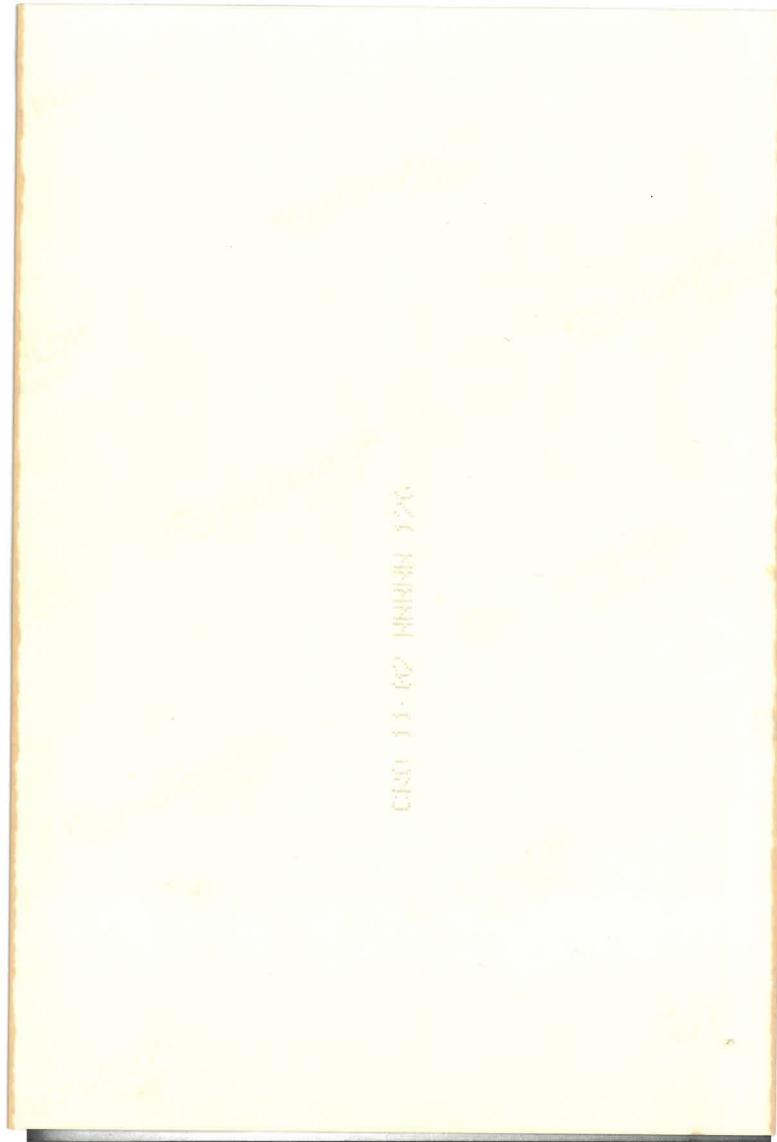


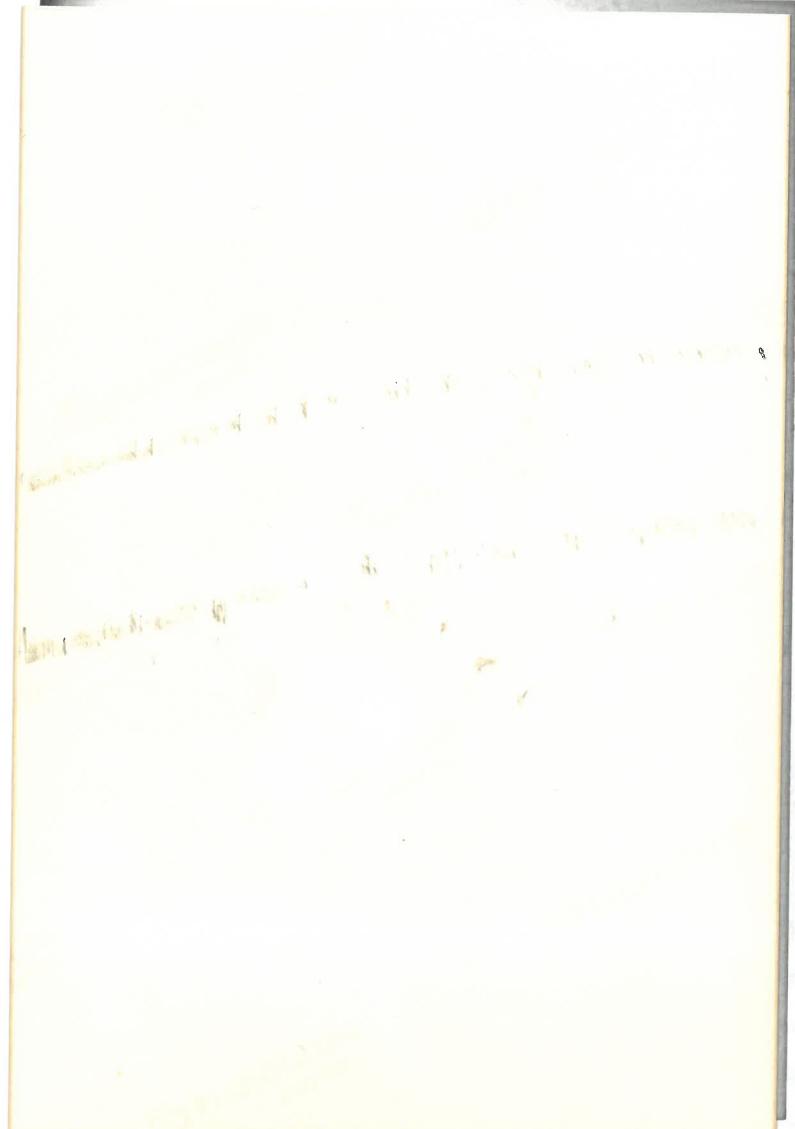




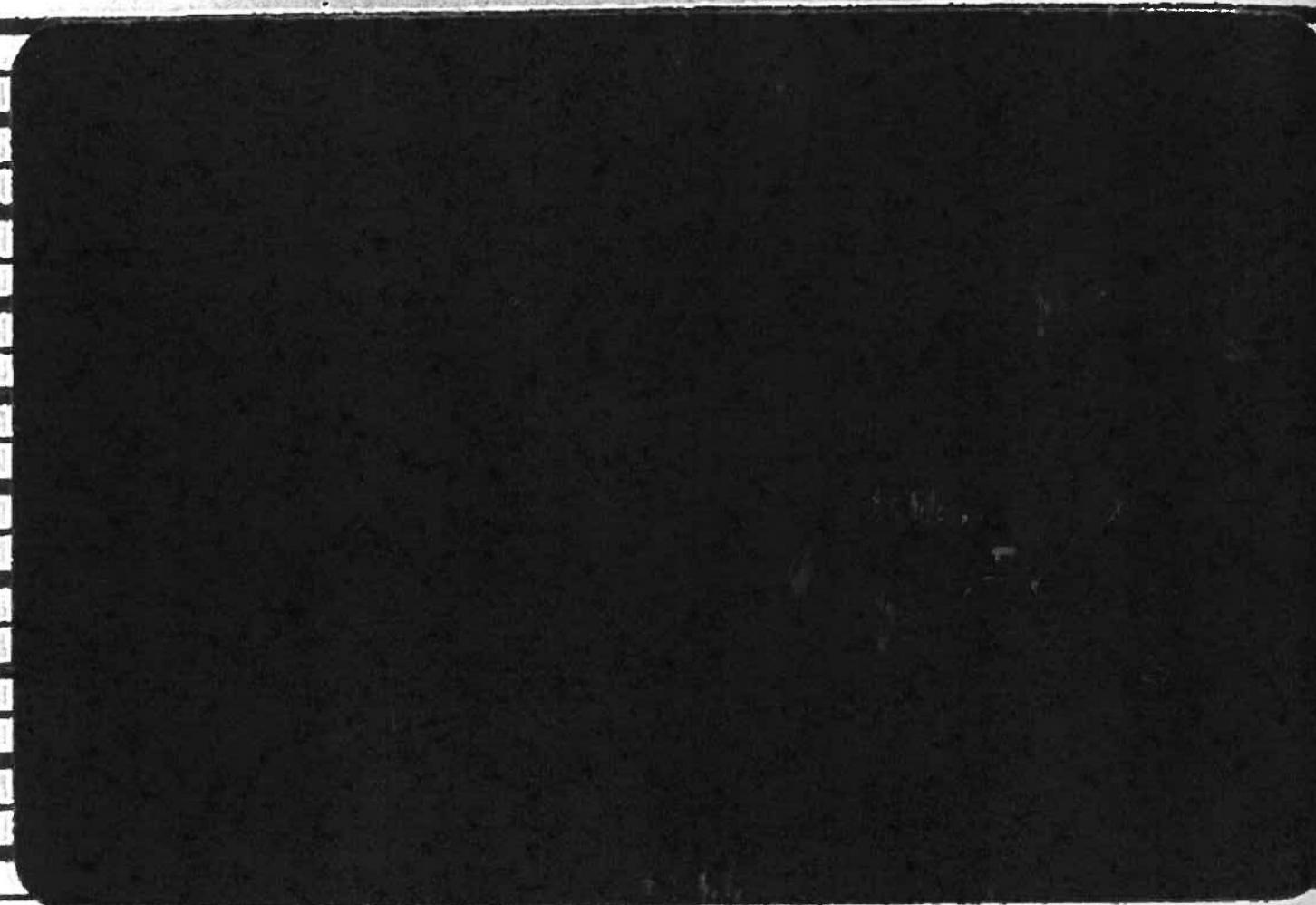
Mun. Mary & S. Pa
(also the dog)





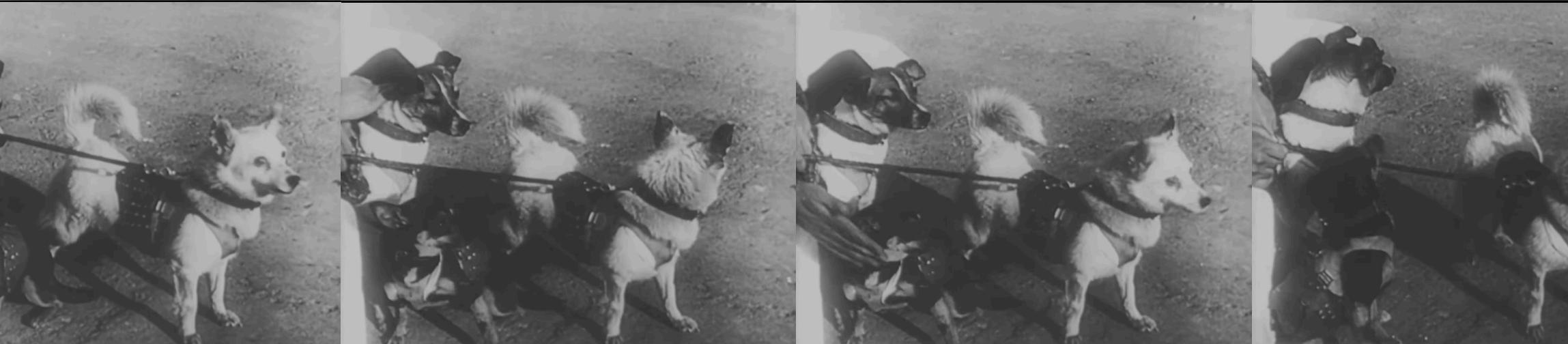
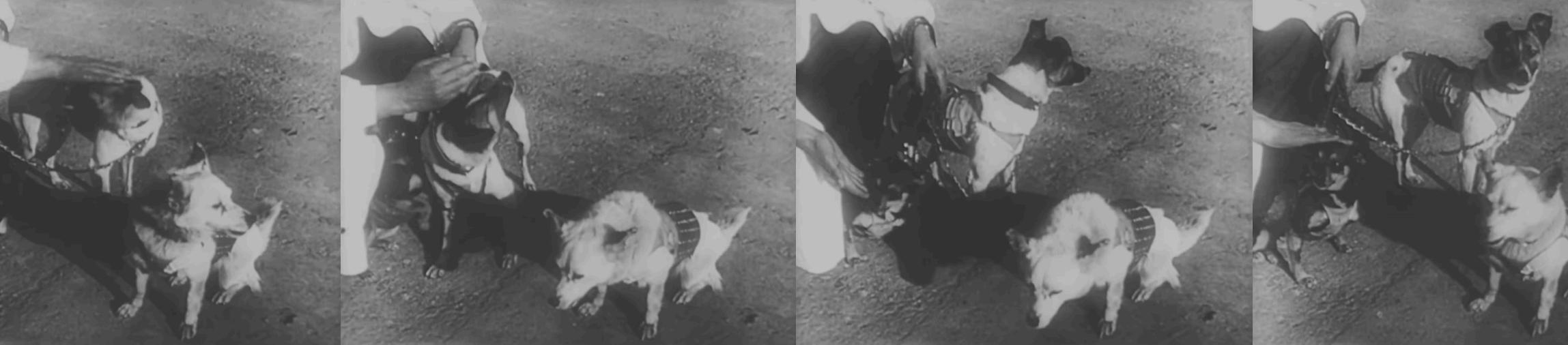


Agfacolor



LADY







~~SECRET~~

SPACECRAFT TELEVISION

There was to be another surprise, beyond its half-ton weight. The Soviet news agency announced that SPUTNIK 2 was carrying a Siberian Husky, named Laika, as a passenger. The Soviets concurrently announced that a television system was allowing observation of the passenger and its motions.

[REDACTED] There wasn't any doubt in our shop that such a video system did exist in SPUTNIK 2. Subsequent to the launch of the satellite the Soviets displayed the results of this televising of the passenger, indicating a video system that was low in resolution and slow in rate of framing. This was not unexpected in view of battery-supplied electrical energy and the power restrictions that would exist for a flight of any length of time.

[REDACTED] Unfortunately doctors of medicine, rather than veterinarians, were used as expert consultants. This was to cause a long delay in the identification of Laika's biological functions.

[REDACTED] But even with the advent of SPUTNIK 2 this possibility seemed far away in time—perhaps a decade or more in the future. Heavy though this payload was, it was far from sufficient for the needs of a man, his life support systems, and the de-orbit and reentry requirements.

~~SECRET~~

HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS ONLY

4

Withheld from public release under
§6 of the National Security Act of 1959,
50 U.S.C. 3605 (P.L. 86-36)

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]
The late spring of 1958 was to see the launching of the third Russian ESV on 15 May. No biological passenger was announced by the Soviets for this 3,900-pound spacecraft. The Soviet announcements indicated this was in the nature of an orbiting geophysical observatory, and

[REDACTED] There was, however, no mention of a video system by the Soviet Union. And impressive though the payload weight was (we were still in the 10-to-20-pound class with Vanguard and Explorer shots), 3,900 pounds did not seem sufficient for an ESV program that would have a manned flight goal.

[REDACTED] Customer interest in the subject was on the wane and it was to wane even more during the following year. In 1959 all Soviet space ventures were limited to their three "moon" shots, the Luna series. The SPUTNIK video link collection requirement was still on the books, but nothing could be done without any Soviet earth satellite vehicle activity.

After a two-year hiatus, the Russians resumed their earth satellite vehicle program with the orbiting of a payload of massive weight. On 15 May 1960 a 10,000-pound spacecraft was injected into an impressive (370-kilometer apogee; 310-kilometer perigee) earth orbit. National interest quickened in all aspects of the Soviet Union ESV program. From this day onward the spectre of a manned Soviet ESV—undoubtedly before the United States could manage it—was a distinct and unhappy fact. There was little doubt as to the eventual goal of this heavy satellite. The Russians attempted to de-orbit and reenter the payload on its 48th orbit. This was a necessary maneuver attendant to manned flight. Such was the situation created by the three-day flight of SPUTNIK 4. We could take some comfort in the fact that the de-orbit maneuver was unsuccessful. As a consequence of a spacecraft attitude error during the firing of the braking rocket, the ESV was boosted into a higher orbit, where it was to languish for over five years before reentering the earth's atmosphere.

The second ESV in this new 6-ton payload series, launched on 19 August 1960, was successfully de-orbited and recovered during its second pass around the world. This flight had passengers. The Russian media announced that the dogs Strelka and Belka had survived the flight without ill effects and that a television system allowed viewing of the passengers. We were unable either to confirm or deny this state-

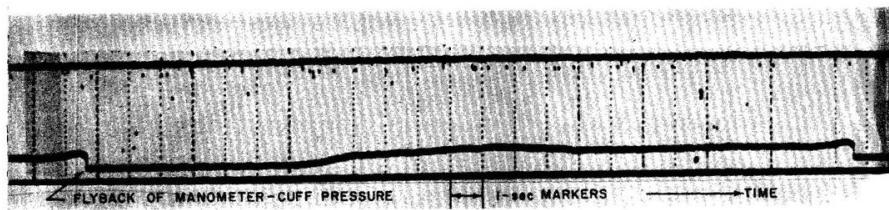
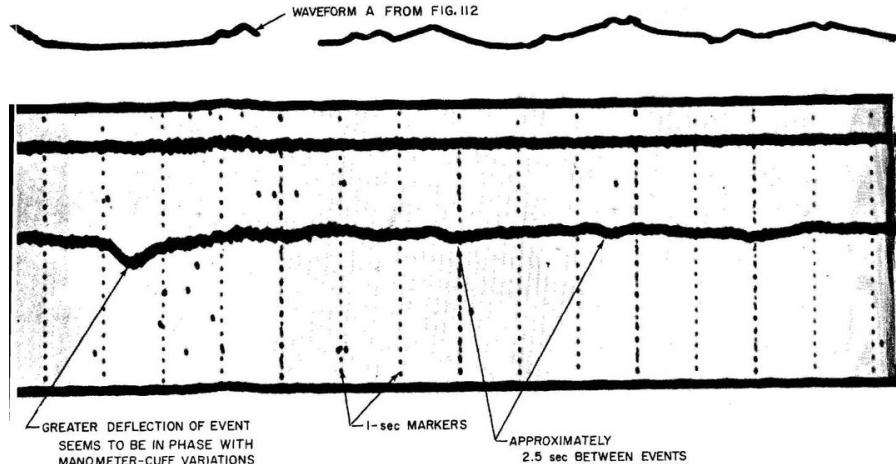
5
HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS ONLY

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

erit

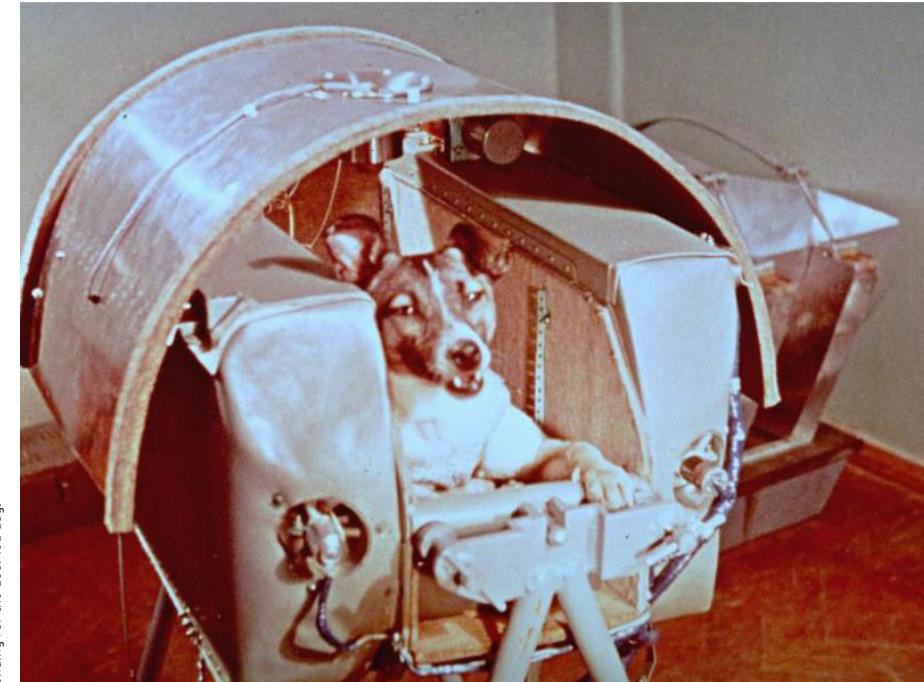
The noises and pressures of flight terrified Laika. Her heartbeat rocketed to triple the normal rate, and her breath rate quadrupled. The National Air and Space Museum holds declassified printouts showing Laika's respiration during the flight.



42

Declassified and approved for release by NSA on 07-06-2006 pursuant to E.O. 12958, as amended

Page 86

~~SECRET~~

The story of Laika (above, in a postage stamp from the Emirate of Ajman, now part of the UAE) lives on today in websites, YouTube videos, poems, and children's books, at least one of which provides a happy ending for the doomed dog.

43

By 1957 the Soviet missile and space programme had relocated to a larger and even more isolated site in the Kazakh steppe, which was better suited to the giant rockets Korolev was now developing. Whereas the sub-orbital launchers carrying the first dogs into space could only reach speeds of some 3km/second before falling back to earth, the new rocket would achieve 11km/second - enough to escape the planet's gravity and reach orbit.

On 4 October Korolev launched the first satellite, Sputnik 1. Circling the Earth every 90 minutes, the incessantly beeping silver sphere sent America into a frenzy. The fact that the Soviets could place such a sizeable object in orbit meant that they were more than capable of delivering a nuclear missile to anywhere in the world.

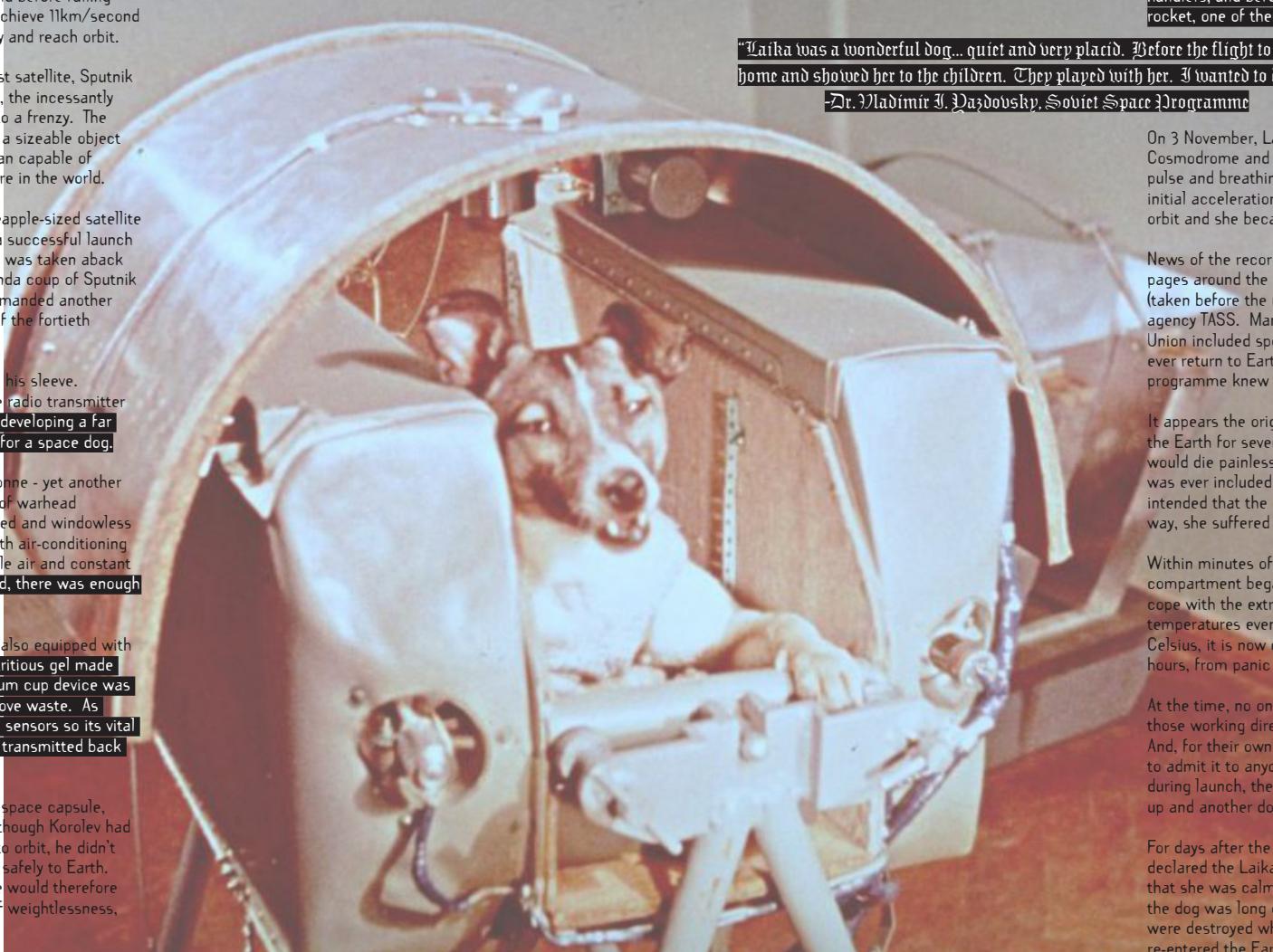
As the US struggled to get even a pineapple-sized satellite off the ground (only finally managing a successful launch in January 1958), the Soviet leadership was taken aback by the worldwide impact and propaganda coup of Sputnik 1. Soviet Premier Nikita Krushchev demanded another spectacle within a month, just ahead of the fortieth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

Fortunately, Korolev had something up his sleeve. Alongside the technologically primitive radio transmitter of Sputnik 1, Korolev had been quietly developing a far more advanced spacecraft: a capsule for a space dog.

Sputnik 2 weighed more than half a tonne - yet another sobering statistic for the US in terms of warhead capabilities. At the top, the new padded and windowless space dog compartment was fitted with air-conditioning systems in order to maintain breathable air and constant temperature. Although it was cramped, there was enough room for a dog to stretch its legs.

For the first time, the spacecraft was also equipped with a feeding system. This delivered a nutritious gel made up of ground meat and water. A vacuum cup device was fitted to the animal's backside to remove waste. As before, the dog would be covered with sensors so its vital signs - and even movement - could be transmitted back to Earth.

But, for all the complexity of this new space capsule, there was a fundamental problem. Although Korolev had the rockets to launch large objects into orbit, he didn't have the technology to get them back safely to Earth. The dog making the journey into space would therefore provide valuable data on the effects of weightlessness, but it wouldn't be returning.



Like her predecessors, Laika had been plucked from the streets of Moscow. Of uncertain heritage - likely part husky, part terrier - but affectionate, patient and with dark expressive eyes, Laika was trained to become accustomed to living in her spacecraft. She had learned to trust her handlers, and before she was sealed into the top of the rocket, one of them kissed her nose to wish her goodbye.

"Laika was a wonderful dog... quiet and very placid. Before the flight to the cosmodrome I once brought her home and showed her to the children. They played with her. I wanted to do something nice for the dog."

Dr. Vladimir I. Yazdovsky, Soviet Space Programme

On 3 November, Laika blasted off from the new Baikonur Cosmodrome and accelerated into orbit. Readings of her pulse and breathing suggest she was frightened by the initial acceleration but relaxed when the capsule reached orbit and she became weightless.

News of the record-breaking space dog made the front pages around the world, with pictures of the happy hound (taken before the mission) supplied by the Soviet news agency TASS. Many articles published outside the Soviet Union included speculation about whether the dog would ever return to Earth. Only those closest to the space programme knew the truth.

It appears the original plan was to allow Laika to orbit the Earth for seven days and then feed her poison, so she would die painlessly. However it's unlikely poisoned food was ever included in the mission, so maybe the engineers intended that the dog died when the oxygen ran out. Either way, she suffered a much more tragic death.

Within minutes of the spacecraft reaching orbit, the living compartment began to overheat. The cooling fans couldn't cope with the extreme heat of the unshielded Sun. With temperatures eventually reaching more than 40 degrees Celsius, it is now certain that Laika died after about two hours, from panic and heat exhaustion.

At the time, no one in Russia or elsewhere - except for those working directly on the mission - knew the truth. And, for their own safety, those involved weren't going to admit it to anyone. In fact, if the rocket had blown up during launch, the whole mission would have been hushed up and another dog flown.

For days after the rocket reached orbit, Soviet media declared the Laika was alive and well. They even claimed that she was calm and enjoying the mission. By that time, the dog was long dead. Five months later, her remains were destroyed when the satellite burned up as it re-entered the Earth's atmosphere.

In the US, animal rights groups protested the flight and the inherent cruelty of the one-way mission. But across the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Laika was celebrated as a heroine. And rightly so. Although she didn't choose her fate, she had proved that animals could live in the weightless conditions of outer space.

Laika was the first of the space dogs to be commemorated in books, on stamps and postcards. You could buy Laika-branded cigarettes and matches, and her image was printed on ornaments, paperweights, clocks and watches. To tie in with Soviet anniversary celebrations, Laika was often portrayed looking noble next to Lenin or other heroes of the revolution (or at least those who hadn't been airbrushed from history). The dog presented as though she had known she was dying for an important cause: helping her masters conquer outer space.

But, although the sub-orbital flights continued, orbital flights were put on hold until Korolev could perfect a means of bringing animals back alive.

At a Moscow press conference in 1998, Oleg Gazenko, a senior Soviet scientist involved in the project lamented,

"Work with animals is a source of suffering to all of us. We treat them like babies who cannot speak. The more time passes, the more I'm sorry about it. We did not learn enough from the mission to justify the death of the dog."

-Dr. Oleg Gazenko, Director of the Institute of Biological Problems (speaking in 1998)

The spacecraft had not been designed to be recovered and it burned up on re-entry on 14 April 1958.

WAXLX

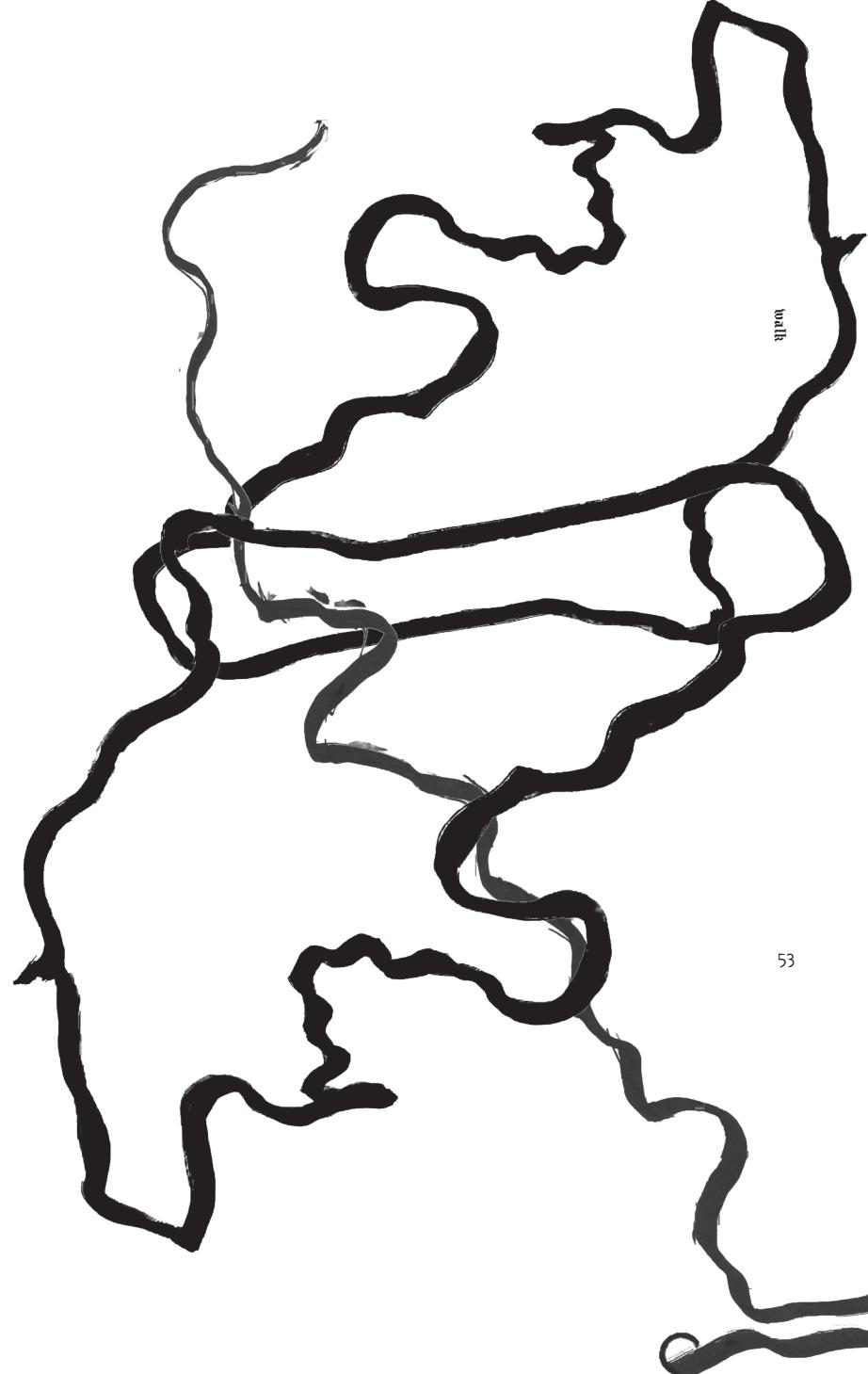


52

erie

53

blatt



0600-2100

0600-1900

48km

35min

4.6km

2.5hr

The picturesque mouth of the Puhoi River, surrounded by forested headlands, is Wenderholm, the first and perhaps still the most beautiful regional park.

Wenderholm contains one of Aucklands best examples of mainland coastal forest.

This is a loop track that begins at the pouwhenua (carving) and takes you right around Maungatauhoro through areas rich in Maori history and beautiful forest. After the climb to the top of Maungatauhoro, this track descends to Kokoru Bay on the Waiwera estuary.

It continues through regenerating bush near the park entrance. Be prepared for varied track quality with some steep parts and an unformed track on the Waiwera estuary side. Tramping grade track.

Walking track areas:
On-leash. This includes all areas on the Waiwera Estuary and Kokoru Bay and walking tracks to the north side (Puhoi River) of the Schischka campground and the Perimeter Track between the entrance road to the Waiwera bridge.

Beach and foreshore areas:
On-leash. This covers the Waiwera Estuary and Kokoru Bay.

Puhoi Estuary:
Prohibited at all times.

Prohibited. All other beaches.

Prohibited: All other walking tracks.

All areas north of the service road:
Prohibited at all times. This includes the main car park, beaches and foreshore areas. This includes dogs inside vehicles.

Bush areas:
Prohibited at all times. This covers all areas within bush headland areas of Wenderholm Regional Park.

0000-2400

1700-2200

25km

30min

2km

45min

Long Bay Regional Park occupies 160 hectares of coastal land and is a favourite for many Aucklanders, attracting well over one million visitors a year. It provides a backdrop to the great stretch of beach that gives the park its name.

Safe swimming, a wealth of shady picnic spots, plenty of open space for games and an all abilities playground make this a great place for all the family to enjoy. The sweeping beach adjoins a marine reserve while the park itself also has stands of native bush and the historic Vaughan Homestead. From the park you can explore the coast as far north as Okura.

All park areas:

Prohibited at all times. Bird breeding season is from 1 October to 31 March. Signs will be in place during bird breeding season. This includes grass and picnic areas.

Parking areas:

Prohibited at all times. This includes overnight parking and SCC parking areas. This includes dogs inside vehicles. North of Vaughan Stream and east Piripiri Park:

Prohibited at all times. This includes the beach and walking tracks. Southern car park:

On-leash at all times. This is the car park located east of the southern entrance.

Southern beach areas:

Summer Off-leash (5pm-10am)
On-leash (10am-5pm)

Winter Off-leash at all times.

On-leash (10am-5pm)

West Piripiri

On-leash at all times



-36.730323, 174.681028

erit



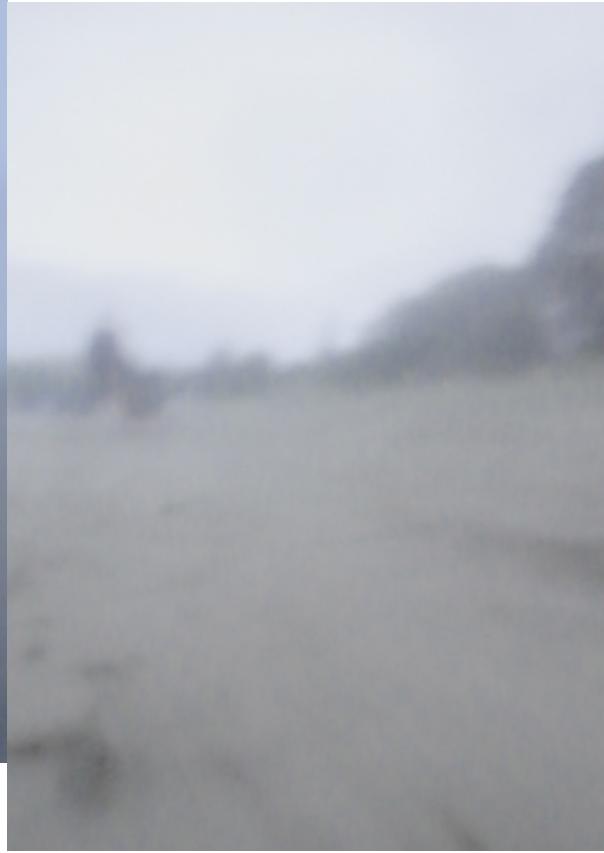
60



61

-36.683072, 174.749733

erie



62

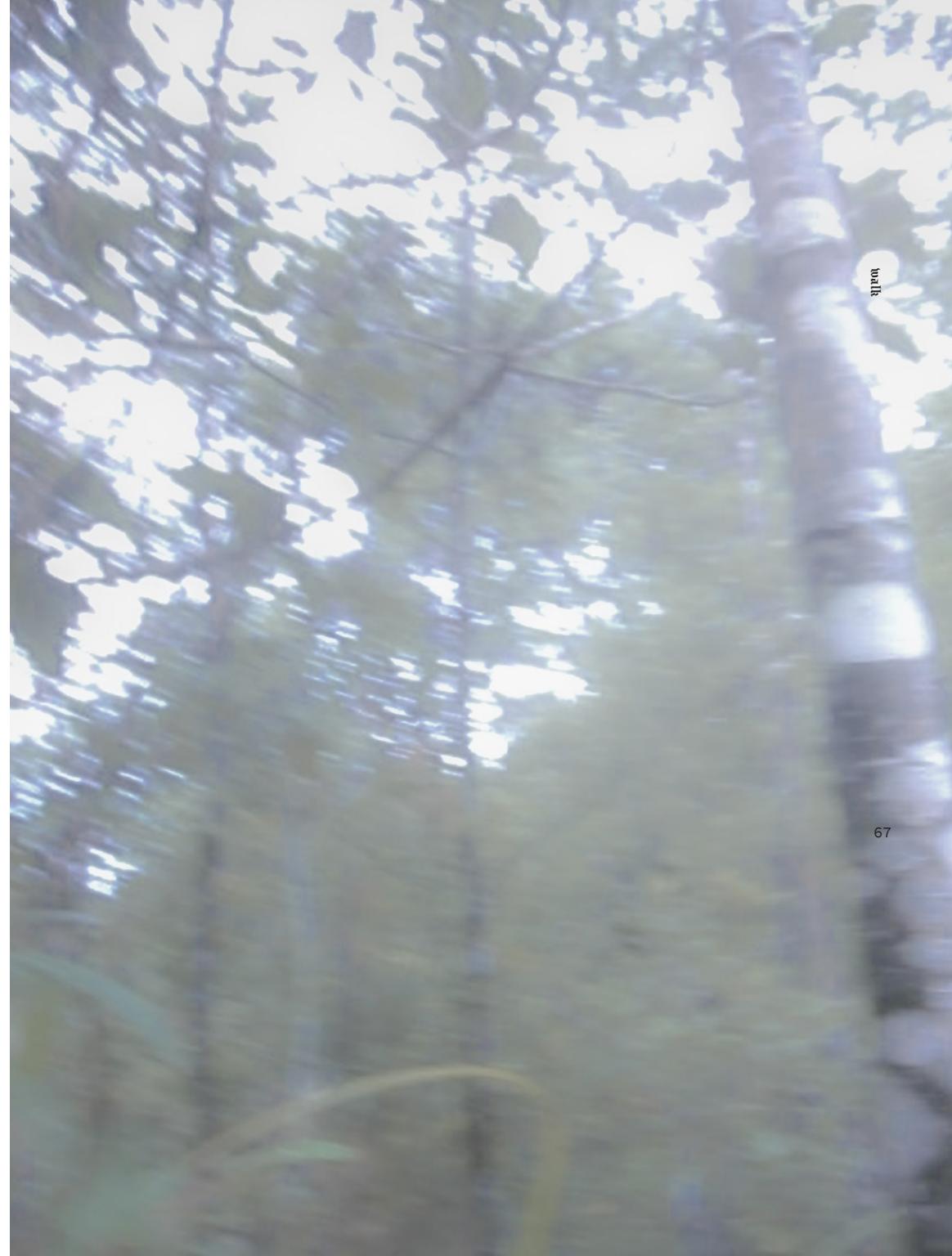
63

bla

-36.730323, 174.681028

erie

66



walk

67

-36.683984, 174.750248

erie

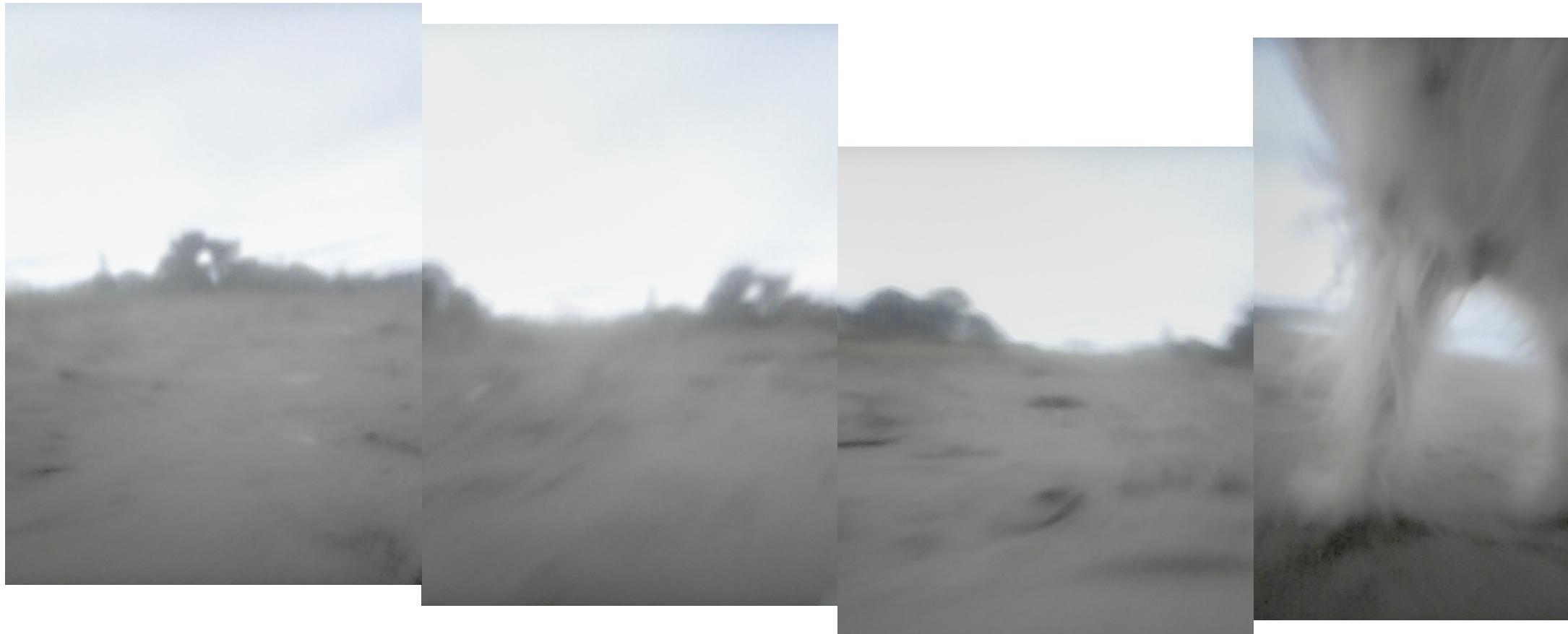
walk



69

-36.683984, 174.750248

erie



70

table

-36.730251, 174.681198

erie



72



73



walk

-36.588413, 174.698114

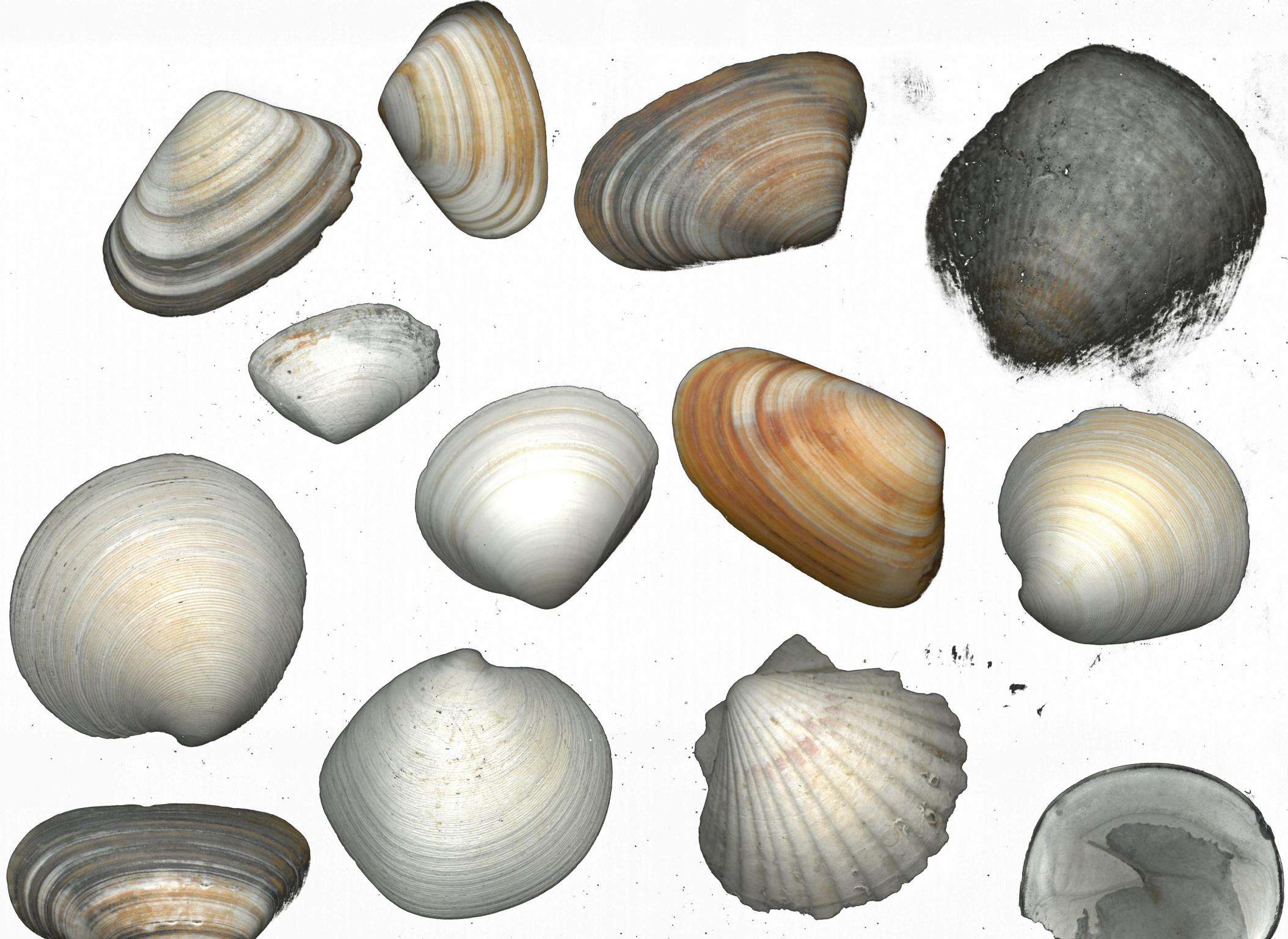


-36.730280, 174.681422

walk

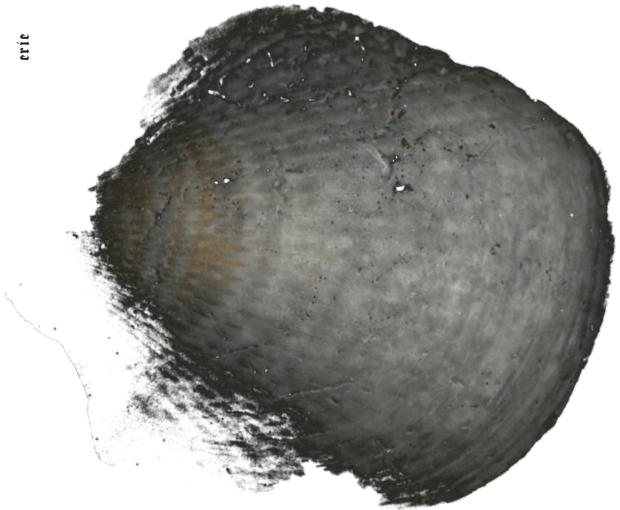
77

BEST
SMELLS





erit



bivalve shells

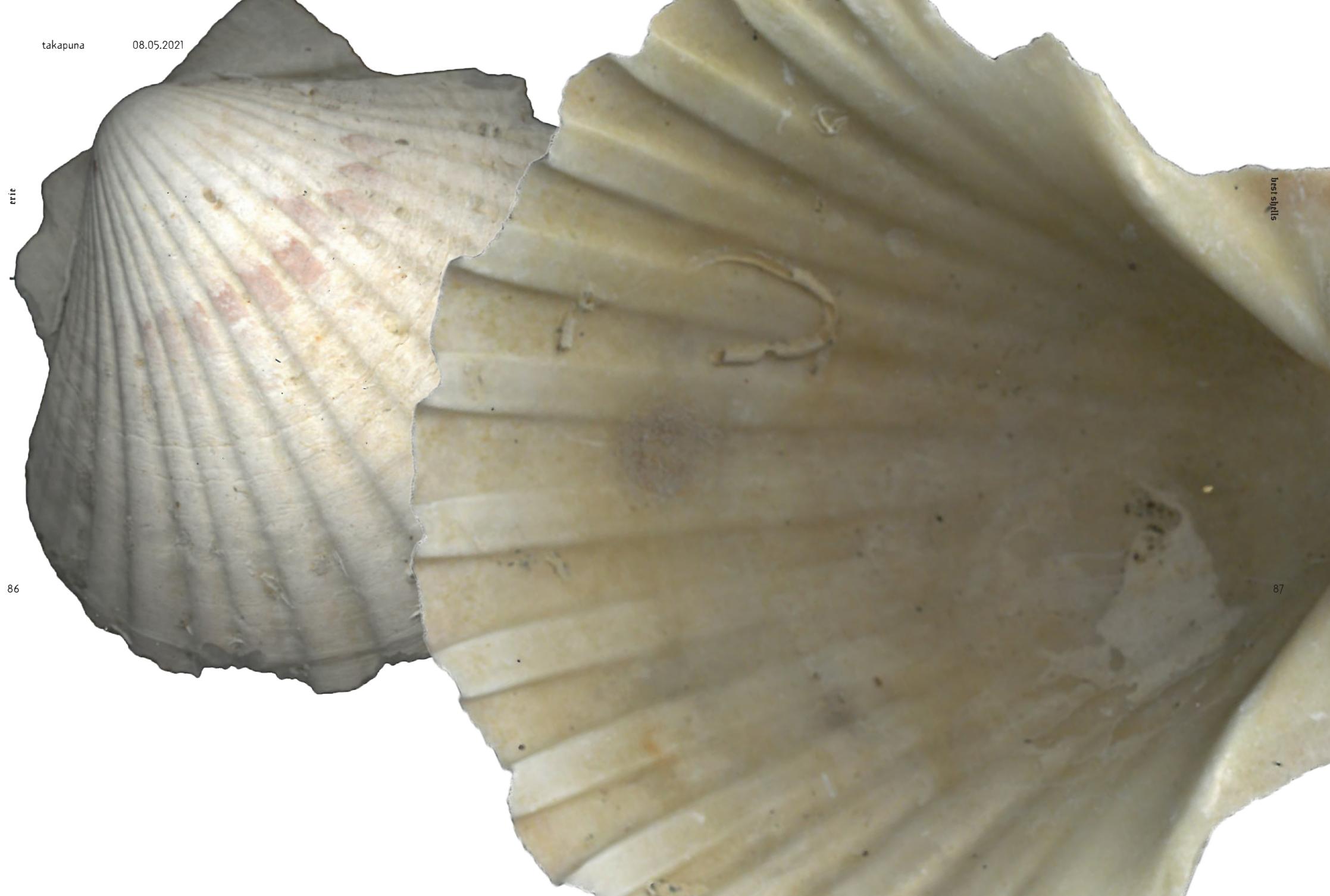


takapuna

08.05.2021

erit

86



brest shells

87







92

93

long bay

28.03.2021

erie



bivalve shells

94

95

long bay

29.05.2021

erie

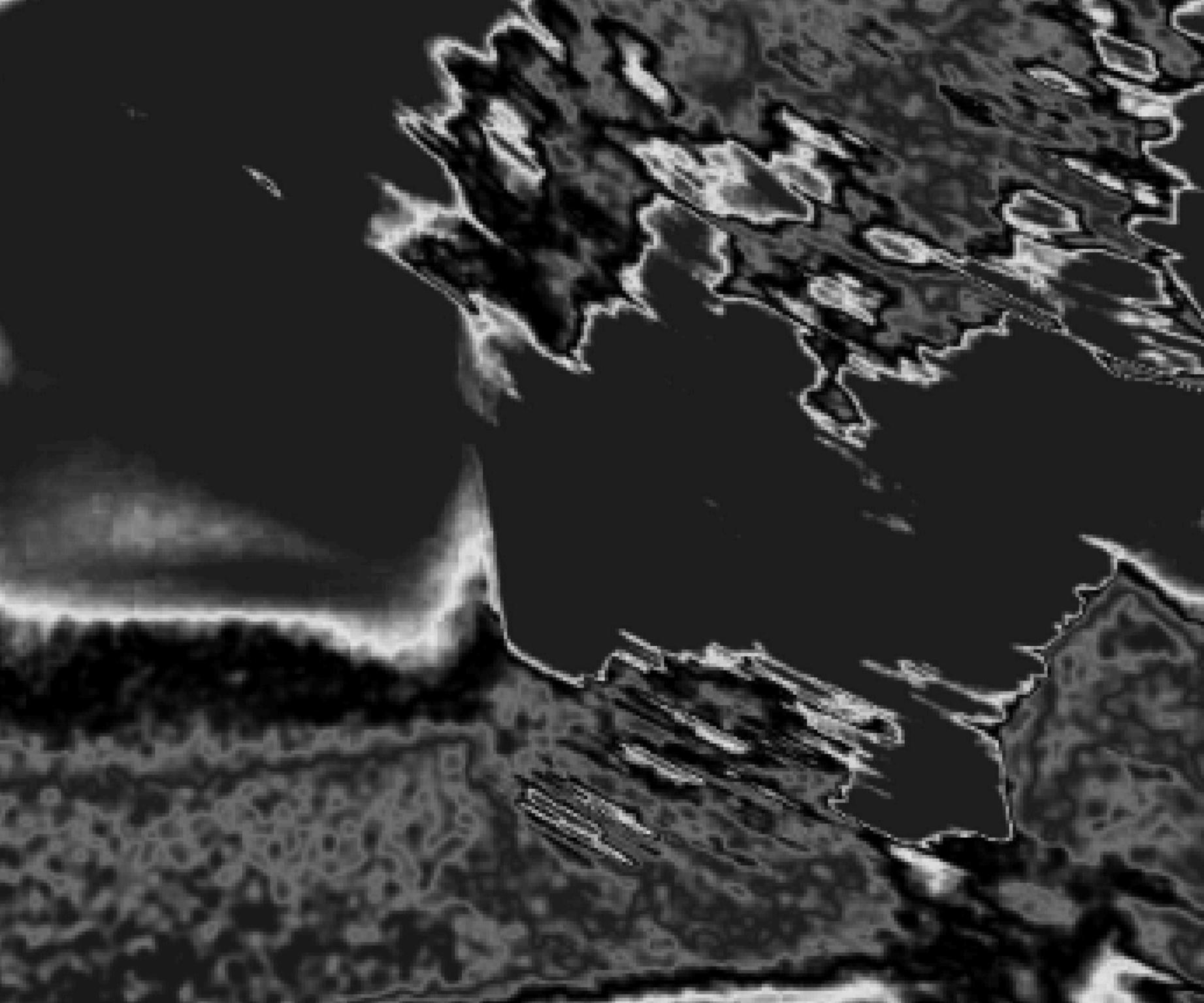
bivalve shells

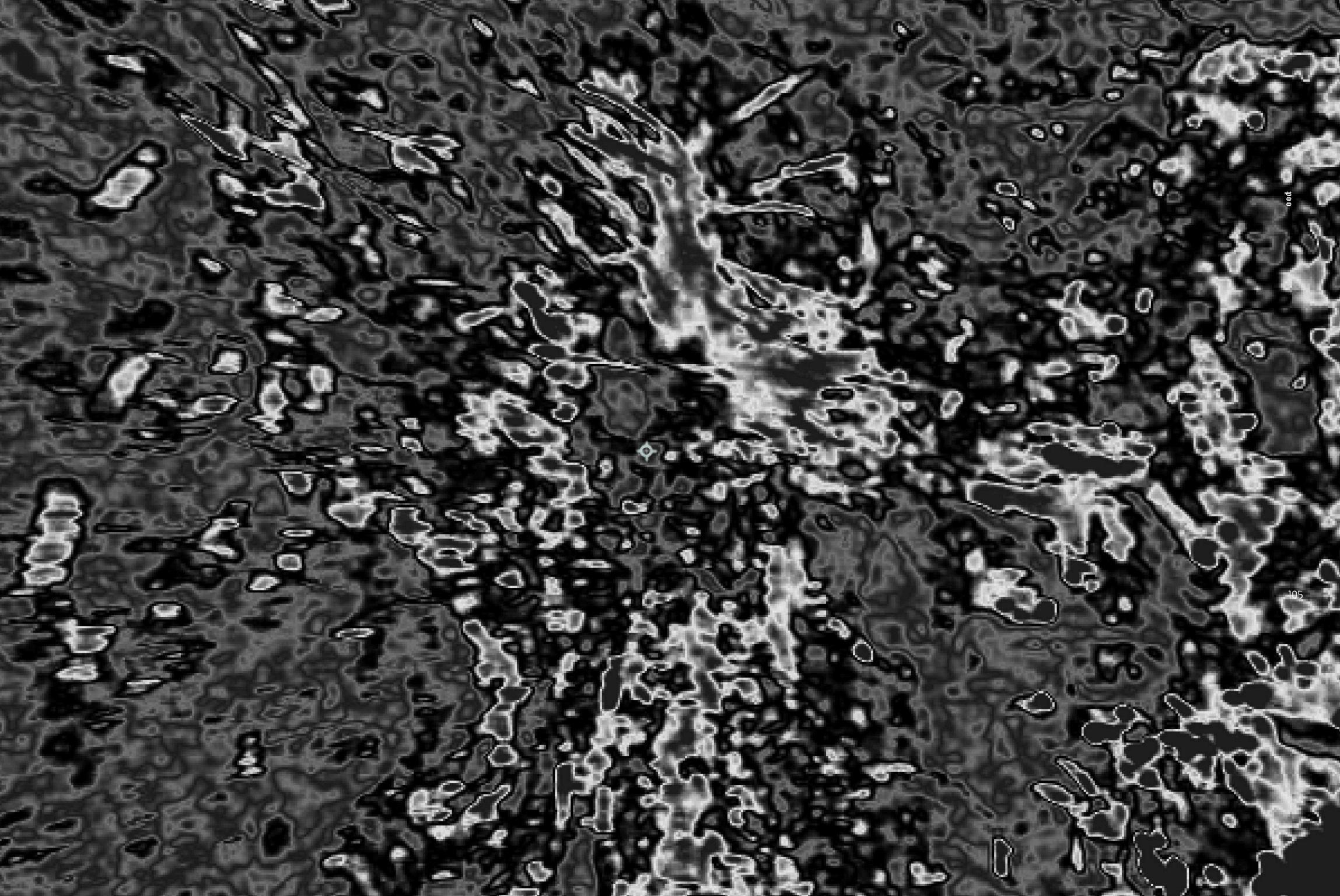
96

97









'Biodegradable' and 'compostable' are terms that are often used interchangeably but they really shouldn't be. But what's the actual difference between the two terms? Biodegradable refers to any materials that break down in the environment - for example, a plastic bag over time will fragment into smaller pieces but these can still be harmful to organisms and soils. Compostable, on the other hand, are made of organic matter which micro-organisms' decomposers are able to completely break down to form a nutrient-rich soil or "compost" for fruits and plants.

As plastic contributes to pollution, especially in the world's oceans, where they are known for forming massive rafts of plastic like the Great Garbage Patch in the Pacific, it's important we do our part in reducing the usage of plastic or seek alternatives that do properly break down.

We'll break down the difference between biodegradable and compostable poop bags and which one works best for your pet's poop.

The term 'biodegradable' seems straightforward enough and seems to say that the plastic will break down organically. It's easy to believe that increased use of biodegradable plastics is a smart choice for both customers and the planet – all the benefits of plastic, without adding to the Earth's current pollution. The truth, however, is far darker – and that biodegradable plastic isn't nearly as green as it sounds.

By definition, biodegradable is of something "capable of being decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms". Poop bags that say they are biodegradable can easily end up in landfill where they are buried amongst a tonne of other waste and don't nearly reach the conditions needed to fully break down. Biodegradable products do break down at a certain point much later in the future but they leave behind microplastics that take even longer to deteriorate and bring more harm to our plant and wildlife.

The Federal Trade Commission has mentioned warnings about marketers claiming their plastic waste bags were biodegradable and deceiving its customers that their bags will biodegrade in as little as one year. Unfortunately, this is true on many poop bags that claim to be earth-friendly or biodegradable don't actually break down within a year, and some never degrade at all.

There are not nearly enough guidelines in place for when it comes to marketing a product as biodegradable as opposed to compostable, therefore making it hard to tell if a biodegradable poop bag really does what it is advertised.

erie

00d



109







erie

116

00d

117

eric
000

A B C D

E F G H I J K

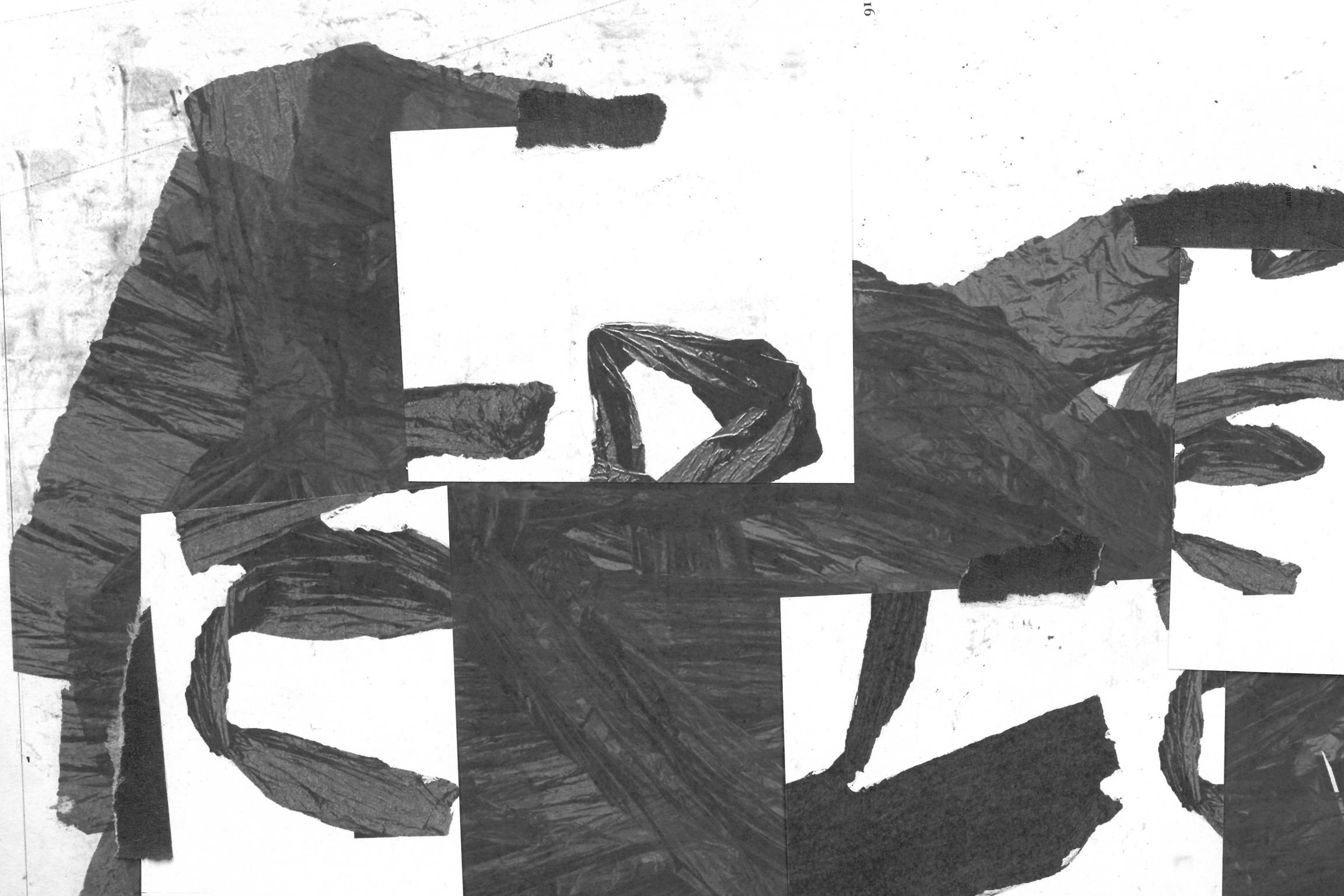
L M N O P Q R

S T U V W X Z



eric

00d



ERDE



128

erie

cra



