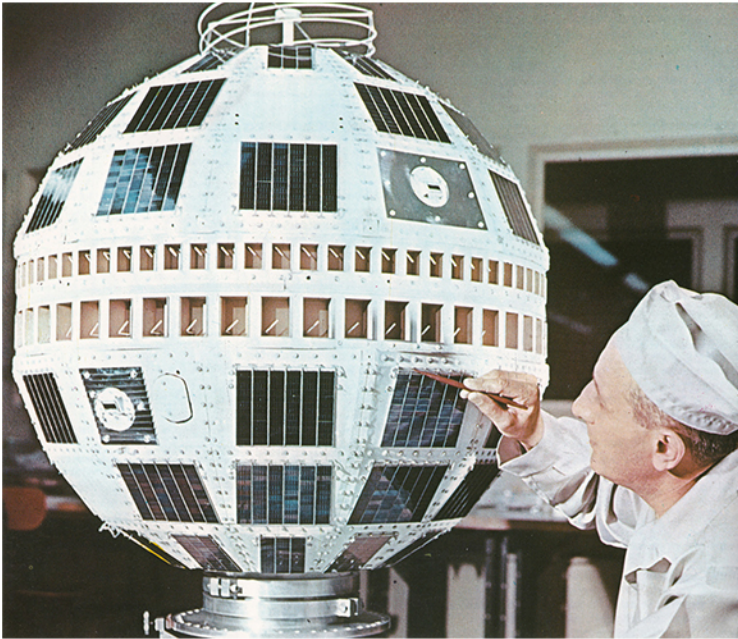


Telstar 2



Telstar 2, primarily a communications satellite, carried an experiment designed to measure the energetic proton and electron distribution in the Van Allen belts.

Telstar 2 was essentially identical to the Telstar 1 satellite. It employed two transmitters, and data were telemetered via a PCM/FM/AM encoder. The telemetry sequence required about 1 min. Telstar 2 differed from Telstar 1 by employing provisions for scientific information to be transmitted in real time via the microwave telemetry system so that telemetry could be obtained after the 2 years timer had turned off the VHF beacon.

The satellite was launched into space on May 7, 1963, by Delta B vehicle from the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida, United States. The European receiving station for Telstar 2 was built in Brittany, France, near the village Pleumeur-Bodou. The buildings can today be seen as a museum on communications.

Following the assassination of President Kennedy, on 22 November 1963, Telstar II brought live American television to the Soviet Union for the first time in the weekend of reporting on the assassination of President Kennedy and the mourning and funeral that followed.

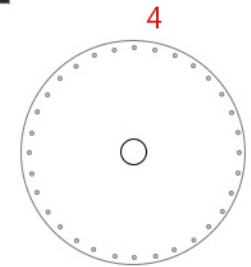
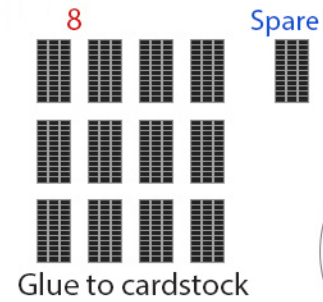
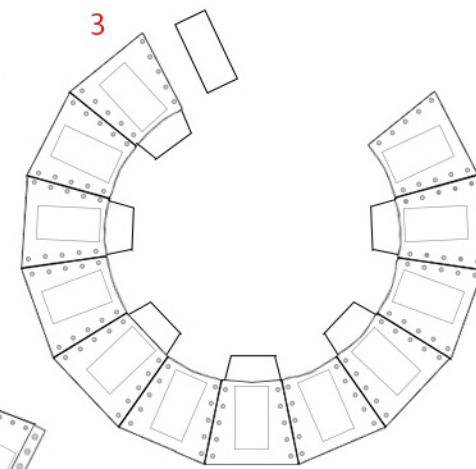
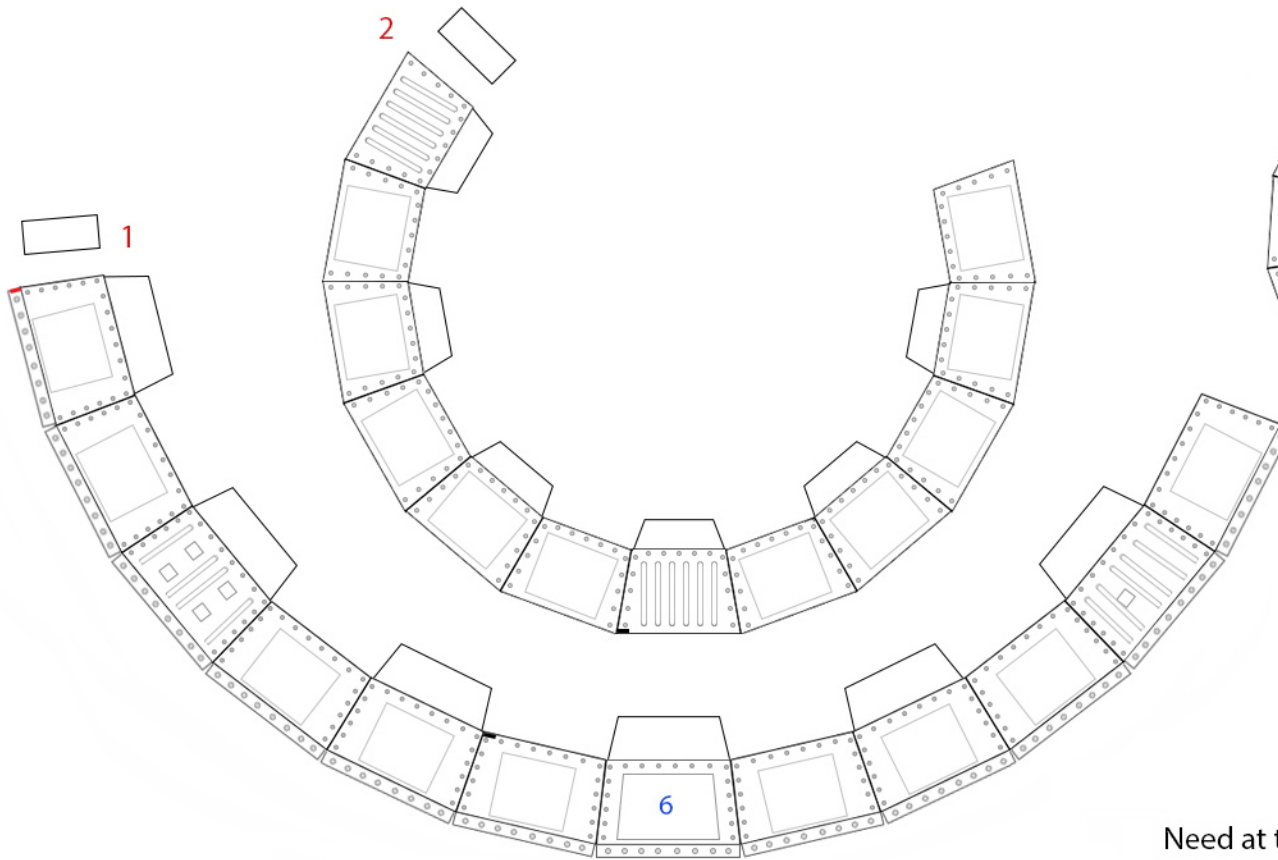
On 7 May 1964, the first anniversary of Telstar II. AT&T reported the satellite was "functioning normally in every respect" and had completed 2,340 orbits of the Earth. Nearly 60 public demonstrations, most of them overseas TV transmissions, were conducted. Radiation data collected by Telstar II enabled scientists to determine that the very high intensity of electrons in inner region of the Van Allen belt had decayed slowly during the past year. Built with stronger shielding against radiation than its predecessor and equipped with specially-developed transistors to better withstand the space environment, Telstar II was orbiting in higher apogee than Telstar I, making possible communications experiments of greater length.

On 30 January 1965, funeral services for Sir Winston Churchill were televised live and by delayed transmission from London via Telstar II. Earlier in the week, pictures of Sir Winston's body lying in state in Westminster Hall had also been transmitted live via the satellite.

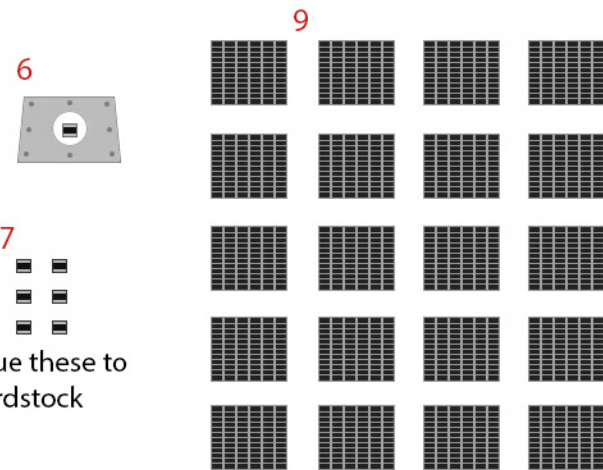
On 18 May 1965, Telstar II had successfully turned off its tracking beacon as scheduled, after two years and nine days of service and 4,736 orbits of the Earth. This would not affect the satellite's usefulness, but would conserve energy and permit other satellites to use the channel that was cut off. Telstar II was expected to remain usable for at least three more years. On 16 May 1965, at 1403 UT, during the satellite's 4,736th orbit, its VHF transmitter was turned off.

Telstar 2

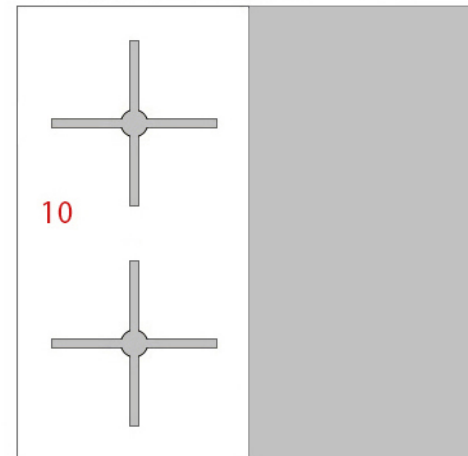
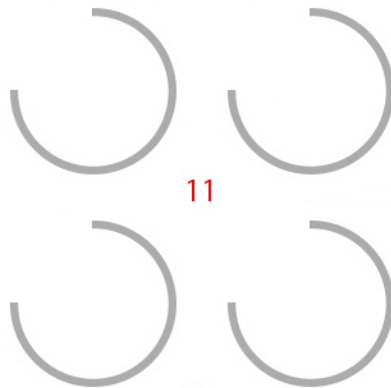
Top Half



Need at tooth pic cut at 8mm long, colored the same color.



Color the backside the same color

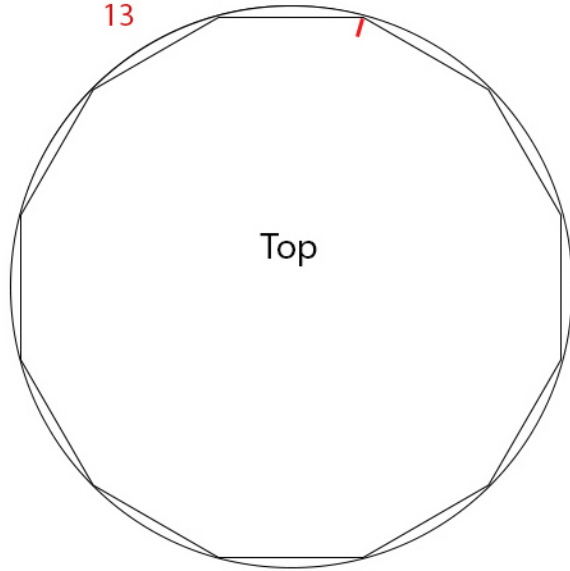


5
●
Glue to cardstock

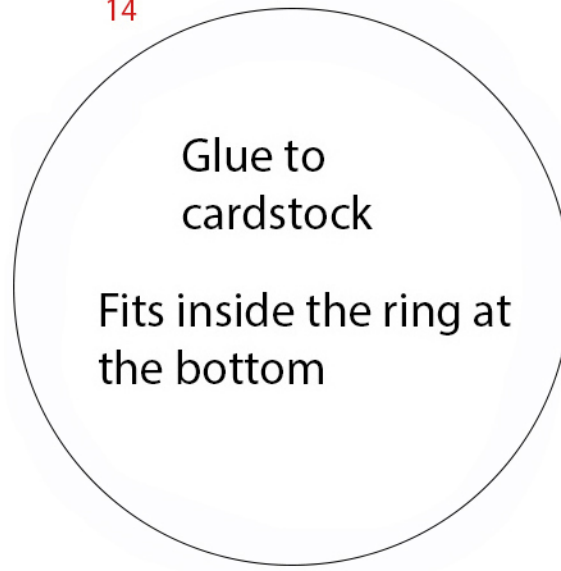
Fold back-to-back

Telstar 2

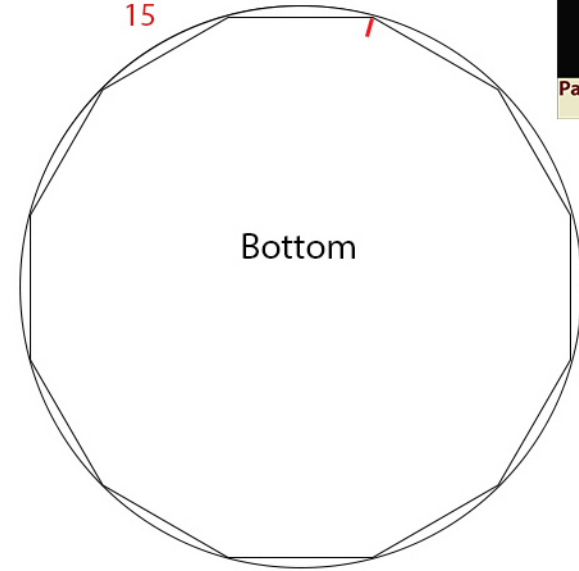
13



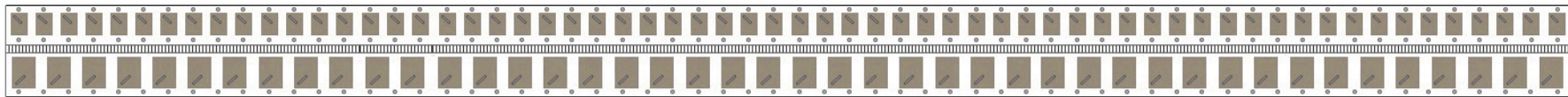
14



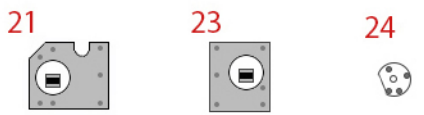
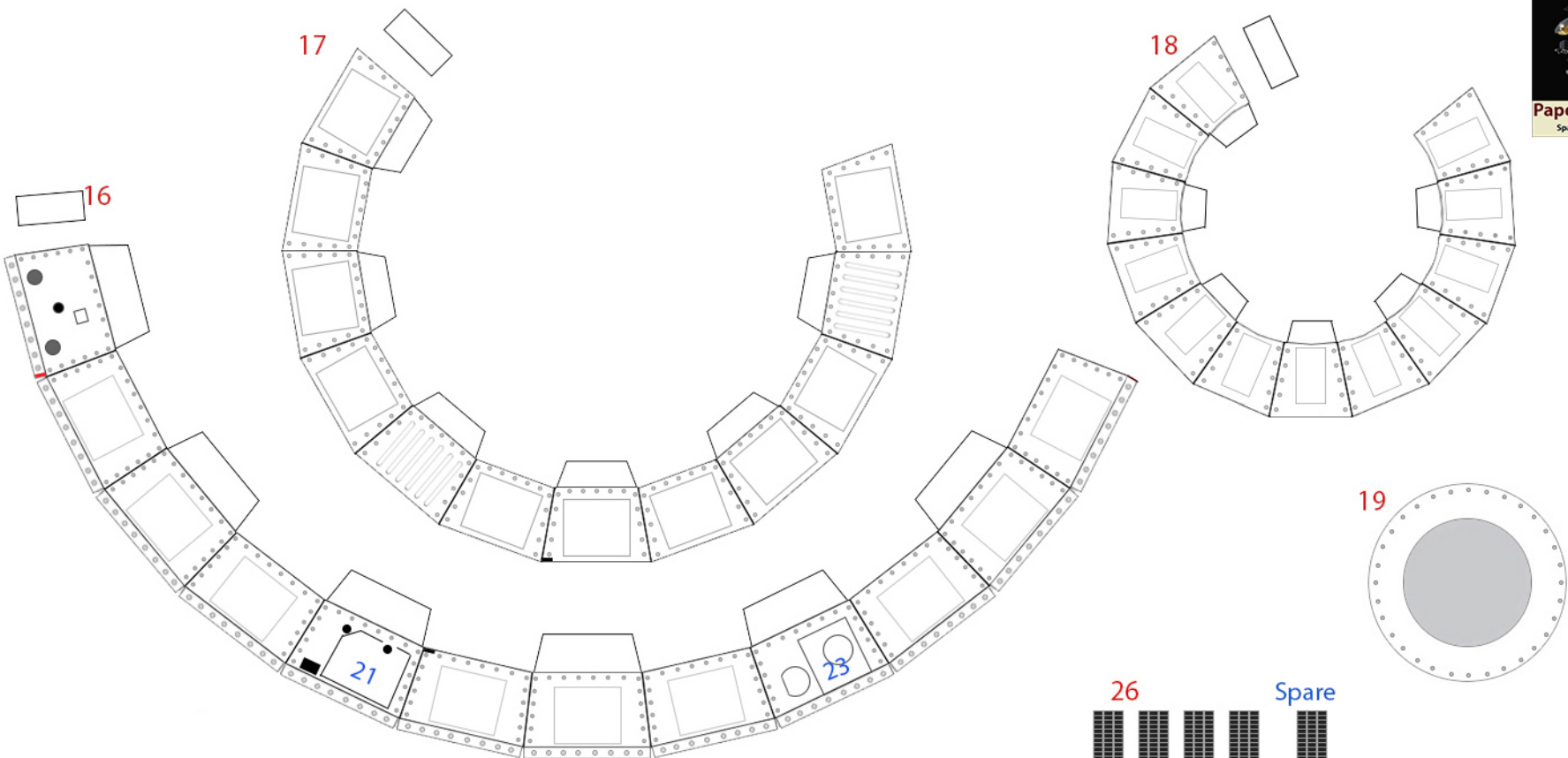
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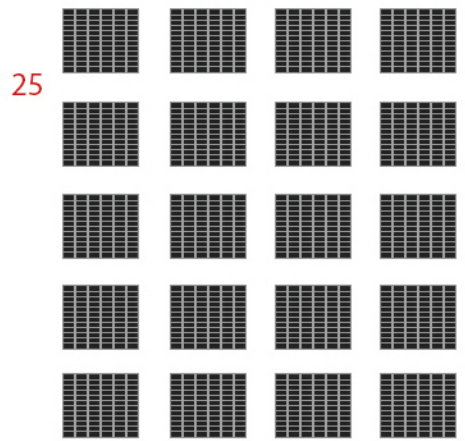
12 Top



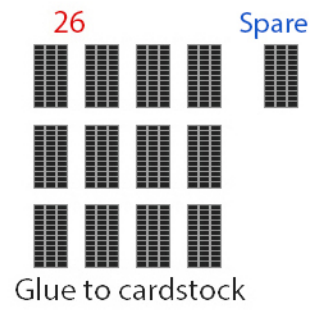
Bottom



22
Glue to cardstock



Glue these to cardstock
Includes 1 spare



20
Color the backside the same color