


International Flights into Space



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Development of the
astronautics as a
science has not been
possible without
cooperation
between the two
countries.

The first exchange of
experiences and
knowledge between
scientists held in the
framework of the
"Intercosmos" project,
which began participating
socialist countries.

USSR-Czechoslovakia

The first on the "Intercosmos" program held Soviet-Czechoslovak manned flight. An international crew of "Soyuz-28", who had gone from the Baikonur Cosmodrome March 2, 1978, consisted of two members - commander of the ship and cosmonaut-researcher.

The main crew includes A. Gubarev (the Soviet Union) and V. Remek (CSSR). At this time in space worked orbital station "Salyut-6" with Y. Romanenko and G. Grechko aboard, which were to take guests. "Soyuz-28" returned to Earth after seven days spent in space



V. Remek

A. Gubarev

G. Grechko

Y. Romanenko

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USSR-Poland



They spent on the "Salyut-6" station for seven days and completed, in addition to standard (photographs of the Earth and ocean), a number of studies on the production of semiconductor materials in weightlessness and the study of various processes that occur in the human body. After completing the program, they returned to Earth.


Second in world history joint international manned flight took place on June 27, 1978 Astronauts Peter Klimuk (USSR) and Mirosław Hermaszewski (Poland) on "Salyut-30" launched into space.



Peter Klimuk

Miroslav Germashevsky

USSR-GDR

A black and white photograph of two astronauts, Valery Bykovsky and Sigmund Jahn, in their space suits. They are both smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is a light, textured surface, possibly the interior of a spacecraft. The text 'USSR-GDR' is overlaid at the top in a large, bold, black font.

USSR-GDR. International flight crew, which consisted of two cosmonauts - Valery Bykovsky (USSR) and Sigmund Jahn (German Democratic Republic), held on 27 August 1978 at the manned spacecraft "Soyuz-31". Stay on the orbital station "Salyut-6" station continued until the return of astronauts to the Earth on 3 September. During this time, the astronauts carried out in advance to plan the program for glass melting in space research and the process of bacterial growth and also produced a photographic survey of areas occupied by the world brotherly countries.

V. Bykovsky

S. Jahn



USSR-Bulgaria



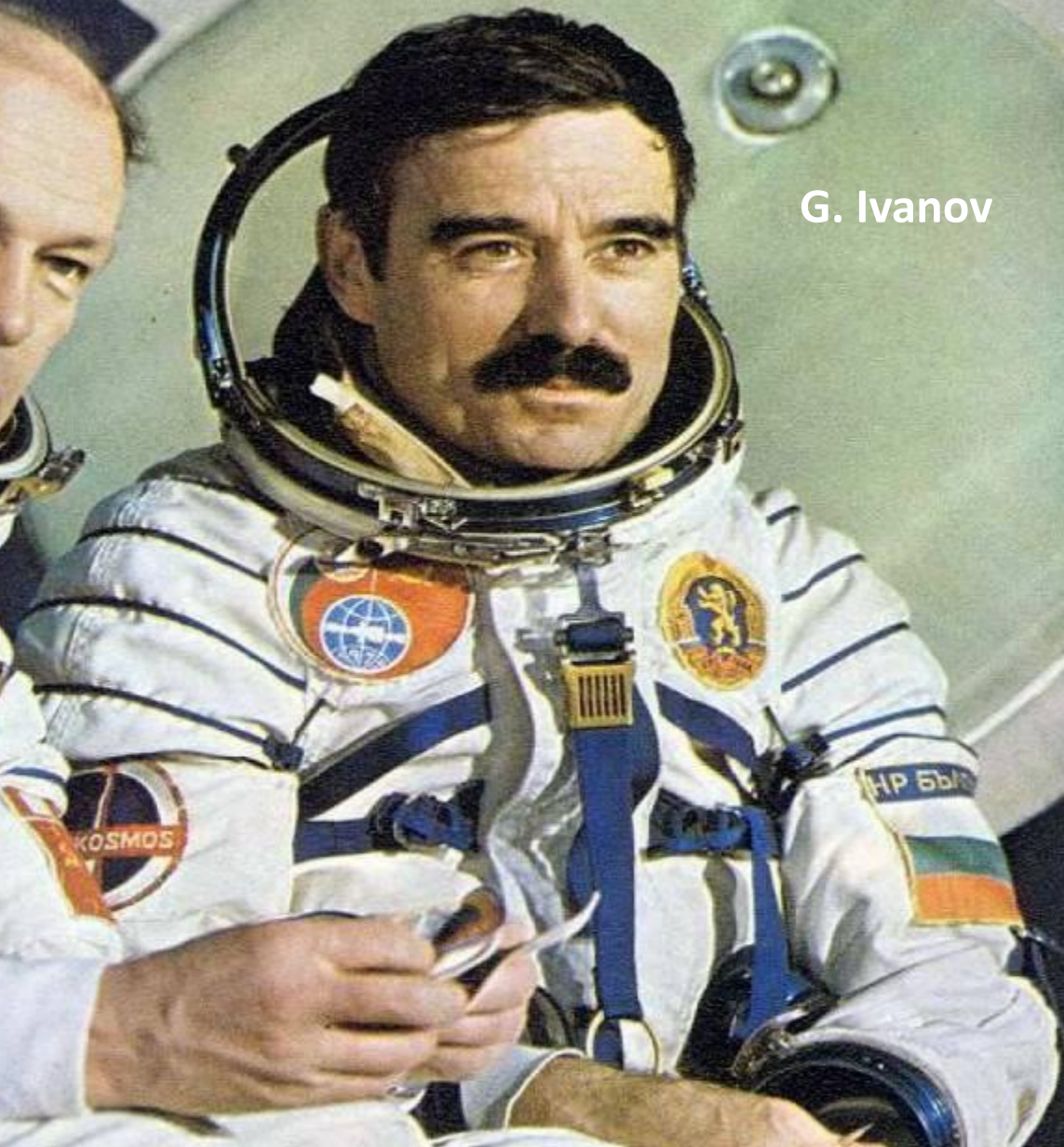
USSR-Bulgaria (People's Republic of Bulgaria). The next joint international mission was a visit to the orbital station "Salyut-6" two cosmonauts – G. Ivanov (Bulgaria) and N. Rukavishnikov (USSR). This crew has taken off with a single, but very important goal: to prepare a "Salyut-6" orbital station docking - "Soyuz-32" spaceship "Soyuz-33".

However, it was not without problems: during the flight, "Union-33" of his pilots (V. Lyakhov and V. Ryumin) found a glitch in the system, however, the next day, handing his duties to newcomers, international crew took advantage of backup motor installation of the ship and landed safely at a given point of the Soviet Union

N. Rukavishnikov



G. Ivanov



USSR-Vietnam



USSR-Vietnam. Start the spacecraft "Soyuz-37" July 23, 1980 marked the sending into space next international joint crew, this time - the Soviet-Vietnamese as part of V. Gorbatko (USSR) and P. Tuan (Vietnam), which returned to Earth on 31 July. The main objectives set for the two astronauts were the study of the Earth and the atmosphere and carrying out technical, medical and biological experiments

V. Gorbatko

P. Tuan



USSR-Cuba



USSR-Cuba. The next guest of the Soviet space station became a Cuban A. Mendez, who arrived at the "Salyut-6" with Y. Romanenko (USSR) September 18, 1980 The International crew returned to Earth on September 26 of that year, after performing a series of experiments under the title "Hatuey "the purpose of which was to observe the effects of weightlessness on the process of fission yeast cells, as well as a series of experiments on the human body, being in different environments.



A. Mendez

Y. Romanenko

COSMOS

SPACE
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USSR-Mongolia



-Mongolia (Mongolian People's Republic). Another joint mission was made the Soviet-Mongolian mission of V. Dzhanibekov (USSR) and Tsedenbalragchaa (MPR).

Once on board "Salyut-6" March 23, 1981, astronauts conducted a series of medical experiments, most of which was the study of the human body to adapt to weightlessness.

V. Dzhhanibekov

J. Gurragchaa



USSR-France

A black and white photograph of three astronauts in space suits, likely from the Soyuz T-6 mission. They are positioned in the background, slightly out of focus, behind the text. The astronaut on the left is V. Janibekov, the middle one is A. Ivanchenkov, and the one on the right is J. Chretien. They are all wearing helmets and oxygen tanks.

From June 24 to July 2, 1982 held a space flight of Soviet-French international crew. The crew included Soviet cosmonauts V. Janibekov, A. Ivanchenkov and J. Chretien. The transport ship "Soyuz T-6" took them on board the orbital station "Salyut-7", which was already in the basic structure (A. Birch and V. Lebedev). After successful completion of the program (which included 14 experiments in space medicine and biology, astrophysics and space materials) crew returned to Earth.

Cooperation between the USSR and France started with the signing of the agreement during a visit in 1966 by the French delegation to Moscow led by General de Gaulle. Soviet-French agreement covers virtually all areas of space exploration.


A. Ivanchenkov

J. Chretien

V. Janibekov



USSR-USA



The Soviet-American cooperation in the field of space exploration began in 1962, when an agreement was signed between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

July 15, 1975 from the Baikonur Cosmodrome launched "Soyuz-19" by A. Leonov and V. Kubasov on board. Later, from Cape Canaveral went into orbit, "Apollo" with astronauts Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton

After reaching orbit of both ships to appeal to them made by the CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and US President Gerald Ford. They wished the astronauts and cosmonauts happy flight, successful execution of the job and a safe return to Earth.

T. Stafford

A. Leonov

V. Brand

V. Kubasov

D. Slayton





Russia has always been a reliable partner in cooperation in space exploration



**Russia continues to be one of the
strongest in space**

**Any international flight
is not possible without
the participation of
Russia**



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