

# Politics no problem, say US and Russian spacefarers

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NASA astronaut Scott Kelly (R) and Roscosmos cosmonaut Mikhail Kornienko of Russia pose after a press conference on December 18, 2014 in Paris

US-Russian ties may have returned to Cold War levels, but an astronaut and a cosmonaut gearing up for the longest flight on the International Space Station said Thursday politics would not disrupt their work of helping a future trip to Mars.

NASA's Scott Kelly and Mikhail Kornienko of the Russian space agency Roscosmos are to launch to the ISS in 2015 for a year-long stay designed to be a test-bed for a future trip to Mars.

The ISS is a rare area of US-Russian cooperation that has not been hit by the Ukrainian crisis, which has prompted Washington to impose sanctions on Moscow.

In space, "we rely on each other implicitly for our lives," Kelly, 50, said at a press conference in Paris to showcase the mission.

"Any political issues that exist between our countries is something we don't even discuss. We're great friends, we're colleagues, we're professionals. That's the way it has to be."

Kornienko, 54, added: "There is no borders in space between us.

"It's a great example of... working together, especially for politics on the ground."

Their spell will be the longest stay aboard the ISS since the orbital outpost in space was manned in 2000.

The longest-ever space trip was by cosmonaut Valeriy Polyakov, who in 1994-5 spent 437 days in the Russian-Soviet station Mir.

Interest in long-duration flights has stirred anew with plans, still on the far horizon, for a manned trip to Mars around the 2030s.

That would be a quest that would take about three years round trip.



(L-R) Canadian astronaut Jeremy Hansen, Japan's Sichi Noguchi, Denmark's Andreas Mogensen, Roscosmos cosmonaut Mikhail Kornienko of Russia and NASA astronaut Scott Kelly give a press conference on December 18, 2014 in Paris

It would also expose crew to problems ranging from bone-density and muscle deterioration to DNA damage from space radiation, visual impairment and psychological stress.

## **'Join powers'**

"If we're ever going to go to Mars some day, the International Space Station is really a great platform to learn much about having people live and work in space for longer durations," said Kelly.

"It's close to the Earth and it's a great orbiting facility. This one-year flight is one of many stepping stones towards leaving low-Earth orbit

again," he said referring to the Apollo lunar landings, which ended in 1972.

NASA has 19 experiments planned into the impacts of long-term flight, and Roscosmos 14.

In total 16 countries work on the ISS, whose cost is mainly shouldered by the United States. Next year's stay will roughly double the current maximum stay of up to six months.

Since NASA phased out the space shuttle system in 2011, it depends entirely on Russia to send its astronauts to the ISS. The transport, aboard Soyuz rockets, costs the United States \$70 million per person.

NASA is developing a four-person capsule system, Orion, which took a first, unmanned, test flight on December 5.



Russia's Soyuz TMA-13M spacecraft carrying an International Space Station crew blasts off from the launch pad at the Russian-leased Baikonur cosmodrome early on May 29, 2014

Kornienko said that when he announced to his wife that he wanted to go into space for a year, she wept.

"But now she supports me, my family support me," said Kornienko, adding that he had become a proud grandfather.

The two men are veterans of space, with Kornienko notching up 176 days in orbit, and Kelly, a former space shuttle pilot, 180 days.

Asked whether being cooped up in the ISS for a year would be a strain on the friendship they had developed during long months in training, Kelly said he was confident.

"We are very good friends and we're going to better friends after a year in space—at least that's what I'm hoping for," he quipped.

Kelly said he hoped a manned trip to Mars "will happen in my lifetime."

"We, I think, have most of the technology to do it now, it's a matter of having a public and political willpower and want to invest the amount of money it's going to cost. But I think in the next 30 to 40 years we'll see that, hopefully sooner."

Added Kornienko: "Maybe earlier, I'm optimistic! But to do that we have to join our powers, it's not just one country, it (has to be) an international programme."

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