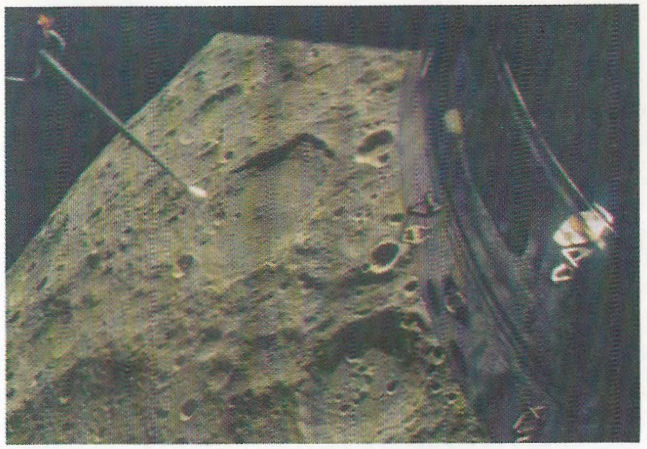
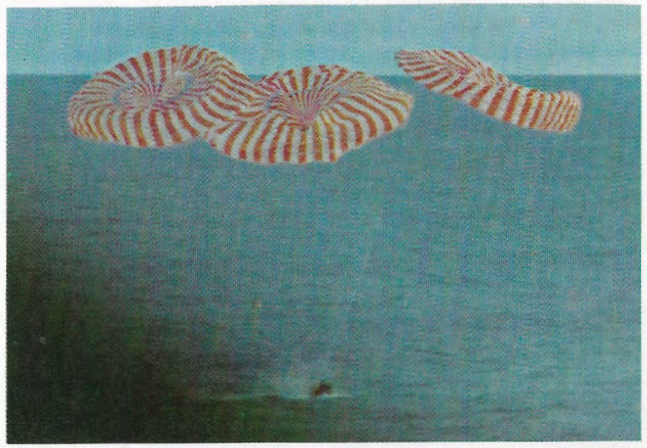
APOLLO 13 MISSION



View of lunar farside

Distant Moon



Safe recovery

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

LEFT (AS13-60-8588)

APOLLO 13 VIEW OF EARTH — This photograph of the Earth was taken from the Apollo 13 spacecraft during its transearth journey home. The most visible land mass includes southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico. The peninsula of Baja California is clearly seen. Most of the land area is under heavy cloud cover.

TOP RIGHT (AS13-62-8908)

APOLLO 13 VIEW OF MOON — An oblique view of the lunar farside as photographed from the Apollo 13 spacecraft as it passed around the Moon on its hazardous journey homeward. This view is looking southwestward toward International Astronomical Union Crater No. X. Also, visible in the picture are I.A.U. craters Nos. 295, 297, 299, 300, and 301. The Apollo 13 Command Module can be seen in the foreground. The small object jutting out is a part of an antenna on the Lunar Module.

CENTER RIGHT (AS13-61-8867)

APOLLO 13 VIEW OF MOON — A partial Moon can be seen in the far distance in this photograph taken from the Apollo 13 spacecraft during its hazardous journey homeward. Apollo 13 circled the Moon prior to returning to Earth. A Reaction Control Subsystem thruster assembly on the Lunar Module is in the foreground.

BOTTOM RIGHT (S-70-35638)

APOLLO 13 RECOVERY — A perilous space mission comes to a smooth ending with the safe splashdown of the Apollo 13 Command Module in the South Pacific, only four miles from the prime recovery ship, USS Iwo Jima. Inside the Command Module were Astronauts James A. Lovell, Jr., John L. Swigert, Jr., and Fred W. Haise, Jr. Apollo 13 splashed down at 12:07:44 p.m. (CST), April 17, 1970, to conclude the problem-plagued flight.