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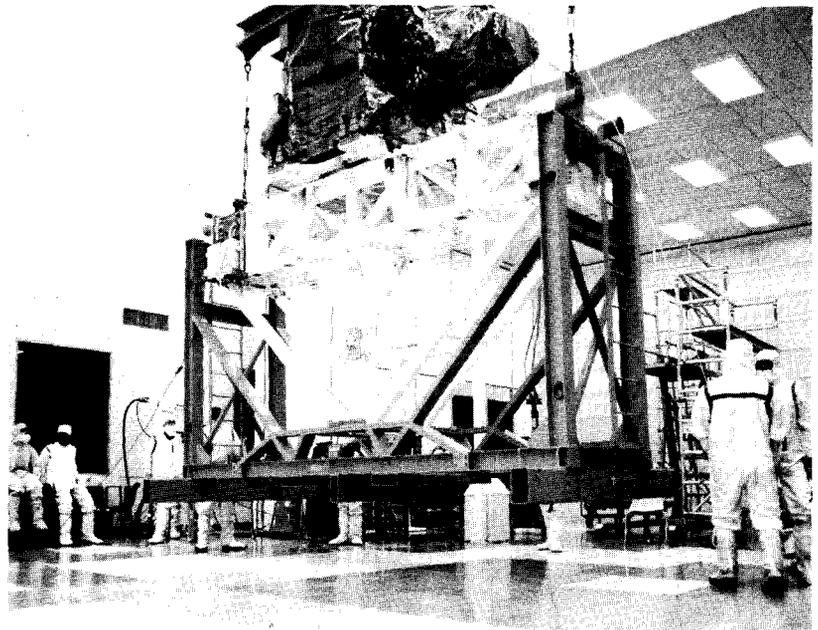
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The Spartan-201 payload, inside the Kennedy Space Center's payload processing facility in Florida, is mounted on the Spartan Flight Support Structure in preparation for launch in Discovery's cargo bay. Spartan is scheduled to fly again in 1994 and 1995.



Goddard Projects Aboard STS-56

by W. Allen Kenitzer

Two Goddard projects will be in the spotlight as they ascend above the Earth on the April scheduled launch of the Space Shuttle Discovery, STS-56. Goddard's Shuttle Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet experiment (SSBUV) and the Goddard-managed Spartan-201 spacecraft will be in the shuttle's cargo bay and of great interest to the scientific community.

The SSBUV spectrometer is fondly known as Goddard's "frequent flyer." STS-56 will be its fifth flight. SSBUV is mounted on the walls of the shuttle's cargo bay and is designed to measure ozone concentrations by comparing solar ultraviolet radiation with that scattered back from the Earth's atmosphere. SSBUV undergoes rigorous calibration before and after flight. Consequently, scientists can determine the reliability of ozone data gathered by scientists.

Meanwhile, Spartan is designed to provide short-duration, free-flight opportunities for a variety of scientific studies.

"This is the first Spartan flight since the loss of Spartan-Halley on the Space Shuttle Challenger," said Jack Pownell, mission manager, Spartan-201, Code 740.2. "On this occasion, our thoughts go back to the crew of Challenger."

Spartan-201 is an orbiting spacecraft that will be deployed by the space shuttle and retrieved on the same mission. After deployment, it is completely autonomous, providing its own battery power pointing system and

recorder for capturing data. While on orbit, Spartan-201 executes a pre-programmed science mission.

Spartan-201 will study the acceleration and velocity of the solar wind and measure aspects of the Sun's corona. Results should suggest solutions to the questions of coronal and solar wind physics with dramatic observations.

On the third day of the mission, a shuttle crew member will use the robot arm to lift Spartan from the payload bay and release it over the side of the shuttle. Once deployed from the shuttle, Spartan operates independently, turning and pointing at the Sun, while leaving the orbiter free for other activities. Additionally, Spartan is able to view the Sun clear of any contamination which might be generated by shuttle thruster firings.

For approximately 40 hours, Spartan-201's instruments will observe the Sun. About four hours prior to the scheduled retrieval, the shuttle will slowly close in on Spartan-201, eventually passing directly below. Shuttle Pilot Steve Oswald manually will fly the final few hundred feet (approximately 100 meters) to allow the satellite to be grasped by the robot arm. Once caught, Spartan-201 will be stowed back in the cargo bay to be returned to Earth.

The solar wind originates in the corona, the outermost atmosphere of the Sun. Spartan-201 will carry two separate telescopes to study the corona. One tele-

(Continued on page 4)



Directors' Dialogue

Q: Nine years of court proceedings have resulted in a ruling that employees who were on a special salary rate from 1982 to 1988 were improperly denied the annual General Schedule (GS) raises for those years. Back pay with interest will go to an estimated 50,000 employees, but, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), the court, and the unions which sued the government have yet to agree on a payout formula. Has there been any progress or plans that will include GSFC employees in this action? What schedule is envisioned for payout?

A: The OPM establishes special

rates for hard to fill occupations such as accountants, engineers, computer scientists, and clericals in grades ranging from GS-2 through GS-12, depending on occupation. The occupations and grades covered are subject to change as the labor market changes. Two courts have ruled that employees who were on a special salary rate from 1982 to 1988 were improperly denied annual GS raises for those years.

Agreement has not yet been reached on a payout formula. This may take some time. In June 1992, OPM published a second proposed approach for comment. When agreement is reached, OPM will publish regulations on how to deter-

mine which employees are covered and how to calculate the amount due each employee. Goddard will notify and pay affected employees as soon as OPM issues final regulations.

OPM is the only source of official information on matters such as this. OPM has made no official statements about the case, and the Goddard Office of Human Resources must currently rely, as you do, on information in the public media. When the matter is resolved we will inform employees immediately.

Roger L. Jenkin
Director of Human Resources
Code 110

Questions for Directors' Dialogue may be sent in to Directors' Dialogue, Code 130, without identification. Questions are sent to the appropriate directorate office as written but may be edited for space and clarity before being printed.

Supernova May Have Created Mysterious Void That Surrounds Solar System

by Michael Finneran

A supernova that shone in the ancient sky like a second moon is the probable cause of a huge void known as the "Local Bubble" that envelops the solar system and many nearby stars, Goddard scientists reported in the Feb. 25 issue of the British journal, "Nature."

The bubble is an area about 300 light-years across that, compared to other parts of space, is relatively empty of gases except for super-hot hydrogen. The bubble's origin has been the subject of intense speculation for the last 20 years. Now, researchers say evidence suggests it was formed by the supernova, or explosion, of a star known as Geminga about 340,000 years ago.

"This is a supernova we didn't know about until last year. We put this new knowledge together with some other information about the Local Bubble, and we were able to say 'ah-hah, we think we know what happened here,'" said Dr. Neil Gehrels, of the Laboratory for High Energy Physics, Code 661. He wrote the paper with colleague Dr. Wan Chen, of Universities Space Research Association.

A supernova is an internal explosion that blows away a star's outer layers, leaving a dense, collapsed, rapidly spinning core that emits ener-

gy in pulses. These blinking stars are known as pulsars. The Local Bubble would have been formed by the force of the supernova blasting most of the gases out of the surrounding interstellar medium, according to Gehrels and Chen.

"This must have been the brightest supernova ever seen by Homo sapiens," said Gehrels. "Everybody would have immediately noticed it. It would have been quite a spectacular and frightening event, though not one that would have threatened the planet's existence."

Supernovae are one type of phenomena that create bubbles, Gehrels said, and others exist in space, including a cluster of several around the Local Bubble. Similar bubbles probably even were formed around our solar system by supernovas just as close as Geminga millions of years ago. But those would have collapsed and dissipated by now, he said, leaving little or no trace of their existence.

Astrophysicists have long speculated that the current Local Bubble was created by a supernova. But for that to have happened, the star would had to have been relatively nearby, said Gehrels. And until recently, the evidence for that was scant.

From Geminga's pulsations, sci-

entists calculated that the star is no more than 340,000 years old. Gehrels and Chen speculate that the Geminga supernova was about 180 light years away — close enough to have created the bubble. Geminga has since moved to about 400 light-years away.

Further evidence recently presented by a team of Italian astronomers helped Gehrels and Chen place Geminga more precisely. Calculations based on its speed suggested the star was born in a position to have created the bubble. The team also reported that the swiftness with which Geminga crosses the sky indicates it is not far away.

"So we now believe the position for this nearby supernova was right near the current middle of the Local Bubble," Gehrels said.

Gehrels said the supernova that created the bubble would have been a unique experience for anyone on Earth who witnessed it.

Observers would have seen the sudden appearance of a star emitting as much light as the moon, visible even in daylight. With a full moon in the sky, the nights would have been twice as bright as usual. Geminga would have lingered like a beacon for several months before fading. Currently, it cannot be seen with the naked eye.



Pictured left to right are the Niña, Pinta and Santa Maria. All are exact full-scale replicas of Christopher Columbus' ships that sailed to America in 1492. These ships, seen here on the Banana River near Kennedy Space Center, Fla., made the voyage from Spain last year. The trip was sponsored by the Spain Foundation on the 500th Anniversary of Columbus' journey to the new world. Silhouetted in the background is the Space Shuttle Endeavour one day prior to its maiden voyage, STS-49, on May 7, 1992.

What's UP?

March 1993

ASTRO-D — *Days in orbit: 19*

Interesting fact: Astro-D launched into a near-nominal orbit on Friday, February 19, 1993, at 9:00 p.m. EST from the Kagoshima Space Center, Japan. The satellite was renamed Asuka, which means "flying bird" in Japanese. On March 2, the x-ray telescope system set-up was completed. The optical bench, which was folded inside the satellite for launch, successfully extended and latched firm into position. The Sun shade opened at the same time. The telescope is in its final in-orbit configuration and has a focal length of 11.5 feet (3.5 meters).

COMPTON — *Days in orbit: 695*

Interesting Fact: The Imaging Compton Telescope instrument team has produced the first maps of the Milky Way in the light of intermediate-energy gamma rays. This region of the electromagnetic spectrum has been poorly studied and was never the subject of an all-sky map. The map and the description of its features have yet to be published.

EXTREME ULTRAVIOLET EXPLORER — *Days in orbit: 267*

Interesting fact: All spacecraft subsystems continue to function normally. Special attention continues to be paid to the batteries state-of-health performance parameters since modifying their charging process in early February.

HST—*Days in Orbit: 949*

Interesting fact: A software program designed to allow safe operation of the HST if any further gyro problems occur prior to the December servicing mission passed an on-orbit test.

SAMPEX — *Days in orbit: 240*

Interesting Fact: SAMPEX continues to acquire most science and engineering without any major problems or operational errors. There were minor problems with the Wallops passes during a week in February. Wallops is the only station that is certified for acquiring the 900 kilobit science data dumps. The project has requested Merritt Island as a backup site and the network has begun tests.

TDRS-6 — *Days in orbit: 46*

Interesting fact: NASA has com-

pleted a checkout phase which verified that TDRS-6 is operating nominally. It joins four other TDRS spacecraft in geosynchronous orbit approximately 22,000 miles (35405.64 km) above the Earth. TDRS-6 has seven antennas and two solar arrays that tip-to-tip are taller than a five-story building. The satellite can handle more than 300 million bits of information per second per channel — the equivalent of all the data in a 20-volume encyclopedia.

UARS — *Days in orbit: 534*

Interesting fact: The Solar/Stellar Irradiance Comparison Experiment team reported in a submitted paper to the Geophysical Research Letters that both ground-based and space measurements of solar radiation at radio, visible, and ultraviolet wavelengths show a large decline in the first six months of 1992. Although such decreases have been observed in earlier solar cycles, the change in 1992 is unique because the level of solar radiation has remained low for at least six rotations.

GSFC Engineers Visit Schools

Ninety-seven GSFC and 21 Wallops' engineers visited area middle and high schools February 14-20, in support of National Engineers Week. The schools visited included those in Washington, D.C.; Baltimore City; Anne Arundel County; Howard County; Prince George's County schools and 19 schools in five counties surrounding Wallops.

Through their combined efforts

the engineers communicated with thousands of students. The school visits included lectures, group discussions and demonstrations involving students and teachers. The National Capital Section of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronauts also sponsored two days of activities at the DuVal High School in Greenbelt, February 17 and 18.



Pictured is Leigh Gatto, Code 573.2, explaining to students at Wilde Lake Middle School in Columbia what courses they need to take to prepare themselves for careers in engineering. Gatto said "The students seemed to enjoy the class, especially the video tape of Space Basics." He added, "I enjoyed the entire experience and plan to participate next year."

Safety Training Held Here

More than 130 people attended a recent training session for Facility Operations Managers (FOMs) and Fire Wardens. The class provided participants with information on responsibilities related to safety and emergency preparedness.

Topics discussed included:

- NASA and GSFC documents pertaining to FOMs
- Service organizations at GSFC that can be of use to the FOMs and Wardens
- Non-emergency duties of FOMs and Wardens
- An introduction into alarm systems (primarily fire alarms)
- An introduction into hazardous materials and the regulations governing them
- Emergency planning, including initial procedures, emergency response personnel procedures, and emergency plans.

The Safety and Health Branch plans to provide this type of training session annually. For answers to questions concerning emergency planning and response contact the Safety and Health Branch at 286-6295.

Spartan-201

Continued from page 1

scope, the White Light Coronagraph (WLC), will measure the density distribution of electrons making up the corona. The Ultraviolet Coronal Spectrometer (UVCS) telescope will investigate the temperatures and distributions of protons and hydrogen atoms through the same layers of the corona.

The corona is difficult to study in view of its extremely dim light. Investigations cannot be done from Earth because the sky is overwhelmingly bright. The white light corona only can be viewed from Earth during times of solar eclipse because of absorption of the atmosphere. The ultraviolet radiation is never available to ground-based astronomers.

A comparison of the white light and ultraviolet data sets will, for the first time, allow scientists to

measure the electron and proton temperatures and densities in the solar corona. These data sets also will allow scientists to test specific theories on how the corona is heated to its million degree temperature.

These scientific observations will be recorded onboard Spartan-201 and analyzed by scientists and engineers after recovery on the ground. The Spartan carrier and instrument will fly again on STS-63 in May 1994 and STS-76 in June 1995. These flights coincide with the Ulysses spacecraft passage over the poles of the Sun.

The UVCS telescope was built by scientists from the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The WLC telescope was developed by the High Altitude Observatory of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo.

The Spartan carrier structure itself was built at Goddard where engineers also checked out the experiments, integrated the payloads and performed system checks.

The Spartan program is managed by Goddard for the Office of Space Science and Applications, Washington, D.C. The Spartan project manager is Frank Collins, Code 740.1, Goddard's Special Payloads Division. The principal investigator is Dick Fisher, Code 682, Goddard's Laboratory for Astronomy and Solar Physics.

Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Open Season Begins

The Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance (FEGLI) open season has begun. During this open season, which ends on April 30, 1993, eligible employees have the opportunity to enroll or change their enrollment options. There are no restrictions or limits on those who are eligible to enroll and no physical examination is required. In order to be eligible for optional insurance you must also choose basic coverage.

New enrollments and changes will become effective on the first day of the pay period beginning on or after May 30, 1993, if you were in a pay and duty status — at work and not on leave or nonpay status

— for at least 32 hours in the pay period immediately preceding May 30, 1993. Otherwise, the election becomes effective on the first day of the pay period following one in which you fulfill the 32 hour requirement.

The Standard Form 2817 "Life Insurance Election" is available in the Center's Employee Services Area which is located in Building 1, Room 160. Wallops employees may pick up forms at the Wallops Personnel Office in Building F160.

For more information concerning open season, contact Clita Graham at 286-8930. Wallops Flight Facility employees should contact Tommye Sue Thornton at (804) 824-1141.

Director for Space Telescope Science Institute Named

The Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., (AURA) announced that Dr. Robert E. Williams has been appointed director of the Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI) in Baltimore effective August 1, 1993. STScI carries out the international science program of NASA's Hubble Space Telescope (HST). As director of STScI, Williams will lead a staff of nearly 400 astronomers, computer scientists and technical staff who will carry out the science operations of the HST. Williams also will be responsible for conducting HST's observation program and ensuring that the telescope is a scientifically productive resource for the international astronomy community.

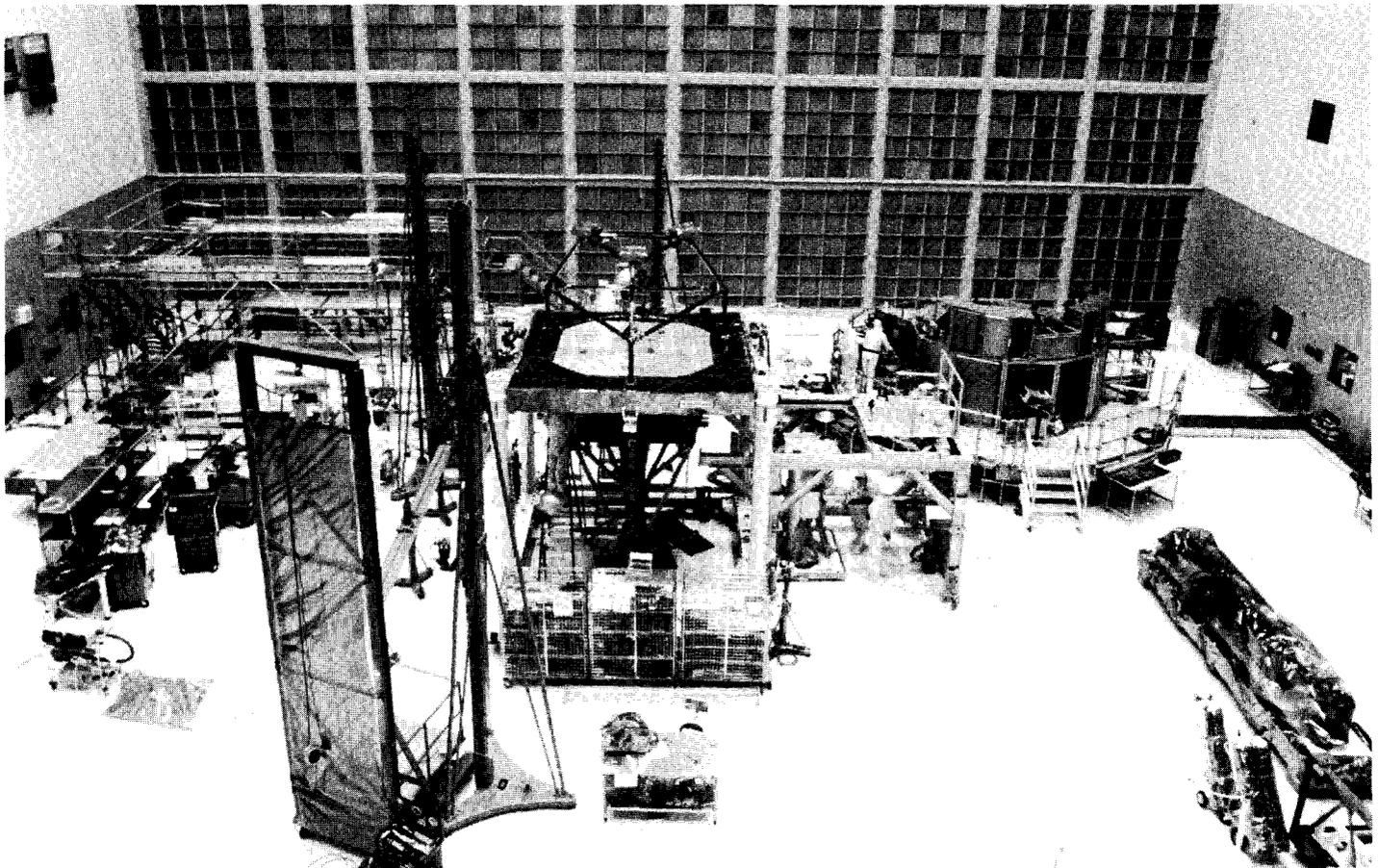


Photo: Randy Frisch

This photo of Goddard's Building 29 cleanroom shows activities surrounding the testing of equipment that will fly on the Hubble Space Telescope Servicing Mission (STS-61) in December. Replacement and new instruments that will be flown on the mission will come to Goddard for resting before the flight on the Space Shuttle Endeavour. Here, technicians (top right) work with the Vehicle Electrical Test System (VEST). Also shown are the Scientific Instrument Support Structure (SISF), center, and the qualification model of the solar array, lower right.

Goddard Engineer Keeps Trains on Track

At work, Dr. Jim Strong is an engineer and computer scientist who designs graphics for Goddard scientists. At home, he's another kind of engineer — one with an entire railroad at his disposal.



Dr. Jim Strong shows off an engine and a caboose, which are among more than 50 model trains that run through his back yard on the Woodland Railway.

And it's all in his own back yard.

Strong, of the Scientific Applications and Visualization Branch, has spent the better part of his spare time in the last dozen years building a wonderland of winding, 1:22.5-scale railway behind his home in Upper Marlboro, Md. Ten battery powered, radio-controlled engines and 50 railroad cars, each six to eight inches (15 to 20 centimeters) high, clack along 850 feet (255 meters) of track that snakes through four Lilliputian "towns."

All hand-crafted by Strong, the layout covers more than a quarter-acre (.1 hectare), stretching from his wooded back yard down to a side yard. Gulliver-like, Strong presides over his miniature world whenever he gets the chance, maintaining, improving and adding to it.

"In the summertime I work on it whenever I'm not doing anything else," said the 56-year-old Prince Georges County native.

Strong has been hooked on the hobby ever since viewing a display of the trains while visiting his brother in England in 1975.

"I saw them winding through the woods," Strong recalled, "and I said 'Boy, this is for me.'"

He had his brother buy and send him a set, but he didn't do anything with it until 1981, when he began turning his back yard into a locomotive landscape. He buys the railroad cars already assembled, but has built many of the buildings himself and assembles and lays all of the track. Son Kevin became involved as a teenager and even now, at 22, continues to fabricate engines for his father.

Strong constructs all of the buildings — there are about 15 of them — that dot his private kingdom, using plastic instead of wood to prevent deterioration.

"I try to make all of my buildings out of plastic," he said. "Some of them are kits.

If I want to build one myself, I'll buy sheets of scrap plastic and cut them out in the shape I want."

Strong's "towns" are named after the trees that populate them such as Hemlock Hill, Tall Oaks and Willow Flats. Each town has a railroad yard, and all are linked by track that tunnels through rocks and traverses bridges on its way across the woods.

Strong's real love, though, is in the landscaping.

"The trains and track are one thing," he said, "but I really enjoy the scenery parts of it the most. I enjoy putting in the bushes and rocks and moss. I try to make it look as realistic as I can, with real plants and things. I'll move rocks around and then stand back for a few minutes and look at them and think, 'Is that right?' Then I'll move them a little more. That's what's the most fun for me."

Over the years, Strong said, he's spent several thousand dollars on trains and track. Engines cost \$200

to \$800, depending on size and whether they have sound. Cars cost about \$30 each. Track costs about \$3 per foot. And Strong puts another \$200 each year into landscaping.

Strong, is a member of the Washington, Virginia and Maryland Garden Railway Society. That's right, there are others like him — about 100 in the local group.

Strong said that if there is a connection between his work and his hobby, it's that they both require creativity. His work in the Scientific Applications and Visualization Branch is charged with helping scientists turn the abstraction of numbers into visual images.

"What we end up with is a three-dimensional perspective of scientific data," Strong said. "There's no way you can look at an enormous amount of numbers and tell what's going on. We put these numbers into a visual image in a way the brain can understand."

For example, data on global snowfall can be transformed into a series of Earth images that show the snow cover. Going a step further, those images can be animated into a kind of motion picture that illustrate the snow cover advancing and receding.

Until recently, Strong had been involved in image processing and massively parallel computer computations. He was among a group of Goddard researchers who in 1983 developed a supercomputer called the Massively Parallel Processor (MPP), the first of its kind in the nation.

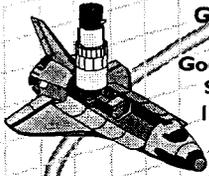
In something of a career shift five years ago, he got away from supercomputers and began using computer graphics, and animation on video disks, to help scientists analyze data.

"In fact, the reason I got into image-processing was because I was interested in images. When I got a chance to actually make images rather than having to analyze them, I just jumped at it," said Strong, who has been at Goddard for 30 years. "I'm sort of an artist at heart, and I always have been."

COMMUNITY DAY

NASA's GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
Greenbelt, Maryland

Goddard Visitor Center
Sunday, April 25, 1993
10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.



SPECIAL-GUIDED BUS TOURS OF THE CENTER
10:30 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.

SCIENCE BOWL - Local Students Competing in
Science Quiz Show
11:00 a.m.

SPACESUIT DEMONSTRATIONS -
12:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m.

HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE PRESENTATION -
1:00 p.m. - 1993 Servicing Mission of the Telescope

MODEL ROCKET LAUNCH - 3:00 p.m.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT NOON



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Visitor Center phone (301) 286-8981
TDD: (301) 286-8955

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HARRIS

Dr. Dale W. Harris was appointed deputy director for Institutional Project, Mission Operations and Data Systems Directorate, Code 500, recently. Dr. Harris is responsible for overseeing Level 1 Institutional Project Management, reviewing project status regularly, providing guidance to project activities, and maintaining and establishing the Directorate systems management policy.

Dr. Harris has served as deputy director of Flight Projects since 1989. He served project manager for the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite from 1984-1989 when he was responsible for all work related to satellite development, launch, and early orbit checkout.



On February 3, 1993, the Bloodmobile was held in the Building 8 Auditorium and 169 prospective donors volunteered to donate blood. The following is a list of Goddard employees who were cited by the American Red Cross with gallon pins at the Bloodmobile.

| # of Gallons | Name | Code |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 | Tim McClanahan | 694 |
| 3 | Rick Shafer | 685 |
| 5 | Mark H. Allen | 400 |
| 1 | Ken McKenzie | 519.7 |
| 1 | Michael O. Johnson | 519.1 |
| 8 | Warner H. Hord, Jr. | MDA/415 |
| 1 | Richard Deutschmann | 271 |

The next Bloodmobile is scheduled for April 7 in the Building 8 auditorium. Watch Dateline Goddard for more details.

Goddard Employee Colloquia Spring Series

Mark your calendars! Everyone is invited to these non-technical sessions, to be held in the Building 3 Auditorium. Refreshments will be served in the lobby at 3:00 p.m. Sessions will be conducted in the Auditorium from 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

| Dates | Topics |
|----------|--|
| March 31 | Ozone 101: A Primer |
| April 21 | Goddard 2000: The Look of the Future |
| May 26 | Space Highways: Satellites and Their Orbits |

Sessions will be introduced by GSFC Deputy Director Peter Burr.

A sign-language interpreter will be at all sessions. Watch "Dateline Goddard" for details.

Scholarship Offered by University of Md.

The University of Maryland at College Park is offering a new award that provides scholarships and fellowship support for students enrolled in the fields of Earth or space sciences, or physics.

The scholarship was created by Drs. Jeffrey and Lily Chen on January 25, 1993 with an initial gift of \$250,000. Dr. Jeffrey Chen is President of General Sciences Corporation (GSC) located in Laurel, Md. Dr. Lily Chen is the Executive Vice President at GSC. GSC is a high-tech firm devoted to space, Earth and environmental science research as well as information system development for U.S. Government agencies.

The first scholarship award will be made during the fall 1993 semester. Under the program, up to four \$10,000 scholarships will be awarded annually to students of outstanding achievement.

Children of employees at GSC as well as Goddard and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Weather Service, and students from Taiwan will be given preferential consideration in the scholarship award.

For more information, call Gary Stephenson at (301) 405-4627.

February 1993, Black History Month Activities

Goddard's Black History Club (BHC) recently presented the Goddard community with several programs in commemoration of the 1993 Black History Month. The BHC highlighted the month of activities with its Annual Scholarship Dinner Dance at La Fontaine Bleu in New Carrollton, Md. Coppin State University, located in Baltimore, Maryland, was the 1993 recipient of a \$2,500 gift which will be given to an African-American student pursuing a degree in engineering, mathematics, or science. The BHC also presented Fredreda Akers (retired, Code 564.2) and the family of the late James Chapman (former Goddard Equal Employment Opportunity Specialist) with awards for their contributions to the club. NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin attended the event and offered remarks on African-Americans and NASA. Goldin commended the club for its accomplishments and encouraged club members to take responsibility for reaching their career goals.

Black History month activities included a musical and dramatic presentation of African-American history and contemporary social issues by the group, "UPRISING". UPRISING is made up of local students who range in age from 8 to 18. Other events included a live satellite broadcast of "Beyond the Dream V," featuring a distinguished panel of writers: Terry McMillan, Charles Johnson, Nikki Giovanni, Houston A. Baker, Jr., and Marita Golden. Cultural Historian Anthony Browder, founder



Pictured is Black History Club President David Carter (left) with NASA Administrator Daniel Golden at the annual Black History Club Scholarship Dance at La Fontaine Bleu in New Carrollton.

of the Institute of Karmic Guidance, discussed the Nile Valley contributions to civilization and emphasized that African contributions must be recognized and acknowledged.

The month ended with a performance by the Ballou Senior High School Gospel Choir of Washington, D.C., and a presentation by Dr. Benjamin Carson, Director of Pediatric Neurosurgery at Johns Hopkins University Hospital in Baltimore. Carson became world famous with his much publicized separation of German Siamese twins in 1987. He cited his personal struggles with poverty, negative peer pressure, and poor self-esteem. Carson said that, "his mother turned his life around by forcing him to read." Reading set him on the path to academic excellence. He also mentioned that after performing surgery to remove half of a young child's brain due to severe epileptic seizures, the young girl recovered and excelled academically. Carson added, "If a child with half a brain can achieve, just imagine what a person with a full brain and some determination can do!" Students from area high schools, middle schools, and elementary schools were invited to all the events.

Goddard Black History Club members invite everyone to attend their monthly meeting on the second Tuesday of each month at 11:30 a.m. The meetings normally are held in building 12, room C206. For more information, call Dana Dunsen at 286-4994.



The GODDARD NEWS is published monthly by the Office of Public Affairs, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771.

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