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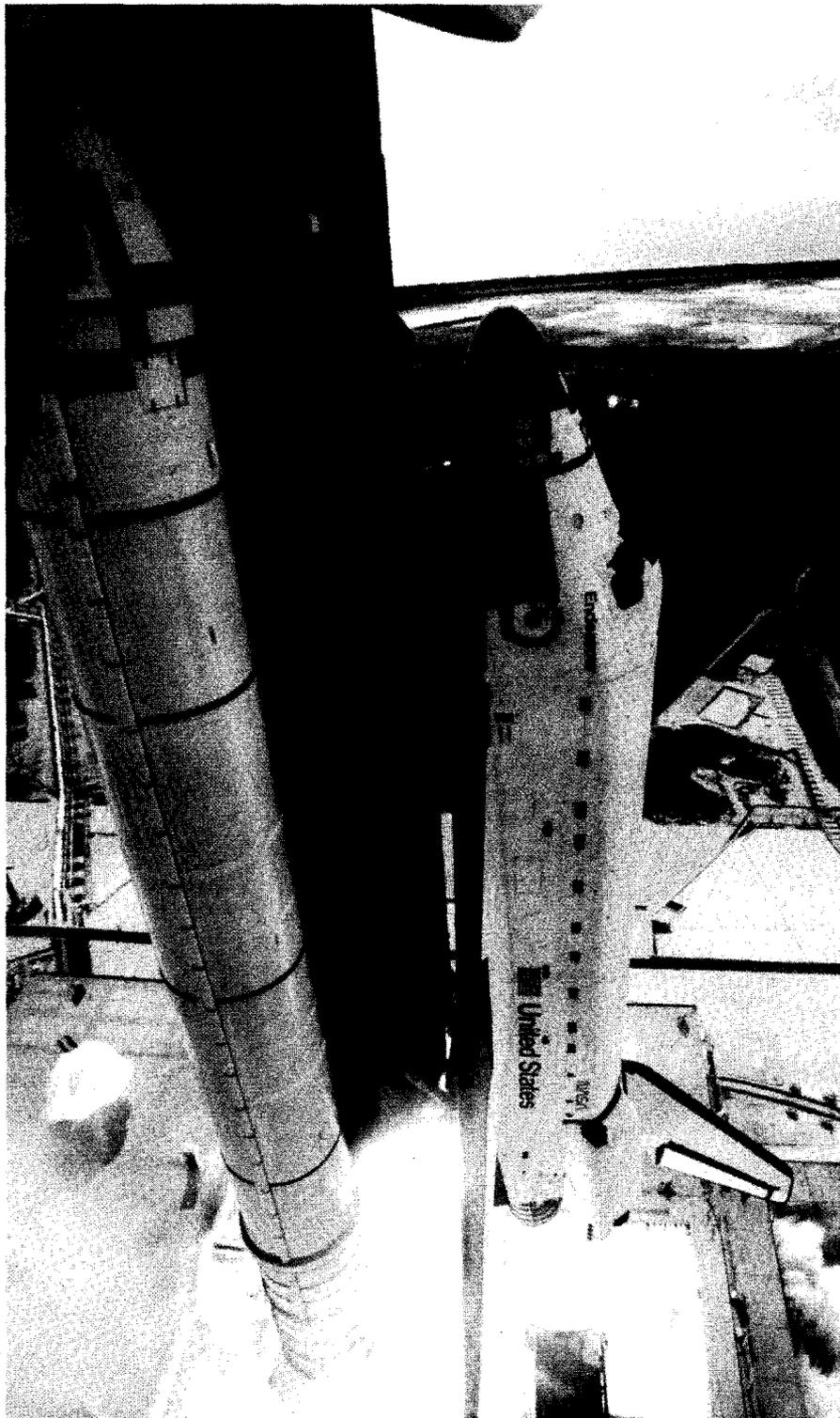


Photo by NASA

STS-57 Underway — Space Shuttle Endeavour is launched from the Kennedy Space Center, Fla., on June 21, to begin mission STS-57. The crew successfully completed its 10-day mission when it landed at Kennedy Space Center on July 1, 1993. The six member crew retrieved the European Space Agency's European Carrier (EURECA) satellite and returned it to Earth. EURECA had been on-orbit collecting data since its deployment during Shuttle Mission STS-46 in July 1992. Significant to Goddard were the Superfluid Helium On-Orbit Flight Transfer (SHOOT) and Get Away Special (GAS) payloads, as well as one secondary payload, a commercialization experiment sponsored by the Consortium for Materials Development in Space, and one GAS ballast can. The SHOOT experiment, attached to the Hitchhiker bridge, was conceived, developed, and managed by Goddard. SHOOT successfully demonstrated the technology required to resupply liquid helium containers in space. It accomplished a number of first time achievements including the lowest temperature ever in orbit — 1.1 K (-457 F, 1.1 degrees above absolute zero).

Directors' Dialogue

Q: "Several years ago at Goddard, the Division-level secretarial positions were raised to the next highest grade. The Branch secretaries were not, I was told, because their position descriptions are not written to reflect the current higher level of responsibility and duties that Branch secretaries are now performing. Can the position descriptions be rewritten so that there is the potential of advancing to the next grade?"

A: Center secretarial positions including those of Branch-level secretaries have been reviewed by the Office of Human Resources and Center management several times in recent years. Those reviews included an examination of the content of the position descriptions. The position descriptions were found to be both broad in scope and accurate. The positions were determined to be appropriately classified.

In addition, Center secretarial positions at all levels are comparably or favorably classified when compared to other NASA Centers and with other Federal installations in the nearby area. If any employee's position description does not accurately describe the position, the incumbent should work with the supervisor and personnel management specialist to correct that situation.

Q: Many Government agencies, including NASA HQ, have implemented the Alternate Work Schedule (AWS), i.e., the employee works nine hours a day for eight days, works one eight-hour day and has off an eight-hour day. Is this being considered at Goddard? If so, when will the decision be made? If it is not being considered, why not?

A: Although the Alternative Work Schedule (AWS) concept

described in your letter, which is commonly referred to as the 5-4-9 model, is often discussed as a progressive employment practice, some organizations which have adopted the AWS indicate that it magnifies the difficulty of accomplishing the mission and tasks of the institution. It is very difficult to schedule activities because this concept may reduce the workweek for this purpose to 3 days.

Center management believes that this would be particularly true with large multi-organization teams which must develop and deliver real products on demanding schedules. Goddard senior management has reviewed and discussed alternative work schedules on numerous occasions over the past five years. At the present time, GSFC is not considering adopting this concept.

**Roger Jenkin, director
Office of Human Resources,
Code 110**

Questions for Directors Dialogue may be sent in to Directors' Dialogue, Code 130, with or without identification. Due to space limitations, not all questions can be answered. Questions are sent to the appropriate directorate office as written but may be edited for space and clarity before being printed. Some questions may be answered outside of this forum.

GSFC Employees Participate in Capitol College Commencement

by Margery Bacon

Seventeen Goddard employees recently completed the Space Operations Systems program at Capitol College in Laurel, Md. Virginia Governor L. Douglas Wilder delivered the commencement address at the graduation ceremony during which the following GSFC employees received Space Operations certificates:

Tyrone Adams, Code 510; Margery Bacon, Code 513; Thomas Bagg, Code 502; David Carter, Code 924; James Chern, Code 313; Ann Cooter, Code 519; Carolyn Dent, Code 510; Reginald Eason, Code 564; Mark Flaming, Code 424; Herman Hines, Code 562; Paul Klink, Code 514; Tamara O'Connell, Code 750; Vicki Oxenham, Code 513; Steven Scott, Code 303; Hun Tann, Code 513;

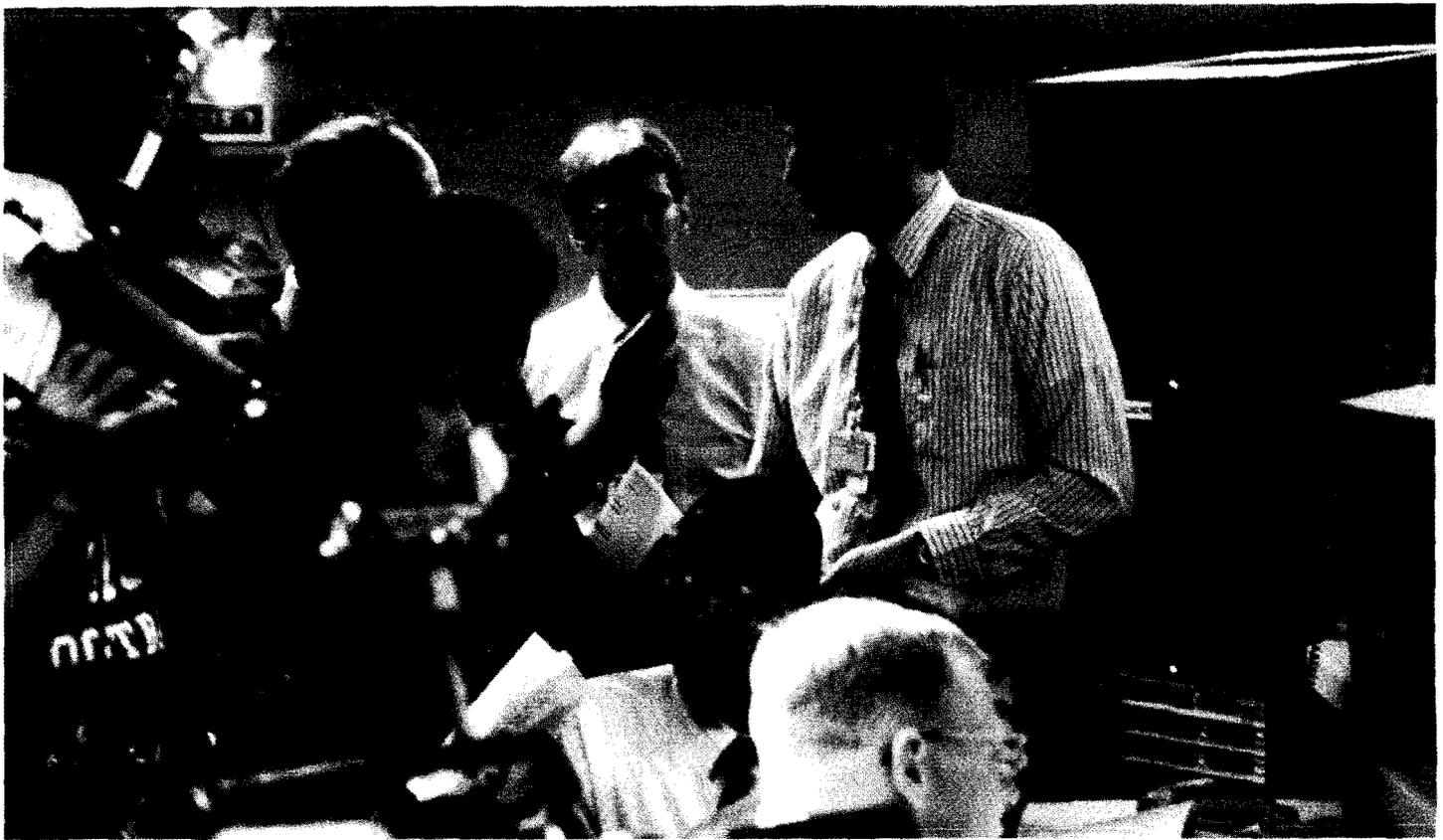
Gail Wade, Code 562 and Rosemarie Wess, Code 514.

"I really learned a lot in the classes, and it's been very useful for my job" said Vicki Oxenham. Herman Hines said "the program was very applicable to what we do here at Goddard and gives a management perspective of the planning, costing and constraints involved in space operations. It provided an overall system perspective from the proposal phase through completion of a mission."

Space Operations Systems is a specialty option in the Master of Science (M.S.) Systems Management degree program. It includes courses in Space Environment, Remote Sensing and Space Operations. The M.S. Systems Management degree is held by numer-

ous astronauts and originally was developed by the University of Southern California at the request of the U.S. Air Force. The degree program became part of the Capitol College graduate program in 1990.

The M.S. Systems Management program presents an integrated systems management curriculum through disciplines of Human Systems, Systems Management, Systems Science and a concentrated systems specialty option of the student's choice. The Space Operations Systems specialty will be offered in the fall at Capitol College. More information on the M.S.S.M. program is available by contacting the Capitol College graduate office at (703)998-5503.



Laurel High School student Shawn Kelly (middle, seated) is at the center of media attention as he helps run Goddard's Solar Anomalous and Magnetospheric Particle Explorer (SAMPEX) satellite in the Mission Operations Room in Building 3. Standing, left to right, are Matthew Fatig, Ted Leoutsakos, and sitting in foreground, Doug Stump, all of AlliedSignal Technical Services Corp. The June 2 event was part of the students' continuing involvement in the Cooperative Satellite Learning Project (CSLP), which is designed to promote careers in aerospace. The 13 students in the program conducted a full day of normal operations of the satellite, including mission planning, real-time command, monitoring, control and performance analysis. The event culminated two years of students participation in the SAMPEX mission, including the launch and the collection and processing of data from the satellite. The project is a partnership between Goddard, AlliedSignal, Falcon Microsystems Inc. and Laurel High School.

What's UP?

July 1993

Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory

Days in orbit: 818

Orbit reboost operations remain suspended while data are analyzed. Results of reboost thruster firings indicated that reduced performance was obtained from attitude control thruster B2. Imbalance between B2 and the other three thrusters appears to be the cause of excessive attitude rate condition that occurred June 15. Engineering tests since then further indicate that B2 varies and does not perform reliably. A team of TRW and Goddard systems experts are attempting to further characterize the behavior of B2 and are evaluating alternate approaches for achieving the orbit reboost. As of June 17, the mean orbital altitude of the observatory was 221 miles (355) kilometers. Meanwhile, the observatory is in normal pointing mode, with science operations resumed June 19.

Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE)

Days in orbit: 1,320

The satellite continued to acquire all science and engineering data without major problems or operational errors.

The spacecraft performed well during the eclipse season in which it flew through the Earth's shadow.

Extreme Ultraviolet Explorer (EUVE)

Days in orbit: 389

All spacecraft and instrument subsystems are operating nominally. EUVE maneuvered to its highest anti-sun angle thus far in the mission while thermal performance data were gathered for incorporation into the planning for late July's "mini" in-orbit checkout, which will last about a week.

Hubble Space Telescope (HST)

Days in orbit: 1,071

As part of preparations for the Dec. 2, 1993, HST First Servicing Mission, a voice protocol simulation was conducted in June involving Goddard, Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, and the astronaut crew in the Neutral Buoyancy Simulator at Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala. Deliveries and testing of flight hardware for the First Servicing Mission continue on schedule to support the upcoming launch.

Solar, Anomalous, and Magnetospheric Particle Explorer (SAMPEX)

Days in Orbit: 365

The satellite acquired all science and engineering data without significant problems or operational errors. Meanwhile, the Flight Operations Team continued to check out several new software systems for the control center.

Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS)

Days in orbit: 656

On June 15, the first of two battery "deep discharges" was completed. A second discharge was performed on June 16. A report detailing the battery performance during this reconditioning will be made available after data analysis is complete. However, the initial expected results are that the batteries will be able to maintain a higher voltage during spacecraft night. A successful correlative measurements balloon flight was conducted over the Memorial Day weekend, measuring many trace gas species of interest to atmospheric scientists.

NASA Study Refines Estimates of Amazon Deforestation

by Allen Kenitzer

Tropical deforestation and adverse effects on tropical forest habitat have increased in the Brazilian Amazon Basin since the late 1970s, a NASA-University of New Hampshire study has revealed.

Data from the Landsat-4 and 5 satellites covering 1978-88 indicate that although the extent of deforestation is less than expected, it has increased substantially and created adverse "edge effects" that pose a threat to the habitat of plant and animal species.

Results of the study conducted at Goddard and the University of New Hampshire, Durham, were published in the June 25 issue of *Science*.

"We are seeing less deforestation than expected," said David Skole, Ph.D., a research assistant professor with the Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space at the University of New Hampshire. Dr. Skole is the lead author of the paper in *Science*. "Our study helps clarify actual greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide, resulting from tropical deforestation."

"Although we found lower deforestation than previously estimated, the

effect upon biological diversity is greater," said Compton Tucker, Ph.D., Code 923, a research scientist in the Laboratory for Terrestrial Physics. Dr. Tucker was co-author on the *Science* paper.

Skole and Tucker studied more than 200 Landsat satellite images, covering the entire forested portion of the Brazilian Amazon Basin. Using Landsat images and a computerized geographic information system, they made specific measurements of deforestation, fragmented forest and edge effects.

A fragmented forest is forest surrounded by deforested area. "Edge effects" are the destruction or degradation of the natural habitat that occur on the fringes of fragmented forests. These effects include greater exposure to wind, weather, foraging livestock, other non-forest animals and humans.

Tropical deforestation increases atmospheric carbon dioxide and has profound implications for biological diversity through destruction of habitat, according to scientists. The conversion of forests to cropland and pasture increases atmospheric carbon dioxide because the carbon in forests is higher

than in agricultural areas which replaces them, they contend.

Greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, cause the "greenhouse effect," which is the warming of climate, resulting when the atmosphere traps heat radiating from Earth toward space. Certain gases in the atmosphere resemble glass in a greenhouse, allowing sunlight to pass into the "greenhouse," but blocking Earth's heat from escaping into space.

The goal of Mission to Planet Earth is to allow humans to better understand natural environmental changes, such as deforestation.

While occupying less than 7 percent of the Earth's surface, tropical forests are the home to more than half of all plant and animal species. Deforestation is leading to massive extinction of species, including—for the first time—large numbers of vascular plant species, such as trees.

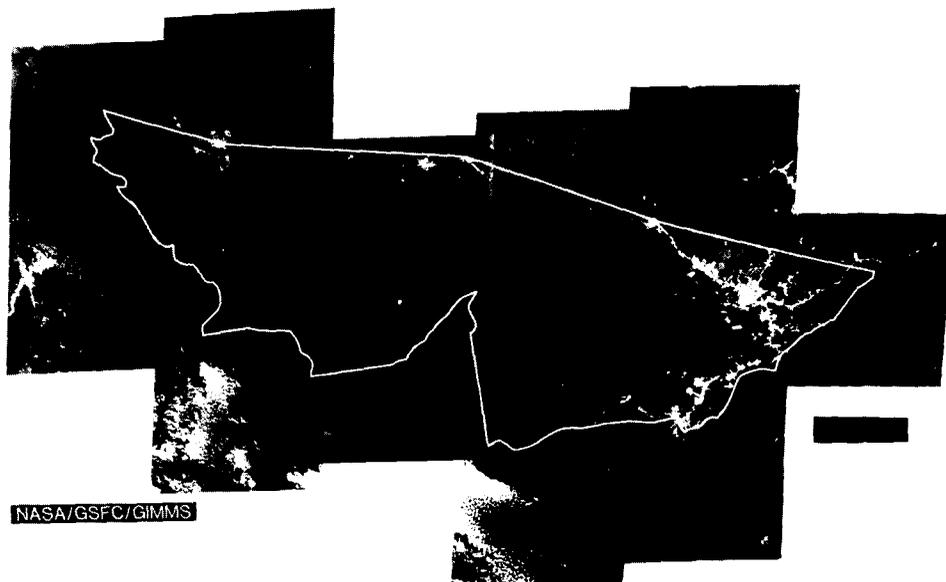
"The primary cause of Brazilian deforestation in the last two decades can be attributed primarily to agricultural expansion," Tucker said.

The Brazilian Amazon is the largest continuous tropical forest region in the world. Estimates of tropical deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon range as high as 20,000 square miles (50,000 square kilometers) per year to 32,000 square miles (80,000 square kilometers) in the late 1980s.

The *Science* paper reports that the 1978 to 1988 rate of deforestation for the Brazilian Amazon was 6,000 square miles (15,000 square kilometers) per year.

The Amazon Basin of Brazil includes all or part of eight Brazilian states, covering 2 million square miles (5 million square kilometers). In that region, 1.6 million square miles (4 million square kilometers) is forested, 330,000 square miles (850,000 square kilometers) is tropical savanna and 35,000 square miles (90,000 square kilometers) is water.

By using satellite data and the geographic information system, scientists are able to individually map or "stratify" different categories of Earth's geographic features such as forests, and grasslands, thereby providing a means to compare deforestation results from other studies.



This is a thematic mapper channel mosaic image from Acre state of Brazil, acquired using the Landsat-4 and-5 satellites in 1988. The white rectilinear areas are deforestation, the white linear features are roads and the white curvilinear areas are either clouds or naturally occurring savannas. Amazonas, Brazil, borders to the north, Peru to the west, Bolivia to the south and Rondonia to the east. The area covered in the image measures approximately 58,975 square miles (152,787 square kilometers).

The Goddard-PGCC Space Technology Institute

Goddard Institute Formed at Prince George's Community College

Goddard Space Flight Center recently joined with Prince George's Community College (PGCC) Largo, Md., to form the Goddard-PGCC Space Technology Institute to help students build the qualifications necessary to prepare them for potential employment in the aerospace industry. The program begins September 7, 1993 with two courses offered for the fall semester and more courses to be added during subsequent semesters.

The Institute's program consists of four options based on a common core of general education requirements, plus the quality assurance knowledge that is vital to success in space. The program takes two years to complete and leads to an associate's degree.

The program options are as follows: Space Engineering Technology, Computer Systems Technology, Quality Assurance Technology, and Logistics Systems Technology. Some courses within the options are very space-specific while others may be of interest to anyone within the general field.

The Space Engineering Technology curriculum includes NASA-related courses in space technology and satellite computer courses geared toward the space program, among others. Also, while the Quality Assurance and Logistics Systems options are slanted toward the space program, the individual courses within them should help anyone working with quality and logistics at any business or government agency.

The Space Technology Institute has two goals, the first goal is to provide students with the specialized skills needed to attain entry-level employment in the space technology field. The second goal is to upgrade and enrich the skills of existing Goddard and Goddard contract employees.

Upon graduation from the program the newly-trained technicians, quality analysts, logisticians, and programmer/

analysts may qualify to work for an employer in the aerospace industry.

Many of the courses within the program are so specialized that they are not offered by other local colleges. Other courses are conventional ones that will be modified slightly to provide them with a space "flavor".

The following are brief course descriptions of two classes to be held this fall at Eleanor Roosevelt High School in Greenbelt. Both are three credit courses: Introduction to Space Technology, on Thursdays from 6-9 p.m., begins September 9 and runs 15 weeks. The purpose of this course is to give an overview of the space technology career field and how the technology is applied at GSFC in particular. This course is intended to be taken in the freshman year and is required in all four Space Technology Associate of Applied Science degree options. The mathematical content of the course will be kept to a basic college algebraic level. The content of the course will emphasize satellite technology.

Quality Assurance I on Mondays from 6-9 p.m., begins September 13 and runs 15 weeks. This introductory course in basic statistical process control (SPC) will emphasize control charting to interpret and analyze process capability. Quality control charting from variables to attributes will be interpreted and applied to SPC. The prerequisite may be waived with permission of the department chair.

The Quality Assurance program is compatible with suggested American Society for Quality Control training leading to Certified Quality Technician, Certified Quality Engineer and Certified Quality Auditor.

For more information on the Institute and programs, contact Bill Lauffer at (301) 322-0774 or Professor Charles Hendrickson at (301) 322-0760 both are at PGCC.

Goddard Scientists Participate in Space Graduate Course

Goddard scientists Drs. Carl Reber, Code 910; Yogesh Sud, Code 913, and Bruce Gruenther, Code 925, were among the participants in its "Earth Observations from Space," a course conducted at Morgan State University, Baltimore, Md., June 21 through July 2.

The course was sponsored by the Maryland Space Grant Consortium and featured presentations by the GSFC scientists on climate and hydrologic systems, biographical effects/land atmosphere interactions, an overview of Mission to Planet Earth, Earth Observing System (EOS) and EOS instruments and Earth probes.

Educators who participated in the course plan to integrate the scientific learning's into existing curricula to educate students in Earth and planetary science, geography, chemistry, physics, mathematics and other subjects, utilizing a weather satellite direct readout system.

The three-credit graduate course is offered to elementary and secondary mathematics and science teachers. Partici-

pants are challenged to demonstrate proficiency in acquiring, processing, interpreting and managing remotely-sensed planetary data. The course is offered as part of the Consortium's three-year-old Space Science Internship Program (SSIP), and is funded in part by NASA's National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program, corporate sponsors and grants.

Designed to explore the use of direct satellite readout technologies from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-operated weather satellites, this interdisciplinary course focuses on the science priorities of the U.S. Global Change Research Program, Mission to Planet Earth, Earth Observation System (EOS)/EOS Data and Information System (EOSDIS), and instruments.

The Earth Observations from Space course compliments the four-credit graduate Space Science courses offered by Morgan State University in the program's academic phase. The SSIP teachers also complete a one-month internship at an aerospace or NASA facility.

From Exploding Stars to Foreign Films, Astronomer's Gaze Sweeps the Spectrum



Dr. George Sonneborn

by Michael Finneran

Ask Dr. George Sonneborn what he has on his plate, and you'll get an answer that covers the spectrum from exotic cuisine to ultraviolet radiation. A research scientist in the Astronomy Branch, Code 681, Sonneborn's professional life is something of a smorgasbord. So is his personal life. Sample: Though he speaks no Italian and very little French, he likes Italian and French movies.

More on that later. On the professional side, the 42-year-old research scientist specializes in ultraviolet astronomy, which examines the part of the electromagnetic spectrum just below visible light. Because all ultraviolet astronomy must be done from space, Sonneborn rarely peers through lens of a telescope. Instead, his work is done in labs using data sent back to Earth from orbiting observatories.

Sonneborn has his hand in just about every facet of his specialty.

"I'm project scientist for the FUSE (Far Ultraviolet Spectroscopic Explorer) mission," he said recently in his Building 21 office. "It's an extremely valuable mission for astronomy because of a

number of important problems which can be studied only in the ultraviolet, specifically the 910 to 1,200 Angstrom region."

FUSE currently is in Phase B and planned for launch in 2000.

"I have a number of observing programs with the IUE looking at supernovae and Nova Cygni 1992," Sonneborn added. Supernovae and novae are the cast-off atmospheres of stars that have exploded. "There also are two or three other IUE programs to study hot supergiant stars in the Large and Small Magellanic Clouds. I also have a guest observer program with EUVE (Extreme Ultraviolet Explorer), also to observe Nova Cygni.

"And then I'm a co-investigator on an instrument called IMAPS — Interstellar Medium Absorption Profile Spectrograph — which is flying on the ORFEUS (Orbiting and Retrievable Far and Extreme Ultraviolet Spectrograph) payload on STS-51. We're going to be looking at the dynamics and abundance's in interstellar clouds," Sonneborn said. "We've never really looked at astrophysical sources before at the kind of spectral resolution we'll be using, so the potential for new discoveries is very high."

He began working at Goddard

in 1982, first with Computer Sciences Corp. and then as a civil servant beginning in 1988.

Sonneborn said the high point thus far in his career has been observing a supernova spotted in 1987 by IUE.

"It was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity," said Sonneborn. "Something like that happens only at very long intervals, and I was extremely fortunate to be in a position where I could make observations that were important in the field."

Although professional commitments keep him busy, Sonneborn finds the time to indulge an eclectic ensemble of interests. Like most people, he enjoys music, dining out and going to the movies. His preferences in those areas, however, decidedly are outside the mainstream.

"I'm interested in a lot of different kinds of music, from French and Italian baroque to a lot of 20th Century composition and modern dance. I also listen to a lot of African music," he said.

His taste in food is equally off-beat. Sonneborn eschews the yuppie fare found at most Washington restaurants, preferring to seek out the exotic and ethnic. Often away on travel, Sonneborn uses those trips as a gastronomical sampler.

"When I was at the American Astronomical Society meeting in Berkeley, for example, I was there for five or six days and had Indian, Ethiopian, Japanese, Chinese, Thai and Italian food," he said.

"I like experimenting," said Sonneborn, which is why he and his wife, Judith Tokel, live in the Capitol Hill section of Washington. "I like living in the city and doing all that city kind of stuff."

And what about those French and Italian films?

It's just that Sonneborn would rather read subtitles than watch American movies. "It has to do with the style of the directors," he explained. "I just can't stomach 90 percent of the movies that come out of Hollywood."

Photo by Peter Baitzell

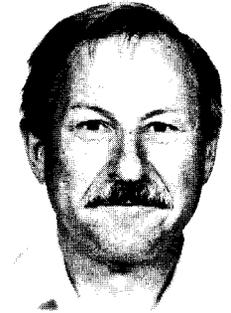
Goddard Employee Receives Honorary Degree



Valerie Thomas, Code 630, assistant chief of the Space Science Data Operations Office, received an honorary Doctor of Science Degree from Monmouth College, West Long Branch, N.J., at the institution's 59th commencement recently. She is seen here with Monmouth's president, Dr. Samuel H. Magill. Thomas was cited for her dedication to public service and as a proponent of higher education in science and technology.

Appointments

Dr. Louis S. Walter recently was appointed associate director of Earth Sciences, Code 900. In this position, Walter will assist in evaluating, directing, and monitoring Goddard's Earth science programs.

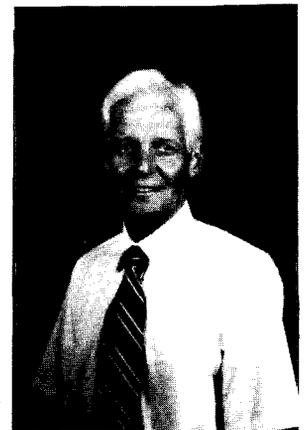


Walter

Walter came to Goddard in 1962 to conduct lunar sample analysis and became head of the Planetology Branch in 1967. He headed the Earth Survey Applications Division from 1974 to 1980 and from 1981 to 1983 worked for the United Nations Office of the Disaster Relief Coordinator in Geneva.

He served as a program scientist for geodynamics at NASA headquarters until 1984, when he returned to Goddard as senior staff scientist in the Laboratory for Terrestrial Physics. In 1992, Walter became the assistant director for science in the Earth Sciences Directorate.

Cary Milliner, Jr., Code 800 recently was appointed deputy director of Suborbital Projects and Operations succeeding Robert T. Duffy, who retired on May 29. The directorate manages NASA's sounding rocket and large scientific balloon programs, Wallops launch range and research airport, and orbital tracking systems.



Milliner

Milliner joined NASA in 1959 as a mechanical engineer with the Langley Research Center's Pilotless Aircraft Research Station at Wallops.

Following the consolidation of Wallops with Goddard in 1981, he was named the associate chief of the Operations Division in the Suborbital Projects and Operations Directorate.

In 1990, Milliner was appointed chief, Operations Division. The Operations Division provides engineering, technical and support skills necessary to plan, manage and conduct aerospace and other project operations at Wallops and other locations. Milliner received the NASA Exceptional Service Medal in 1979 in recognition of innovative engineering and management approaches to support of operations programs at Wallops.

Red Cross Blood Drive

On June 2, 1993, the Bloodmobile was held in the Building 8 Auditorium and 213 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	Neil Becker	750.5
2	Mike Stark	552.3
2	Alan Centa	514
3	Tim Sauerwein	733.5
3	Stan Corwin	290.3
4	Rick Mills	733.2
7	William Daniels	662
1	Michael Max	513
1	Dana Dunsen	563.2

The next Bloodmobile is scheduled for August 4 in the Building 8 auditorium. Watch Dateline Goddard for more details.

COBE "Big Bang" Data Available to Scientific Community

by Michael Finneran

Researchers from around the world now have access to data from the Goddard satellite that delighted the scientific community with its confirmation that the Universe began with the primeval explosion known as the "Big Bang."

The first data sets from the Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE) were delivered the first week in July to the National Space Science Data Center at Goddard, where scientists can access them by computer.

"What we've done is to measure the microwave radiation that comes to us almost equally from every direction and that is thought to be the primary remnant of that great explosion," Goddard's Dr. John Mather, COBE project scientist, said at a July 9 party to celebrate the delivery of the initial data products. "We have produced numerical forms of the sky maps that we made of this radiation, and we're delivering them to the National Space Science Data Center for use by the entire worldwide scientific community."

"We're also releasing information about the galactic plane," Mather said. "The dust and molecules and atoms in the plane of our own galaxy, as well as stars, are all of great interest to people who are concerned about how stars are formed, how planets are formed, and basically how we got here."

COBE, built and managed by Goddard, was launched in November

1989. In essence, the satellite has peered back in time to detect the faint whispers of the Big Bang that is believed to have started the expansion of the Universe 15 million years ago.

COBE's first test of the Big Bang theory verified that the spectrum of Big Bang radiation agreed with predictions. The second test discovered the predicted primordial hot and cold spots in the Big Bang radiation that eventually would grow into huge clouds of galaxies or giant empty spaces.

The data sets include full sky maps from the first year of operation of COBE's Differential Microwave Radiometers (DMR) the galactic plane data for all 10 wavelengths of the Diffuse Infrared Background Experiment (DIRBE) and for the high-frequency channels of the Far Infrared Absolute Spectrophotometer (FIRAS).

Additional products will be delivered in June 1994, including full sky maps for all experiments and all wavelength bands, data from the second year of the DMR operation and time-ordered data. The data products will be made available by anonymous file transfer protocol and tape. Interested users may contact David Leisawitz at the data center at EXT. 6-0807.

Guest Observer Program

"We also are about to start having a guest investigator program where people who have been selected by NASA Headquarters will be entitled to come

to our Cosmology Data Analysis Center here in Greenbelt to use our equipment and get instruction and expertise on how to do the analysis they may want to do for the data," Mather said.

"There are many theories of the early Universe that can be tested with our data," he said. "We've measured the pattern of dark and bright spots of the microwave radiation on the sky, and some theories make specific kinds of predictions about those spots. Also, we've measured the spectrum of the radiation, which is the intensity at every wavelength, and some theories predict that that might not be exactly the way we see it. So those also can be tested."

GEWA Gives Food to Those in Need

After trying unsuccessfully for many years to find a charitable organization to pick up the left over food from the Goddard cafeterias and distribute it to needy local individuals, the Goddard Employee Welfare Association (GEWA) recently accomplished its goal.

The problem was finding an organization willing to accept the GEWA offerings said Karen Flynn, GEWA food services chairperson. "Most organizations were not interested because GEWA and Canteen, our food service contractor, could not guarantee a large enough quantity of food to satisfy their needs and justify the trip to Goddard."

These organizations wanted a guarantee of at least 100 "left over" servings. "That number of left over servings is possible for a large catered event, but not a cafeteria," said Flynn. She explained the Goddard cafeteria leftovers typically could provide one or two meals to feed about 10 people.

Flynn said she receives several calls a month from Goddard employees concerned about what happens to cafeteria leftovers. "Most callers were unable to help in our search. However, several months ago, I was contacted by Gary Meyers, Code 550, who knew of several small assistance organizations that might benefit from our food donations.

According to Flynn, Meyers recently was able to arrange for the Family Crisis Center of Prince George's County to pick up the food from the Building 21 cafeteria on a daily basis. The Family Crisis Center is a 20-bed shelter that houses battered women and their dependent children in emergency and short-term residence, provides counseling, crisis intervention, and other victim services.

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