GODDARD NEWS

GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

GREENBELT, MARYLAND

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Dr. and Mrs. Harry J. Goett were the guests of honor with Maryland's Governor, the Hon. J. Millard Tawes at the annual Prince Georges County Fair. The theme of this year's fair was the coming of the Space Age to Prince Georges, honoring the establishment of GSFC in the County. The people of the Center were cited for outstanding achievements in space research, and the County Commissioners officially proclaimed opening day of the Fair as "Goddard Space Flight Center Day" throughout Prince Georges County.

EUGENE W. WASIELEWSKI NAMED ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

Eugene W. Wasielewski, Chief Engineer of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, South Bend Division, has been named Associate Director of the Goddard Space Flight Center.

Mr. Wasielewski will be the principal operating executive of GSFC and will assist the Director in its overall management.

He graduated from the University of Michigan with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering in 1934. In 1935 he received his Master's degree in Engineering Mechanics.

After graduation, he worked at the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company as a student engineer. Mr. Wasielewski joined NACA, Langley Field, Virginia in 1937, to perform research and development work on aircraft engines and superchargers. He designed and built the first NACA eight-stage axial-flow compressor, which was the forerunner of jet-engine designs. In 1941 he left NACA to join Ranger Aircraft Engines where he continued in aircraft engine supercharger and supercharger testing.

Six years later, he rejoined NACA at the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory in Cleveland, Ohio, designing and putting into operation a 13-million dollar laboratory for testing aircraft jet engines. During his association with Lewis, Mr. Wasielewski served as Chief of the Engine Research Division, Chief of the Unitary Plan Activity, Associate Chief of Technical Services and culminated his association with the NACA as Assistant Director of the Lewis Laboratory. His duties at Lewis included directing research and development on turbojets, turboprops, ramjets, rockets, and directing the design, construction and operation of major research facilities such as the 33-million dollar supersonic wind tunnel.

In 1956 he left Government service to manage the Quehanna Altitude Facility Project for the Wright Aeronautical Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation at Wood-Ridge, New Jersey. He served as Chief Development Engineer of the Division and then as Manager of Engineering Operations. During this period he directed a staff in the development of various aircraft engines and the manufacture, design and testing of experimental engines and facilities.

Mr. Wasielewski transferred to the South Bend Division of Curtiss-Wright in 1959. As Chief Engineer, he directed an engineering department in research and development on earthmoving equipment, material handling equipment and air cars. Under his concentrated effort, improvement in organization budgeting and planning were brought about as well as more effective engineering procedures leading to major improvements in processing and subsequent manufactured products.

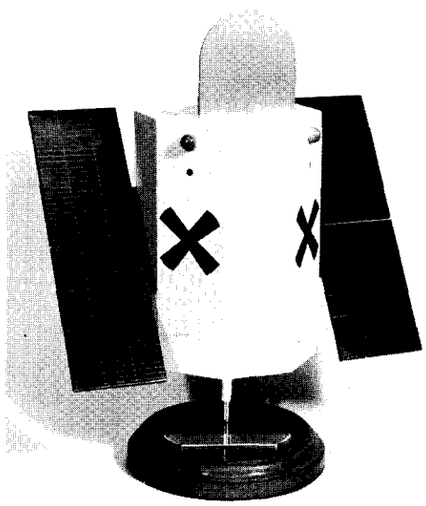
Mr. Wasielewski's wife and five children plan to join him soon, making their home in the Washington area.

GSFC SATELLITE TO LOOK AT STARS

NASA announced this week that the Goddard Space Flight Center will negotiate a 23-million dollar contract with the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation for a ton-and-one-half orbiting astronomical observatory. The nine and one-half foot high, eight-sided satellite will weigh about 3,200 pounds, one thousand of which will be experimental equipment.

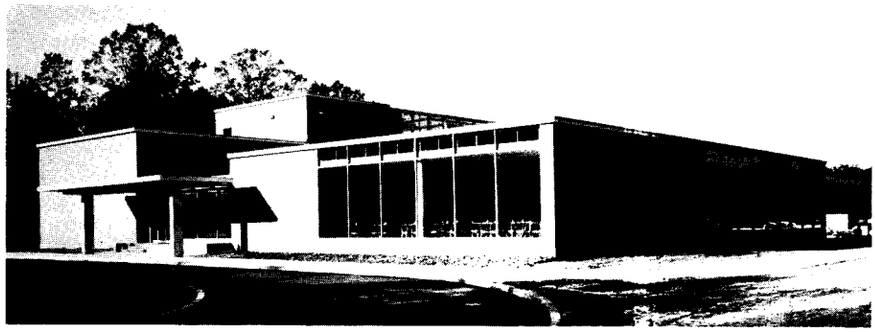
From its orbit 500 miles out in space, the OAO, as it is called, will be able to track a star with an accuracy of one-tenth of a second of arc—roughly the equivalent of "locking on" a basketball 500 miles away. Its optical telescopes will transmit what they "see" back to earth by television and telemetry. GSFC plans to utilize the OAO to study cosmic phenomena such as X-rays, ultraviolet and infrared rays which are obscured from ground observatories by the earth's atmosphere.

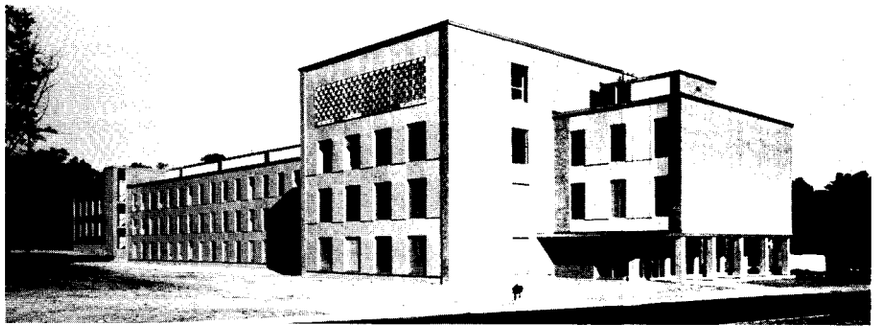
GSFC's Robert Zeimer is OAO Project Manager and Dr. James Kupperian is Project Scientist. The huge satellite is scheduled for launch in late 1963, using an Atlas-Agena B launch vehicle.

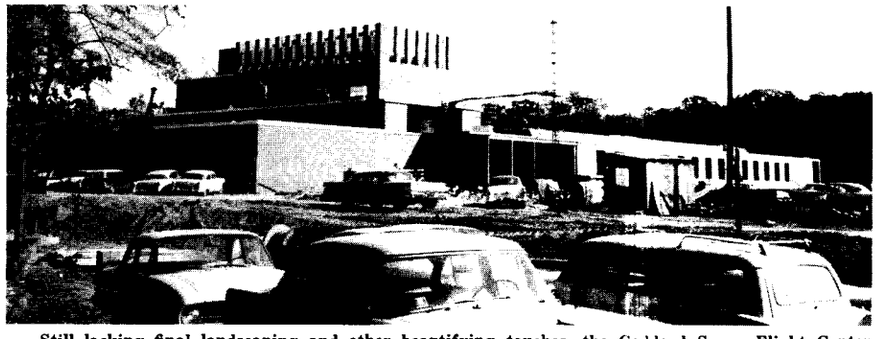


A model of the orbiting astronomical observatory (OAO) which NASA plans to launch in late 1963 to lift telescopes above the earth's atmosphere.

GODDARD MAKES ITS MOVE







Still lacking final landscaping and other beautifying touches, the Goddard Space Flight Center takes shape. Building One (top) houses Administrative personnel and, temporarily, Space Control Center and Computer Section. Building Two—the Research Projects Building is occupied by personnel, laboratories, and offices of Space Sciences and Satellite Applications. Tracking and Space Flight Control personnel and equipment will move into Building Three (bottom) in the near future.

The first in a series of GSFC's moves to "collect itself" began on Friday, August 19, with the move of some 150 personnel from the Naval Receiving Station in Anacostia to new quarters at Greenbelt. They joined the 60 "ruralized veterans" already established in the Space Projects Building (Building 1) weeks before.

Most of the personnel involved in the move were on hand throughout that weekend to arrange equipment and get the house in order to be "open for business as usual" on Monday morning.

During the next week, changed phone extensions and determining who and what was where got untangled in methodical fashion. By September 16, the major problems involved in "the big move" were history, and Building 1 was too busy with everyday matters to be sympathetically concerned with those who began moving that day into Building 2—Research Projects Building, from quarters in both the Naval Receiving Station and the Naval Research Laboratory.

Another move on the near horizon is the transfer of the Space Control Center and some of the Computer Section, now temporarily housed in the basement of Building 1, to Building 3, nearing completion. This move is expected to bring other members of the Goddard family out to Greenbelt.

By the end of 1962, the Goddard Space Flight Center will have eight major buildings, costing $27.5 million, and approximately 2,000 scientists, technicians, and administrative personnel.

The Center is the first major installation in the United States devoted entirely to the investigation and exploration of space. In addition to modern buildings, laboratories, equipment, and supporting facilities in the GSFC working program, GSFC utilizes launching facilities at NASA's Wallops Station, Wallops Island, Virginia; the Atlantic Missile Range, Cape Canaveral, Florida; the Pacific Missile Range, Point Arguello, California; and Fort Churchill in Canada. The Center operates the World-Wide Network of Minitrack stations and is responsible for the Project Mercury network of stations which will form a solid communications link around the world for the United States manned satellite program.

GSFC has primary responsibility for earth satellites, sounding rockets and manned space flight programs. Its functions include mission planning; development of payloads and instrumentation; tracking; data acquisition, and analysis of data from satellites and sounding rockets.

A few of the GSFC scientific milestones are:

- Vanguard II Satellite Successfully Placed in Orbit
- Explorer VI Placed in Orbit
- Vanguard III Satellite Launched into Orbit
- Explorer VII Satellite Placed in Orbit
- Pioneer V Deep Space Probe Launched Successfully
- Tiros I Satellite Launched Successfully from Cape Canaveral
- Project Echo 100-foot-diameter Passive Communications Satellite Successfully Placed in Orbit.

GSFC's GENIAL GREETER—As visitors to Goddard's Building One walk through the door, the first person they meet is cheerful "Fran" O'Toole. As receptionist, Mrs. O'Toole daily greets and assists the ever-increasing number of contractors, salesmen, Government officials, and newsmen who find GSFC a focal point of space activity. The day will come, she expects, when volunteers for rides in outer space will sign the register on her desk. Until that time, the energetic Mrs. O'Toole will serve as information center and locator for the endless stream of individuals who start out by saying, "Can you tell me where I can find Mr. . . .?"

GODDARD SHOWS ITS NERV...

The NERV (Nuclear Emulsion Recovery Vehicle) will be returned to GSFC this weekend, after a successful 1260-mile-high flight and ocean recovery last month. The recovered capsule, along with a model of the rocket that launched it, will be on display in the lobby of Building 1 beginning next week.

The 83.6-pound capsule was launched September 19 from a Pacific Missile Range (PMR) site at Point Arguello, California, at 11:35 AM (Eastern Daylight Time) by a new and untried four-stage solid propellant rocket, the Argo D-8. The 62-foot unguided vehicle, manufactured by the Aerolab Development Corporation of the Ryan Aeronautical Company, went "right down the alley", Dr. John E. Naugle, NERV Project Manager reported as he watched flight data coming in at Point Arguello from the tracking radars. About 27 minutes after lift-off, a PMR WV-2 (Lockheed Constellation) search plane spotted the NERV on radar as it parachuted down toward the Pacific Ocean 1200 miles from the launch site, and passed the word to ships of the U. S. First Fleet on station for the experiment. At 2:26 (EDT) that afternoon, the destroyer, USS Rowan recovered the capsule, and the NERV was on its way back to Goddard.

This first of the NERV experiments, being carried on by Goddard scientists, was flown to obtain a detailed profile of the inner of the two Van Allen Radiation Belts surrounding the earth. This is accomplished by exposing special photographic nuclear emulsions to the radiation and returning them for study. In addition to basic research, the project will contribute to a detailed mapping of the radiation regions—a vitally important step in designing adequate minimum-weight shielding for manned space travel through the deadly zones.

Dr. Naugle, Charles E. Campbell, Project Engineer, and Gerald W. Longanecker, Assistant Project Engineer, brought the capsule back from the West Coast September 23 by American 707 jet and then to Greenbelt where Dr. Carl E. Fichtel, head of GSFC's Nuclear Emulsion Section was waiting to begin the two-to-three week processing of the emulsions.

A preliminary "look" at the emulsions developed to date indicate good results were obtained. It will take many weeks, however, to make a thorough analysis and evaluate the scientific data recorded by the emulsions.

The capsule has been at the Missile and Space Vehicle Department of the General Electric Company in Philadelphia since September 27 for study of re-entry effects. GE designed and developed the vehicle for GSFC.

The NERV payload was brought "home" to GSFC after a highly successful flight from the Pacific Missile Range and the nuclear emulsions removed for processing and study. Project Engineer Charles E. Campbell (left), the Assistant Engineer, Gerald W. Longanecker (right), and a beaming Project Manager John E. Naugle holding the valuable emulsion container, view the results of successful NASA-Industry-Navy teamwork.

GODDARD NEWS TO BE PUBLISHED REGULARLY

With this first issue, GODDARD NEWS becomes a permanent member of the GSFC family and will be published monthly.

The NEWS is published in the interest of GSFC employees, so it is the hope of the NEWS that its contents will be of interest to everyone at Goddard. In this regard, news items from all divisions, branches, or individuals are invited.

Special columns, such as "Wanted" column for car pools, "For Sale" items, etc., will appear in later issues. Your suggestions or criticisms will be welcomed.

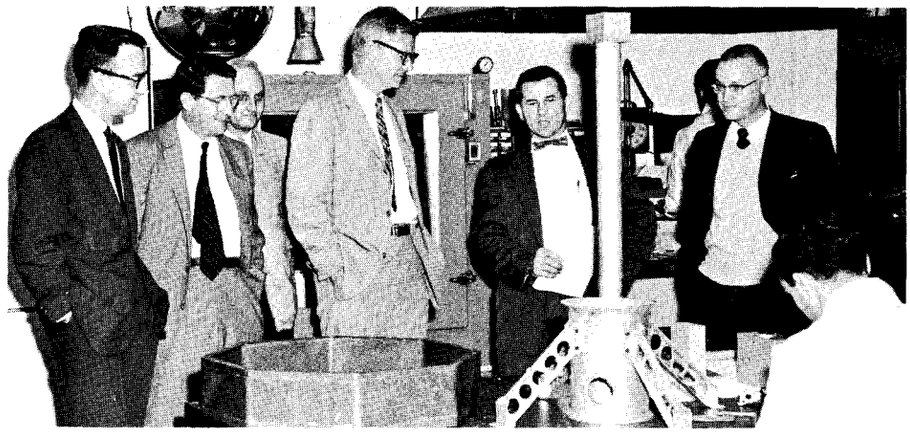
NASA's Newly Appointed Associate Administrator Visits Goddard

Robert C. Seamans, Jr., 41, newly appointed Associate Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration toured Goddard Space Flight Center on September 27. Accompanying Dr. Seamans, was Richard E. Horner, the former Associate Administrator.

Other members of the visiting party were, Dr. Abe Silverstein, Director of Space Flight Programs, NASA; and Colonel Donald H. Heaton, Assistant to the Associate Administrator.

Dr. Seamans is a graduate of Harvard University, and the possessor of master's and doctor's degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been active since 1941 in the field of missiles and aeronautics. From 1941 to

(See VISITS on Page 4)



Mr. Jesse Madey, Project Engineer for the Energetic Particles Satellite S-3, explains the preparation of the structural prototype Energetic Particles Satellite (S-3), to Dr. Robert Seamans, NASA Associate Director during his tour of GSFC on September 27. Left to right: Richard E. Horner, Dr. Abe Silverstein, Whitney Matthews, Dr. Robert S. Seamans, Jr., and Col. Donald H. Heaton.

VISITS

(Continued from Page 3)

1955, he held teaching and project management positions of increasing responsibility at M.I.T., including associate professor of the Department of Aeronautical Engineering; chief engineer of Project Meteor, and director of the Flight Control Laboratory.

Dr. Seamans went to RCA in 1955 to become manager of the Airborne Systems Laboratory and chief systems engineer of the Airborne Systems Department. In 1958 he became chief engineer of the Missile Electronics and Controls Division, and in this capacity supervised all scientific engineering and technical personnel in the division.

No stranger to NASA and its predecessor organization, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Dr. Seamans served on technical committees of NACA from 1949 to 1958. He was a consultant to the Scientific Advisory Board of the Air Force from 1957 to 1959. Earlier this year, Dr. Seamans was appointed a member of that Board.

GSFC was unusually popular with the radio, TV, and press after Echo I was launched. Mutual Broadcasting System's newscaster, Richard Rendell (shown above, right), came to GSFC to tape-record a fifteen-minute radio program featuring Robert J. Mackey, Jr., Echo Project Manager. Mr. Mackey told Mr. Rendell that Echo I was "just the first in a series of advanced communications satellites."

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Mrs. Marie Grogan of the Placement Branch, Organization and Personnel Division, administers the oath to new personnel joining GSFC. Standing left-to-right: Abraham Piltch, Stanley Manuel, Mrs. Vaughn McAbee, Mrs. Mary R. Foley, Mrs. Mary Lou Jones, William Bailey, Thomas Greenwell, David Rodgers, John Lewis, and Harry Hyman.

WELCOME TO SPACE

Goddard's old timers (those appointed before July 1) send a special welcome to the more recent arrivals. Since then, 303 hands have been raised to take the oath of office. Included were 34 persons appointed to the Manned Satellite program at Langley Field, Virginia.

A friendly spirit, pride in the organization, and a lot of hard work will be needed to weld such a variety of background into an effective team. It can be done. Our accomplishments during the past two years are proof of this.

Needless to say, the responsibilities of all of us, "old timers" and newcomers alike, are especially demanding because of the extreme importance of our mission. Goddard's contributions in this space age are making history, and in a real way, are helping to guide the course of world events.

Fascinating programs of national and international importance are in progress, and others are planned. APOLLO, OAO, EGO, POGO, NIMBUS, S-51, and P-14, may soon become familiar terms to the public. Whatever your position, we "old timers" can assure you that you will have a measure of responsibility for the success of these programs.

NBC RADIO NETWORK FEATURES GSFC, ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND AIMS

Peter Hackes, NBC News, Washington, paid tribute to the Goddard Space Flight Center on the program EMPHASIS, carried by the network on October 11. Mr. Hackes pointed up the role that GSFC has been playing and will continue to play in expanding space age.

He cited the record that Goddard personnel have already achieved and listed some of the major events scheduled for the near future. "Although Goddard is only 12 miles from Washington," he said, "it's really 'way out when it comes to accomplishments in space."

A recent visitor from Great Britain got a look at things to come in a whirlwind tour of NASA's newest space center. Kenneth Owens of FLIGHT, esteemed British Aviation Magazine with international distribution, spent an afternoon at Goddard as part of a tour of NASA and got a first-hand view of GSFC's mushrooming role in the nation's scientific space program. Here, Francis N. LeDoux (right), Head of the Satellite Assembly and Quality Control Section, explains a future space probe payload. Another highlight of the visit was a discussion of the cooperative U.K.-U.S. satellite program with John T. Shea, Payload Structures and Mechanisms Section, who returned two weeks ago from the third work group meeting of the program with the British Scientists.