

## NASA Celebrates 30th Anniversary

NASA celebrated its 30th anniversary with a return to space—where many believe it does its best work. Five members of the astronaut corps celebrated the October 1 event on board the Space Shuttle Discovery, marking a return to U.S. manned space flight after a two-and-one-half year hiatus caused by the January 1986 Challenger disaster.

At the Kennedy Space Center, FL, at 11:37 a.m. EDT on September 29, the Space Shuttle Discovery's engines roared, and the orbiter cleared the tower and headed towards a 160-nautical-mile Earth orbit.

NASA's return to flight and 30th anniversary marked three decades of achievements in aeronautics and space for the space agency. In retrospect, the period has been one of remarkable scientific and technological accomplishments that pioneered the space frontier and made quantum leaps in human understanding of the planet Earth and the universe.

### Major Accomplishments

NASA Administrator Dr. James C. Fletcher stated, "As we celebrate the establishment of NASA 30 years ago and take account of our agency's many accomplishments since then, I hope we will also take a moment to reflect on how privileged we are, as public servants, to have been entrusted by the American people with such exciting and challenging missions—missions of critical importance to the scientific, technological and economic strength and well being of this country.

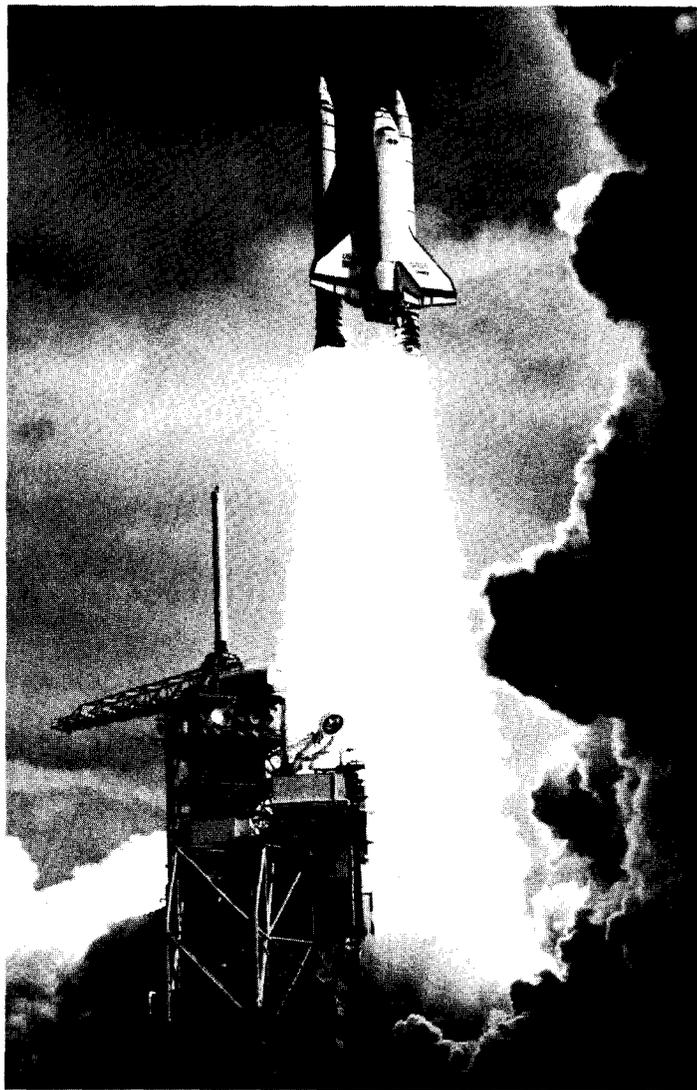
"Our record over the 30 years testifies to how well we have met the goals and challenges of these missions. It includes many exciting high points such as the early manned space flights, the fly-bys of the planets, the unmatched success of the Apollo landings on the Moon, and the flights of the Space Shuttle. And the record includes countless other accomplishments in space science and applications, advanced technology, aeronautics and practical spin-offs of space technology.

"After 30 years, NASA has achieved a vigorous maturity. Now, we have the ability, the unending challenge, and, I believe, the support of the American people to make the next 30 years just as memorable as those we celebrate today."

### NASA Beginnings

On April 2, 1958, the Eisenhower Administration submitted a bill establishing a national aeronautics and space agency. After refinements, President Dwight Eisenhower signed into law the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration came into being on October 1, 1958.

The Act established a broad charter for civilian aeronautical and space research. It absorbed the existing National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) and made broad transfers from other government programs. NASA received Project Vanguard from the Naval Research Laboratory; lunar probes from



**STS-26 LAUNCH**—The Space Shuttle Discovery mated to two solid rocket boosters and an external fuel tank, clears the tower and heads toward Earth orbit. The mission marked Discovery's first flight since September of 1985 and NASA's first manned mission since the 51-L Challenger accident of January 28, 1986. Discovery's primary payload was Goddard's Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS)-C. Discovery's dry weight was 171,419 pounds. The TDRS and its inertial upper stage weighed approximately 37,000 pounds.

**NASA's First  
Thirty Years**

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## Talk from the Top

*John W. Townsend Jr.*

*Q: Many parking violations are evident in the no parking areas as well as the time-allocated areas. Why can't Goddard use the same type of fines that NSA [National Security Agency] uses; i.e., \$30 ticket, three violations equals loss of parking privileges on Center?*

A: Because of an increased workload over the last two years, the enforcement of traffic citations on Center has suffered. This is in the process of changing. The Security Branch has automated the traffic point system and is enforcing the Center policy with renewed efficiency. The accumulation of 10 points in one 12-month period will result in the GSFC vehicle stickers being revoked, and driving privileges on Center being suspended for a period of at least 30 days. The ability to issue fines takes a special authority that GSFC does not have.

*Q: Pedestrian walkways are well marked but also disregarded by personnel in cars. JSC [Johnson Space Center] uses signs in the middle of the walkways to warn drivers to slow down or stop for pedestrians. This procedure seems to work for JSC, why not here?*

A: The addition of signs in the middle of the roads and walkways is not a recommended traffic management practice. It actually introduces obstructions to vision and traffic flow. We do remind the Center from time to time that pedestrians have the right of way at GSFC and will do so again in the near future.

*Center Director Dr. John W. Townsend, Jr. wants to hear from you! Send your questions to: TALK FROM THE TOP, Code 130.*

## 30th Anniversary

*Continued from page 1*

the Army; lunar probes and rocket engine programs, including the F-1, from the Air Force; and over \$100 million of unexpended funds. T. Keith Glennan was named administrator. The broadest possible dissemination of information to the public was a unique part of the Act.

The agency's resources included 8,000 people, three laboratories (now the Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA; the Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH, and Ames Research Center, Mountain View, CA), and two stations, with a facilities value of 300 million dollars and annual budget of 100 million. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, CA, and the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, Huntsville, AL, were soon added to the list of facilities. Today, NASA has 18 facilities located nationwide.

On January 31, 1958, the first American satellite, Explorer 1, went into orbit. An on-board experiment developed by Professor James A. Van Allen encountered mysterious levels of radiation at 603 miles altitude, leading to the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belt. On March 17, 1958, Vanguard 1 joined Explorer 1 in orbit.

The problem of launch vehicles occupied much attention in NASA's early years, leading to the development of Scout, Centaur and Saturn launch vehicles.

## Manned Space Flight

Alan B. Shepard, Jr. was the first American to fly in space in the Freedom 7 Mercury spacecraft on May 5, 1961. The Mercury program of one-man spacecraft proved that man could live, eat, work and sleep in space.

The space flights in the two-man Gemini spacecraft in 1965 and 1966 provided mastery of technology and skills that were crucial to Apollo: maneuvering in space, rendezvous and docking with another vehicle in space, extravehicular activities and demonstrating that man could function effectively in space for as long as two weeks with no lasting harmful effects. In addition, photographs and other data acquired during Gemini's orbital missions provided a wealth of information related to the Earth's geography, environment and resources as well as astronomy.

On May 25, 1961, President John Kennedy addressed a joint session of Congress embracing a national goal of "landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to Earth" within a decade. Apollo vastly expanded knowledge about the Moon and Earth. Six Apollo expeditions explored the Moon, the last in December 1972.

Skylab was America's first space station where three American astronaut crews lived and worked for long periods, the longest lasting 84 days. The mission provided a wealth of Earth survey and solar pictures, as well as good science studies, and proved that man could work for prolonged periods in space without

lasting harmful aftereffects upon return to Earth.

The Apollo-Soyuz Test Project in 1975 was the world's first international manned space mission. It tested compatible rendezvous and docking systems for manned spacecraft and conducted a variety of experiments in Earth survey, astronomy, life sciences and industrial and pharmaceutical processing.

With the launch of the Space Shuttle Columbia on April 12, 1981, the United States entered a new era in transportation between Earth and space. The National Space Transportation System opened space for regularly scheduled transportation of people and cargo between Earth and Earth orbit.

The landing of this past October 3 at Edwards Air Force Base, CA, marked NASA's twenty-fifth successful Shuttle flight. The January 1986 explosion of the orbiter Challenger and the deaths of its crew led to a reevaluation of the Shuttle's systems and the Shuttle management process. More than 100 mandatory modifications to the orbiter Discovery were completed before NASA returned to flight.

## Toward the Future

The Presidentially-appointed National Commission on Space paid tribute to NASA as "... a national resource that plays a critical role in space exploration and development. It also provides a symbol of national pride and technological leadership. The Commission applauds NASA's spectacular achievements of the past and anticipates impressive achievements to come."

## Goddard Runners Log

### "Seoulful" Mileage

Before Florence Griffith Joyner ran for the gold at the Summer Olympics in Seoul, Korea, approximately 150 Greenbelt and Wallops state-side runners completed their own award-winning event. Fourteen 10-member teams collectively logged 7,496 miles, the distance between Greenbelt and Korea, to mark the 1988 Olympiad.

The idea, called "Soles to Seoul," was the brainstorm of Gincy Stezar, Goddard's Fitness Manager. "The program was a tool to promote an ongoing fitness program," she explained. Both runners and walkers participated in the event.

## Launch Update: STS-27 and Magellan

### Shuttle Status

Inspection of the eight field joints on the two solid rocket motors used during the STS-26 mission has been completed. The O-rings are "super clean," said a NASA spokesperson.

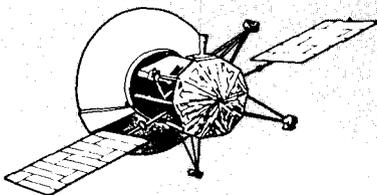
Work continues on the Atlantis space shuttle at Kennedy Space Center (KSC), FL, in preparation for the next launch, STS-27, now scheduled for late November. The vehicle systems check-out, landing gear functional check-out, the center of gravity determination, and other tests are being conducted in preparation for Atlantis' rollover to the Vehicle Assembly Building, later this month. The Atlantis will carry a Department of Defense classified payload.

### Planetary Plans

The Magellan spacecraft was uncrated at the Kennedy Space Center on October 12, after its arrival from the Martin Marietta plant in Denver, CO. Magellan, NASA's first planetary mission in 11 years, will radar-map the planet Venus.

JoAnn Morgan, KSC's director of payloads projects, told reporters at the scene that the spacecraft will be assembled and checked out over the next few months and transported to the launch pad in March, 1989.

Magellan is scheduled for launch from the space shuttle during a 25-day launch window stretching from April 28 to May 23. It will take Magellan 466 days to reach Venus. Once there, it will be placed into a 155-by-1180-mile elliptical orbit. Because Venus is shrouded by dense clouds, a radar-mapping instrument developed by Hughes Aircraft Co., will be used to map the surface of Venus.

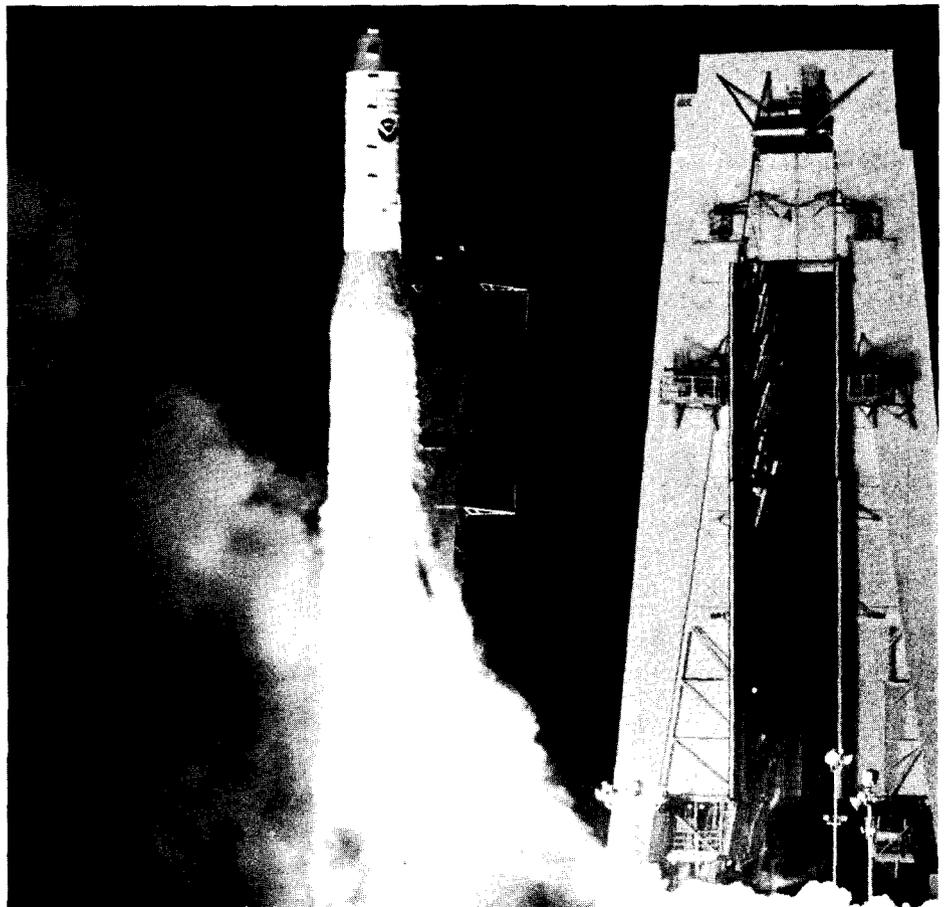


## NASA Pipeline

**HEADQUARTERS, Washington, DC**—NASA and the National Science Foundation have teamed together to make access and use of a French astronomical database, called the Set of Identifications, Measurements and Bibliography easier and cheaper for U.S. astronomers. This database, maintained in France, allows an astronomer to look up an astronomical object, such as a star or the recent supernova, by its astronomical designation. The astronomer can get nearly all known information and a listing of papers about the object since 1950.

**MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER, Huntsville, AL**—NASA has issued a request for proposals inviting industry to compete for the design, development, test and evaluation of a Space Shuttle advanced solid rocket motor to replace, in the mid-1990s, the current redesigned solid rocket motor. The planned development of a new motor will provide substantial improvements in flight safety design margins and reliability, and achieve improved Shuttle payload weight capability.

**JOHNSON SPACE CENTER, Houston, TX**—NASA will open negotiations with Pioneer Contract Services Inc., Houston, for a five-year, cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for logistics support services. The contract includes a one-year basic performance period, beginning on or about December 1, 1988, and four one-year options. The proposed cost for the five-year program is approximately \$60.3 million.



**NOAA-H LAUNCH**—The NOAA-H — NOAA-11 when on orbit — weather satellite is shown here at the moment of liftoff by an Air Force Atlas E launch vehicle from Space Launch Complex 3 West at Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA, at 6:02 a.m. (EDT) on September 24, 1988. NOAA-11 — managed by Goddard for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration — will join the now-orbiting NOAA-9 and NOAA-10 spacecraft in collecting meteorological and ocean data for transmission directly to users around the world. Among the seven scientific instruments carried by NOAA-11 is that of an international satellite-aided search and rescue project known as COSPAS/SARSAT. The COSPAS/SARSAT instrumentation relays distress signals from downed aircraft or vessels at sea to ground-sea-air recovery forces. Goddard manages the U.S. research portion of the international humanitarian program.

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# Significant Events of NA

## OCTOBER

**1958** NASA is formally established after President Dwight Eisenhower signed into law the National Aeronautics and Space Act.

## APRIL

**1959** Only six months after NASA was created, the Project Mercury astronauts were selected.

## AUGUST

**1960** NASA's first spaceborne communications satellite — Goddard Echo-1 — was launched on a Delta rocket.

## MAY

**1961** Alan B. Shepard, Jr. became America's first astronaut after a suborbital flight of 15 minutes in Freedom 7.

## FEBRUARY

**1962** John H. Glenn, Jr. orbited the Earth three times on the first manned orbital flight.

## FEBRUARY

**1963** Goddard's Syncom 1 was the first test of a communication satellite in geosynchronous orbit.

## JANUARY

**1964** Ranger 6 transmitted the first close-up photographs of the lunar surface.

## JUNE

**1965** Edward White took the United States' first walk in space during Gemini 4 mission.

## MARCH

**1966** Gemini 8 astronauts Neil Armstrong and David Scott performed the first docking in space.

## JANUARY

**1967** Virgil Grissom, Edward White and Roger Chafee were killed as a result of an electrical fire in their Apollo spacecraft during a ground test.

## DECEMBER

**1968** Apollo 8 made first manned lunar orbit mission.

## JULY

**1969** "The Eagle has landed." Apollo 11 made the first manned lunar landing.

## APRIL

**1970** Apollo 13 returns safely to Earth after an explosion in its service module.

## JULY

**1971** Crew members of Apollo 15 used the lunar roving vehicle for the first time.

## DECEMBER

**1972** Apollo 17 made the sixth and last manned lunar landing mission.



# SA's First Thirty Years

## MAY

**1973** Skylab, the first space station, was launched.

## FEBRUARY

**1974** Skylab 4's crew members' 84 days in space set U.S. record for mission duration.

## JULY

**1975** Manned Apollo spacecraft rendezvoused and docked with the Russian Soyuz 19 spacecraft.

## JULY

**1976** Viking 1 became the first U.S. spacecraft to land on another planet. Viking 2 landed September 3, 1976, some 4,600 miles from its twin.

## SEPTEMBER

**1977** Voyager 1 begins its journey to investigate Jupiter and Saturn.

## MAY

**1978** The first of two Pioneer spacecraft was launched to conduct scientific investigation of Venus and its environment.

## MARCH

**1979** Voyager 1 began its scientific encounter with Jupiter.

## FEBRUARY

**1980** Goddard's Solar Maximum Mission spacecraft was launched to study solar activity.

## APRIL

**1981** Astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen made first manned orbital test flight of the Space Shuttle.

## NOVEMBER

**1982** First operational flight of space shuttle. Crew deploys two satellites.

## JANUARY

**1983** Sally Ride becomes first woman astronaut to fly in space.

## APRIL

**1984** STS 41-C crew retrieved, repaired and redeployed Goddard's Solar Maximum Mission satellite.

## OCTOBER

**1985** The eighth Challenger flight (STS 61-A) carried the largest number of people — eight — to fly aboard one spacecraft.

## JANUARY

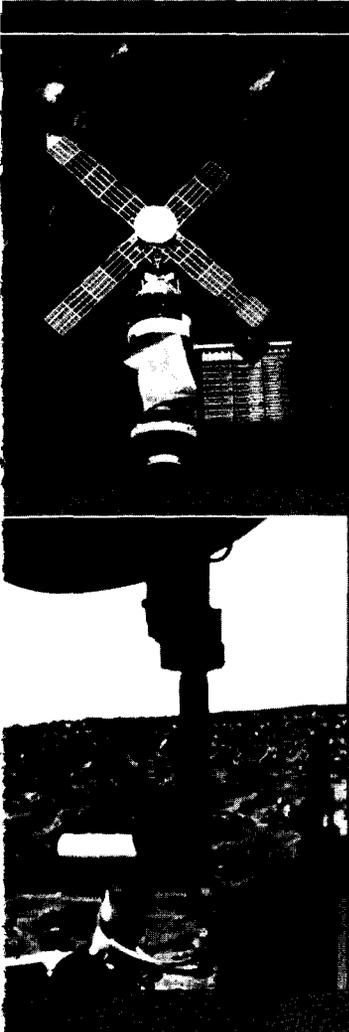
**1986** Challenger exploded 73 seconds after liftoff killing seven astronauts.

## DECEMBER

**1987** Letter contracts awarded to contractors to begin work on Space Station Freedom.

## OCTOBER

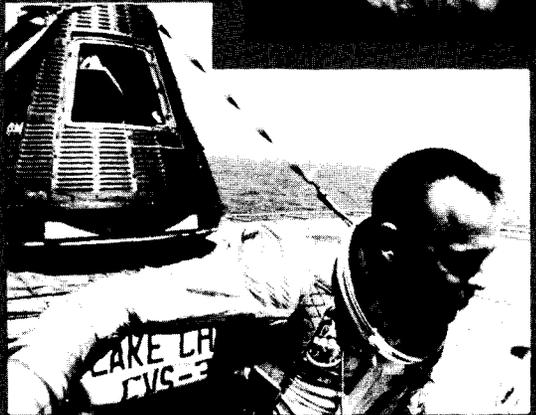
**1988** STS-26 mission signaled NASA's return to manned space flight.



1976



1979



1961

# STS-26 Word Find

by Monica Rose

Use the clues to identify 31 Goddard STS-26-related persons, places and things. The hidden words may be written forward, backwards, vertically or diagonally. The answers will appear in next month's issue. Good luck!

### CLUES

1. The 14 NASA-controlled Tracking Stations.
2. The name of the Space Shuttle Discovery's primary payload.
3. Goddard's Director of Operations and Data Systems.
4. Goddard's Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS) Project Manager.
5. Goddard's TDRS Deputy Project Manager.
6. Goddard's Network Director.
7. Goddard's Director of Flight Projects.
8. The location of the TDRS ground terminal.
9. The Goddard Network that distributes spacecraft telemetry to the intended receiver.
10. TDRS's orbit.
11. The company that owns the TDRS spacecraft.
12. The company that built TDRS-C.
13. The function of TDRS-A when TDRS-D is operational.
14. What kind of satellite is TDRS?
15. TDRS \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ through its K-band. (fill in the blanks)
16. The region over the Indian Ocean that is not visible by the TDRS system?
17. GSFC facility that checks the Shuttle's orbital parameters.

OMQ R V X I P O N C E D E L E O N J E F Y B F D O Z M  
 J O H A R K P L M S I X S O W R J E F F W H A T A R E E  
 R C Z Y N L B I L L V I J N Y O K K S S R W N A R P I D  
 Z O R L B O R A P T U N A S C O M M N P E I Q S V X I O  
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 A M N G E G Z C G I R P Q R X Z O L V E F B M E Q R Z B  
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 R I Z X B R E E S T E V E W D U O R O F F P C S Q L N X  
 C O M D E N H R T T Z L P I F N T Y P W D W R L F D Z S  
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 D O W N L I N K S S H O C V S R S S K C T E M D A K A R  
 R U N Y M O R S E T T U V B F L I G H T D Y N A M I C S  
 O J P M M M C H X R N G U F R I E D O J O N E S Y W Z S  
 D N A U G U S T D W H I T E S A N D S X V P X L T W O H  
 G E O S Y N C H R O N O U S Y M T U N E N G I N E J P A  
 B S U D O G R E E R F G W D X N E Z K Q R O S Q U S X W  
 U D J K X R H A R R I S B H O L O R R C D E X E Z B F A  
 L S G O P I U P I O A R C I I O J Y R M N O P J V D Y I  
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 N C Z N E A T E T V E U X O X E F R M F T K B T A K R S  
 O P D T A B E H S R L O H N N C H R A R E I W C C P S N  
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 O O P S M E P E X U M X O R C O J G I U E N D L I S T O  
 C D H E L R O E U V T G S R Q T L A T J Q D N O A V K N  
 R S R U L Q F Y R C A V Y L S K Y D X L E O N R E N X I  
 T I M M O O Q E I C K D V L L M E S N O P Q B N M D E  
 Z O N E E T Z J T S P X O G S P L E B T M N B I L Z U Y  
 N P C N B C J N M Q H S X O R P C B S L O P S L J O P R  
 R I O I L P A W N N J D E G R E E S N I J N K L T U L V  
 D Z O N E S B Q P T X J E S M R N K N Y M N E B N L I X  
 M E I O W P R S V A D I J Y R Y S Q R O S Z R Y K K N R  
 S P A R E B Q S W A L L O P S Y B B T I Y Z S J N O K N  
 R E A F D X B T P P V M I O X C L Y U R S I T U V W S X  
 B I L L Y R P Q Z Y E S M O R E S I S D R Y D E N R N Q

## As TDRS-3 Orbits Earth, TDRS-D is Prepared for Launch

With Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS)-3 operating successfully in orbit, project officials at Goddard have turned their attention to TDRS-D, scheduled for launch on Space Shuttle Discovery next February.

TDRS-3, deployed from Discovery on September 29, is now located at its temporary on-orbit position of 150 degrees west longitude, where calibration and tests are being conducted on the communications satellite. The satellite will be used to support Department of Defense mission STS-27, scheduled for November, and then will be drifted to its permanent position of 171 degrees west longitude.

The TDRS-D spacecraft is at the TRW plant in Redondo Beach, CA, where all functional testing, except the solar array

tests, is complete, according to TRW officials. The solar arrays will be installed and tested before the spacecraft is placed in a container and shipped to Kennedy Space Center, FL, on November 30.

The deployment of TDRS-3 went relatively smoothly with only a few minor glitches, a delayed deployment of one of the single-access antennas and a rescheduled thruster firing following an initial command problem. Both problems were overcome.

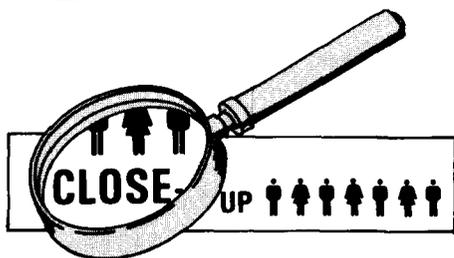
Following the 11:37 a.m. EDT liftoff of Discovery, TDRS-3 was deployed from the payload bay at 5:50 p.m. during orbit number five.

The Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) first-stage ignition to boost the satellite into its transfer orbit occurred at 6:50 p.m. and lasted for 151 seconds. The second

stage began its 108-second burn at 12:08 a.m. (September 30), followed by separation of the IUS and TDRS at 12:46 a.m. The thruster burns initiating the spacecraft's drift to 150 degrees took place on Sunday, October 2.

Full checkout and network integration of the satellite is expected to take approximately 65 days, project officials said. Once on-line, TDRS-3 will provide the second satellite support of the space communications system. TDRS-1, located at 41 degrees west longitude, has been in service since 1983.

With both satellites operational, communications with spacecraft in orbit will be increased to approximately 85 percent of their orbits. With only one TDRS in operation, communications from the satellite were available only 50 percent of an orbit.



**KENNETH O. SIZEMORE**, formerly Associate Deputy Director of Flight Projects, has been appointed International Solar Terrestrial Physics (ISTP) Project Manager, Code 407. His new duties will include responsibility for developing, implementing, and maintaining the ISTP, designed to conduct a quantitative study of the Sun and the flow of plasma and energy through the ionized gases between the planets near to Earth. The ISTP is an international cooperative effort between NASA, the Institute of Space and Astronautical Sciences (ISAS) in Japan, and the European Space Agency (ESA).



**SIZEMORE**

Former Associate Chief of the Mission Operations Division, **LOUIS KOSCHMEDER** has been appointed Chief of the Information Processing Division, Code 560. A Goddard employee since 1961, Koschmeder also has served as the Data Management Systems Manager for the Earth Observatory, and as Head of the Ground Systems and Data Management Branch.



**KOSCHMEDER**

Also in Code 400, **RAYMONDS S. TATUM**, Code 460, former ISTP Project Manager, has been appointed to the position of Orbiting Solar Laboratory (OSL) Project Manager. Formerly known as HRSO (High Resolution Solar Observatory), it will be a sun-synchronous free-flying platform based with the Space Station.

**WILLIAM B. DICKINSON**, Code 500, has been appointed Assistant Director for Systems Engineering. This new position makes Dickinson responsible for the development and promulgation of system-wide strategies and initiatives to optimize the Directorate's systems architecture and capabilities. Formerly Assistant Director for Space Station in the Mission Operations and Data Systems Directorate Office, Dickinson has received frequent recognition for his managerial and technical contributions.

## Blood Donors

Following is a list of Goddard donors who were cited by the American Red Cross with gallon pins at the bloodmobile on October 5, 1988:

NAME	GALLONS
Kathy Adams	1
Nathan Block	2
Joseph Bourne	5
Michael Conner	1
Rex Elliott	4
Glenn Foley	1
Warner Hord, Jr.	7
Peter Hughes	1
Dennis Kemp	1
Andrew Looney	1
Richard Rood	1
John Skard	1
Mark Steiner	2
James Stockton	3
Cecile Verkaik	1

The next bloodmobile visit will be on December 7, 1988, from 8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Building 8 Auditorium. Thank you, Goddard, for your continued support of the program!



## In Memoriam

Carol Jean Bryan, 36, a resource analyst, Code 542.3, died on September 15 at Prince George's General Hospital from complications of eclampsia, a pregnancy-related disorder. Carol's co-workers and friends will remember her kindness and thoughtful demeanor. She was a dedicated and diligent employee who was a positive force in any interaction, according to her colleagues.

## Center Director Names Six Senior Goddard Fellows

Center Director John W. Townsend, Jr., announced the first six fellows of the newly-created Senior Goddard Fellows Program created to recognize Goddard's most distinguished research co-workers for their outstanding accomplishments and contributions to the Nation's space program. Dr. Joanne Simpson, Code 612, has been chosen Goddard's first Senior Fellow. Other fellows include Dr. Rudolf Hanel, Code 690; Dr. Carl E. Fichtel, Code 650; Dr. Leonard F. Burlaga, Code 693; Dr. Compton J. Tucker, Code 623; and Mr. John D. Mangus, Code 717.

Each of the six fellows chosen has played strong leadership roles in space research.

Dr. Joanne Simpson, Chief Scientist of the Laboratory for Atmospheres, was chosen for her outstanding research in meteorology.

Dr. Rudolf Hanel, of the Laboratory for Extraterrestrial Physics, has made outstanding contributions to the early development of infrared radiometers and the application of Michelson interferometry to infra-spectrometers, leading to an increased understanding of the atmosphere of the Earth, Mars, and the giant outer planets—Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus.

The pioneering contributions in galactic and solar cosmic ray studies made by Dr. Carl E. Fichtel, of the Gamma Ray Astrophysics Branch, along with his important discoveries in high energy gamma-ray astronomy.

Dr. Leonard F. Burlaga, of the Planetary Systems Branch, was honored for his studies of the fundamental physical processes in the ionized gases which fill the space between the planets.

The important studies in remote sensing made by Dr. Compton J. Tucker, of the Earth Resources Branch, brought him the honor. The studies have applications for monitoring global scale vegetation changes.

John D. Mangus, of the Optics Branch, was cited for his pioneering work in the development of new technology and instruments in the field of space optics across most of the electromagnetic spectrum.

The Goddard Fellows will serve as a special resource to the Center. They will be asked to recommend to the Center Director the allocations of the Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF) and to advise the Senior Center Management on issues related to research policy.

# CFC Campaign Ends November 10

Ever wonder where your money goes? Sure, you can account for the mortgage, car payment and phone bill. But how about those dollars spent on extras? How much do you spend on vending machines and magazines? Hot lunches and weekend brunches? The Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) offers a way to make you feel good about spending those "extra" dollars through helping people truly less fortunate.

What can your dollars buy? A bi-weekly payroll deduction of \$4 can provide glaucoma screening for 14 people; \$6 can purchase two-and-a-half days of homemaker service to allow an elderly, ill or disabled person to remain in or return home; \$9 can provide four days of comprehensive residential care for an abused infant or child; \$19 can purchase a wheelchair; \$25 can provide teaching kits in genetics and birth defects for 250 high school teachers; and \$30 can feed 50 children overseas a daily nutritious lunch for one month!

By now, employees should have received the contributors brochure listing the approximate 800 local and national voluntary agencies that CFC supports. The committee has established a goal of \$260,000 for Goddard this year, a six percent increase over last year. The overall goal set by CFC Headquarters is \$25,000,000.

## Payroll Deduction

A payroll deduction pledge is an easy way to translate a small amount from



**GODDARD'S 1988 CFC EMPLOYEE COMMITTEE**—Pictured from left to right: (Standing) Lois Ryno, Advisor, Code 201; Jan Rychlik, Code 411; Clay Magee, Code 703; Chris Alexandre, Code 500; Linda Barbour, Code 120, Tom Hamilton, Code 650. (Kneeling) Cathy Reamy, Code 300; Mary Anne Hartman, Code 150; Locke Stuart, Code 620; Paul Larson, CFC Loaned Executive; Jerry Hodge, Code 253.

each paycheck into a year-round gift to those in need. Payroll deduction also makes it easier to be generous because deductions are made from each paycheck throughout the year. Donations also can be made as a one-time donation. Your gift is tax deductible.

You may recognize many of the members of Goddard's 1988 CFC Committee from past campaigns. Clay Magee, repre-

sentative for Code 700, for instance, has been on the CFC campaign committee for the past 23 years.

"I get to do something for other people and that makes me feel good," Magee said about his involvement.

Tom Hamilton, representative for Code 600, explained his CFC involvement, "I've personally worked with the United Way for the past three years and I've seen what your contributions mean to those less fortunate. Your pledge does make a difference! A pledge of only \$1 per pay period will help.

"For smokers, this means about two less cigarettes a day. For non-smokers this means about one less candy bar a week. We can all do with fewer of these to help others!" Hamilton said.

The other members of this year's Goddard Employee Campaign Committee are Locke Stuart, Center Coordinator; Lois Ryno, Advisor; Linda Barbour, Code 100; Mary Anne Hartman, Code 150; Jerry Hodge, Code 200; Cathy Reamy, Code 300; Jan Rychlik, Code 400; Chris Alexandre, Code 500; Kathryn Stoner, Code 700 Alternative.

This year's campaign theme is "Someone is Waiting . . . for You to Make A Difference." So why wait to fill out your contribution card? The 1988 campaign ends on November 10.

**NASA**  
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# Goddard News

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