SPACEPORT NEWS

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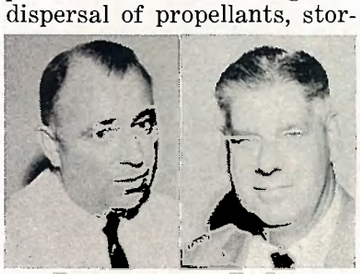
Gorman, Carlson, Gramer Appointed To New Positions

LOC Director Dr. Kurt H. Debus has announced the following appointments, implementing the recently approved organizational structure:

Robert E. Gorman has been appointed Director, Launch Support Operations Division; Sigtrid E. Carlson has been named Manager, Base Operations Division; and Russell A. Gramer has been appointed Chief, Quality Assurance Office.

Gorman, a veteran NASA employee, will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of launch complex facilities, support and certain passive ground support equipment.

Other facets of the new position include ordering and dispersal of propellants, storage and dispersal of ordnance, operation of test support shops, common support labs and similar support functions.



Gorman Carlson

In government service for 19 years, Gorman has been awarded on Outstanding Performance Rating and a Sustained Superior Performance Award.

Carlson, who joined LOC last June, is responsible for providing a program of support services encompassing supplies and equipment, inventory control and personal property accountability, vehicle operations and maintenance, fire protection, medical services, insect and sanitation control, communications and other services.

Additional responsibilities include planning for existing and future base support facilities and services, at MILA.

Carlson retired from the Army last year after 20

(See APPOINTEES, Page 8)

TIROS VII LAUNCHED TO EYE HURRICANES

Tiros VII, equipped with two wide-angle weather "eyes" to spot spawning tropical storms, was sucessfully launched into orbit 400 miles above earth yesterday morning.

The 297-pound, hatbox-shaped Tiros was the 18th consecutive satellite, and seventh straight Tiros boosted into space atop a NASA-developed Delta rocket.

The newest Tiros is circling earth once every 97 minutes from an apogee of 403 miles and a perigee of 386 miles.

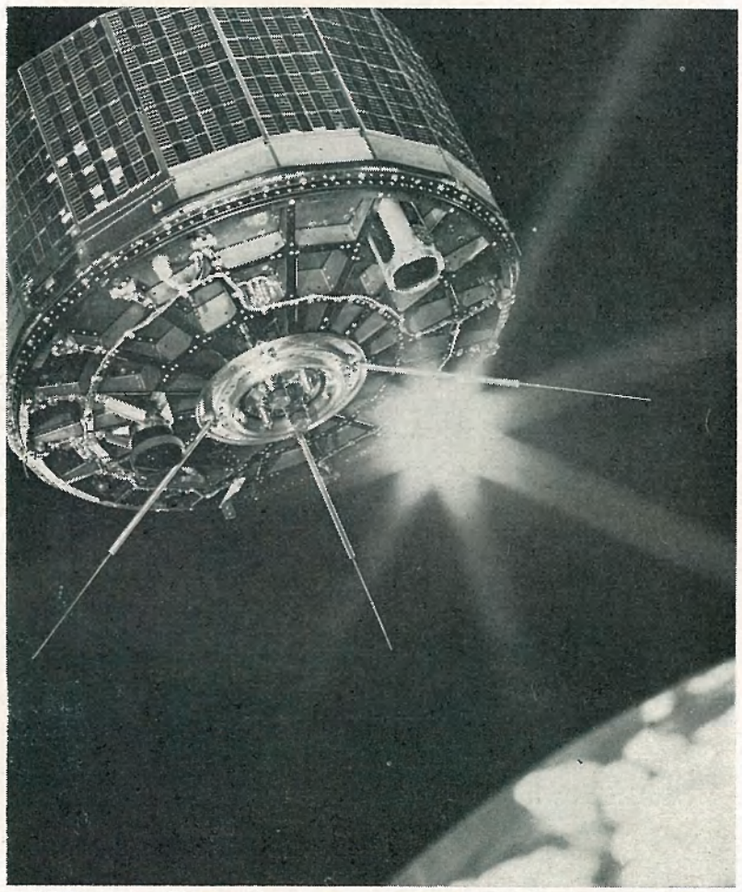
It has already begun transmitting earth cloud cover pictures over northern hemisphere hurricane and typhoon areas.

Late next week it will pass into the southern hemisphere for about five weeks before

(See TIROS, Page 8)

THE INSIDE STORY

Although NASA has no immediate plans to duplicate Russia's feat of sending a woman into space, many career women are making outstanding contributions to America's space efforts, and this issue is dedicated to them. Inside, you'll find articles on LOC's lady lawyer, Page 4; women scientists, Page 5; and how NASA girls at the Cape and Cocoa Beach view their own importance to the space program, Page 6.



FLORIDIANS will get advance warning on 1963 hurricanes now that a new Tiros has been successfully placed into orbit 400 miles above earth. The 297-pound, hatbox-shaped satellite was launched yesterday morning. It was the seventh consecutive Tiros to be placed in orbit, and the 18th straight successful satellite launching for the Delta vehicle. News Photo by Bob Special

Insurance Dividend Reduces Premium Rate

The Board of Governors of the NASA Employees Benefit Association has announced that the Home Life Insurance Company has declared a divident for the eleventh consecutive year.

It is the largest in the history of the plan, amounting to $359,993.23. The Board has arranged to make a further reduction in the quarterly premium rate of $.15 per $1,000 per quarter, making the rate $1.10 per thousand per quarter.

The accidental death benefit rate remains at $.15 per thousand per quarter making the total cost of life insurance plus accidental death benefits $1.25 per thousand per quarter.

This reduces the annual cost from $5.60 per thousand to $5.00 per thousand.

The Board also announced arrangements have been made to establish a "Premium Stabilization Fund" which will assure maintenance of this new low rate for at least the next several years.

A new schedule was established adding two more classes and increasing the maximum from $15,000 to $20,000.

SPOTLIGHT

WOMEN'S ROLE IN SPAOE

They talk about a woman's sphere as though it had a limit;
There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whispered "yes" or "no,"
There's not a life, or death, or birth,
That has a feather's weight of worth
Without a woman in it.

(Kate Field)

The above lines, written nearly a century ago, could easily be adapted to NASA career girls by simply inserting the word space in an appropriate spot.

Certainly, as shown on pages four and five, there are many space-related careers open to women, with the sole job requirement being merit rather than sex.

Yet not all distaff duties can be as glamorous as those depicted or as those of Russia's Cosmonette, Valentina Tereshkova. But, in such a highly technological and specialized field as space, a secretary, a file clerk, a typist, although performing relatively mundane chores, is by the nature of carrying out these duties relieving her boss so he (or she) may concentrate on more important matters.

So regardless of the job filled, be it a steno-pool typist or a research scientist, each woman is performing functions needed to keep the overall organization moving smoothly.

MORE MILES PER GALLON

Satisfied with your gas mileage?

Veteran Mobil Economy Run expert John Rich, a man who gets more miles per gallon than anyone else, recently offered some tips on how to save petrol.

"A major aim," he says, "is to try and avoid all stops. If we spot a red signal during a run, we try to hold the speed so the light will turn green when we reach the intersection.

"Keeping the car in motion and traveling at a steady speed as much as possible is of utmost importance," he emphasized. "It's the stop-and-go and speed variations that eat into gasoline mileage."

Rich doesn't recommend "jack-rabbit" starts, but he said he starts off "briskly," even on the economy runs.

"I usually hit the accelerator until I reach 30 mph in about 10 seconds and then ease off and take advantage of the momentum of the car.

"Most drivers," Rich continued, "make the mistake of getting a fast breakaway only to be halted within a block or two in city driving. Getting going again takes lots of gasoline and this is what drops gas mileage."

What Rich didn't advise, was how one could abide by these rules in the traffic-clogged Cape area.

SPACEPORT NEWS

Published each week by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Launch Operations Center, Cape Canaveral, Florida.

GRAND FENWICK'S Queen Julianna XIII (veteran British actress Margaret Rutherford), and Fenwick's Ambassador, (James Sterling Moran), prepare to receive guests at the Cape Colony Inn. The "royal visit" commemorated the premiere of the British movie, "Mouse on the Moon," a space satire.

Duchy of "Grand Fenwick" Takes Over Space Race Lead

America and Russia both lost in the race to the moon Friday night when a rustic rocket, powered with a potent wine fuel, landed two representatives of the Duchy of Grand Fenwick on the lunar surface.

Fenwick, a fictional middle-European country, and its surprising space program were subjects of the British movie satire "Mouse On The Moon," which premiered in the United States at the Cape Colony Inn Friday.

The resplendent premiere, promoted by James Sterling Moran, was well attended by top area missile and space representatives, including Astronaut Gordon Cooper and his family.

The movie was preceded by a poolside cocktail party, and following the show, United Artists, distributors of the film in the U.S., served samples of Grand Fenwick's exotic rocket fuel (wine).

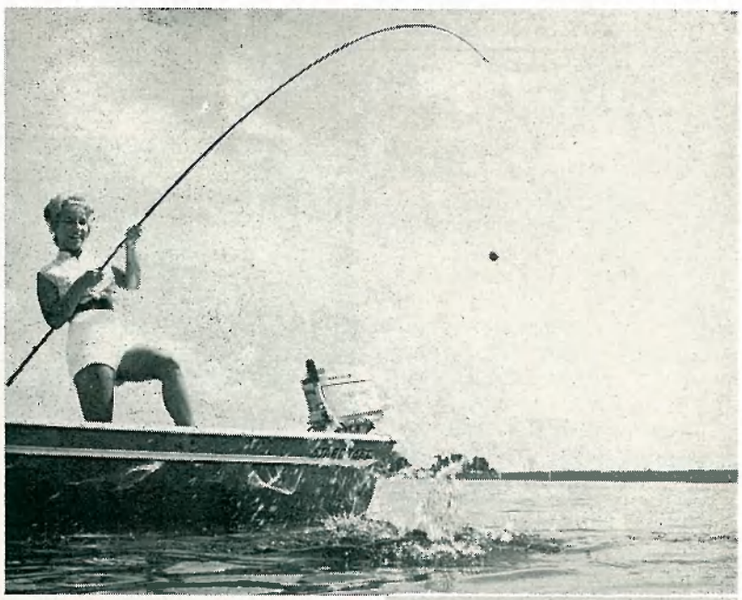
The film poked good-natured fun at the space race. It was a sequel to the popular space spoof, "The Mouse That Roared," when Grand Fenwick declared war on the U.S. with the intent of losing.

In "The Mouse on the Moon," the Duchy of Grand Fenwick, needing money to put plumbing in the royal castle, requested a $500,000 loan from the U.S. for space research. Uncle Sam instead, gives Grand Fenwick $1 million outright, and Russia, not to be outdone, donates an outmoded Vostok rocket.

No one believes the rocket, housed in the castle's tower (gantry), will ever get off the ground. But a sage old professor discovers that Grand Fenwick's errant wine crop can be used as fuel to propel the rocket to the moon, and he and an aspiring astronaut, to everyone's amazement, suddenly take off.

U.S. and Russians then hurry back to their respective launching pals and fire rockets, timed to land two-man capsules on the moon at the same time the slower - moving Grand Fenwick spacecraft arrives.

But, through a miscalculation of speed, the Grand Fenwick crew gets there first. The tardy Americans and Russians, in haste to return to earth first, blast their rockets deep into the lunar terrain, and have to come home with the successful Fenwick team.



ATTRACTIVE ANGLER Bettye Latham of Protocol gets an early jump on summer, which officially begins tomorrow, by participating in a favorite pastime. After a rather frustrating first cast, left, above, she studied the book to perfect her technique. She had quite a battle, above right, only to boat a boot. But perseverance paid off, below, with a nice bass. Bait? What fish needs it with Bettye angling.

News Photos by Russ Hopkins

French Learn About Space At Goddard Via International Cooperative Program

Twelve French scientists complete their training at Goddard Space Flight Center here this spring and go home to help build France's first satellite for launching by NASA.

The French project is one of eight NASA cooperative international flight programs in the peaceful exploration of outer space. Under these programs, engineers and scientists from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, India, Italy, Japan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom have worked and trained at Goddard, the Langley Research Center at Hampton, Va., and Wallops Station, Va.

Joint Program

The French are engaged with NASA in a joint, two-part program. In the first part a French payload will be launched later this year by a NASA sounding rocket from Wallops Island, to study very low frequency (VLF) field strength and electron density in the region of 42 to 62 miles altitude.

The second and final step, possibly in 1964, if the early probe is successful, will be the launching by a NASA Scout vehicle of a French satellite with experiments to study VLF characteristics above 62 miles.

In their work at Goddard and other NASA centers, foreign scientists and technicians gain experience they will utilize in such laboratories as the National Center for Space Studies (CNES) in France.

Their training is put to constructive use in their own country.

Pakistani scientists and engineers, for instance, returned home to build a launch site with NASA cooperation and to embark upon atmospheric and meterological probes.

The Brazilians have established satellite tracking programs, and the United Kingdom, for whom NASA launched the still-orbiting and transmitting ionosphere study satellite ARIEL last year, has its follow-on space program well underway.

CONSTANTINE "Gus" Proferes, pioneer spacecraft inspector of NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center at the Cape, has left Civil Service to join a lumber partnership in Virginia. He received a set of 7 x50 binoculars as a farewell gift from MSC Inspection Department associates.

Tech Writers To Meet

Organizational meeting of the Society of Technical Writers and Publishers, Cape Canaveral chapter, will be held Wednesday night at 7:30 p.m. at Schrafft's Carriage House.

Russell Hill, Organizational Committee Chairman, said the chapter will elect its first set of officers at the meeting. Anyone interested in the organization is invited to attend.

Profile: Mrs. Sue Weissenegger

MEET LOC'S LIKEABLE LADY LAWYER

The life of a criminal lawyer, as depicted by the legion of TV heroes and villians who weekly slug it out in mock courtrooms, is a knock 'em, sock 'em survival of the fittest and wittiest in which the defense attorney almost invariably comes up winner.

In real life, courtroom battles are, in fact, a warring ground of words, tactics and maneuvers, but, as Mrs. Sue Weissenegger, LOC Attorney Adviser, points out, the prosecutor wins his share of cases.

Mrs. Weissenegger is well qualified to express such a statement, for in the 22 years since she obtained her law degress, she has developed a distinguished career that has included service as an attorney at the Nurenburg trials, as an assistant district attorney and as a U.S. Judge.

Pulled No Punches

"People were often surprised to find a woman prosecutor," she says, "and many defense lawyers thought they would have an easy time of it, but a lot of them soon became disillusioned. They pulled no punches in the courtroom and neither did I."

"I prosecuted several murder cases, and I usually got convictions," she said. "Evidence is what counts at a trial, not what sex the prosecutor happens to be."

Mrs. Weissenegger recently received her papers qualifying her as a Federal Attorney.

Presently she's involved with legal matters concerning personnel, security, finance, real estate, labor and review of administrative regulations. She is also learning the legal work involved with NASA procurement and contracts.

Mrs. Sue Weissenegger

After graduating from Orlando High School, she went to work for the Justice Department in Washington and became interested in law through her close association with attorneys.

She got her law degree in 1941 the hard way — by working days and attending night school, summer and winter, for three years.

Her first boss was Tom Clark, now an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

After five years with the Justice Department, she was "loaned" to the U.S. Army to help prepare cases for the Nurenburg trials.

Two years later she was assigned as an assistant district attorney in the American court system at Stuttgart, Germany. She handled all types of cases, from traffic violations to murder.

In fact, on her first case she was tapped on five minutes notice to argue an appeal for a case involving robbery and aggravated assault.

"I'll never forget one case I prosecuted," Mrs. Weissenegger recalls. "It concerned illegal possession of weapons — in this case hand grenades."

"I was given the grenades to offer as evidence, and handled them freely in the courtroom. When I presented them to the Judge, he asked if they had been disarmed, and the police officer who confiscated them didn't know."

"We called recess real quick, and found after examination that they were indeed live hand grenades!"

Only Woman Judge

Following this stint as assistant district attorney, Mrs. Weissenegger was appointed Judge and was at that time the only U.S. woman judge in Germany.

Her daily docket ran from routine contract matters to criminal cases, and her courtroom was often crowded with curious spectators who had come to see the "Lady Judge."

Several articles were written about her and her warm friendship with the German children, who idolized her.

It was while she was on the bench that she met her husband, Victor. He wasn't on trial, but was stationed in Germany.

She swapped her legal career in 1953 for that of a homemaker, and moved back to the States. But she kept up with law, and last year joined NASA as a legal secretary, a post she filled until the Federal Attorney papers came through.

Busy Agenda

When she isn't busy on the job or serving as secretary-treasurer of Cape Canaveral's Federal Bar Association Chapter, Mrs. Weissenegger enjoys swimming and church work. She and Victor live in Cocoa Beach and have one son, six-year-old Allan.

She has thoroughly enjoyed her career and the respect her profession commands.

"It's worth pursuing such a career," she advises, "if you're willing to work for it."

As for those TV lawyers, she catches "Perry Mason" and "The Defenders," but has to miss Sam Benedict so her son can watch "The Gallant Men."

Can't Afford It

A high school girl in New Jersey recently wrote NASA headquarters asking about job opportunities in space work.

The reply: "Several officials have read your letter, and they are in agreement that this country can ill afford to ignore the contributions which able women can make in space science and technology."

Ideal Wife

The ideal wife of an ideal astronaut doesn't necessarily have to be a "good looker," according to Deputy MSC Director Walt Williams. But, he says, character, understanding, poise and native intelligence play a role in the "overall picture" of the women behind today's space explorers.

$931,099 Pact To GD For Support System

The Langley Research Center announced the award of a $931,099 contract for designing and constructing an advanced four-man six-month life support system to the General Dynamics Corporation's Astronautics Division, San Diego, California.

The contract award is the outgrowth of a request issued earlier this year to a number of aerospace industry firms asking for proposals on the design and construction of a life support system for space flights of extended time periods.

At the conclusion of the contract, the company will deliver to the Langley Research Center a fully-operating prototype life support system with all necessary controls and instrumentation.

The system will include atmosphere and thermal controls, water management, hygiene and sanitation and other controls, sensors, displays, and instruments to form a completely integrated system.

U. S. SPACE PROGRAM OPEN TO WOMEN

There are roles for women in the Nation's space program, but at the moment not in outer space.

Jacqueline Cochrane, the world renowned aviatrix who in private life is Mrs. Floyd Odlum, told a group of women in Cleveland recently, "There is no astronaut program for women. There never has been such a program for women." She made the point that no woman in this country has passed the full battery of tests that would make her a candidate for training even if such a program were planned.

However, neither she nor NASA discount the possibility that one day there will be

Basic Qualifications

In establishing basic qualifications for astronaut applicants, NASA made no distinction as to race, color or creed. Miss Cochrane noted that neither does NASA make a distinction as to sex.

"NASA did say that candidates have to be experimental jet pilots and would have to have a degree in engineering or one of the sciences. No woman has met these basic qualifications," she said.

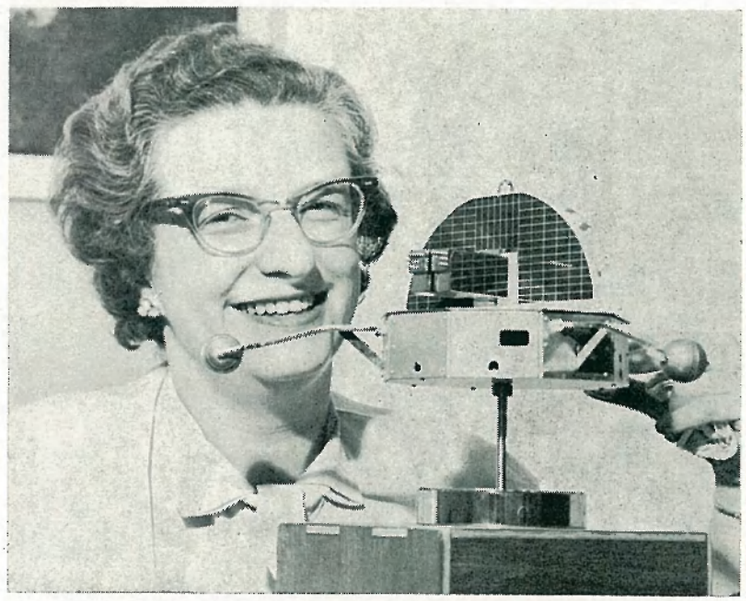
Yet Miss Cochrane added, "I know of no reason why U.S. women will not go into space just as they have in all phases of aviation from ballooning to fast-powered flight. But women have not been checked sufficiently as a group for anyone to say that their bodily structure can stand the same number of "G's" as men without permanent after effects."

Dr. Nancy G. Roman, not an aviatrix but certainly a modern space woman, tends to agree with Miss Cochrane. Dr. Roman says, "I believe that there will be more women astronauts just as there are women airplane pilots." However, she adds, "There are so many other ways that a woman can contribute importantly to the space program that the fact that there are no U.S. women astronauts as yet should not worry us."

Dr. Roman speaks with authority. She is Chief of the Astronomy and Solar Physics Branch in NASA's Office of Space Sciences. She is not a lone woman in what many regard as a man's world.

There are now about 150 women in the space agency who are professional aerospace technologists. Another 77 women who are professional mathematicians are engaged in NASA's programming and operations for complex computers and similar equipment. To these figures must be added an undetermined total of women scientists and technologists in the burgeoning space industry.

One woman, Dr. Jocelyn Gill, has been active in integrating the manned space flight and space science programs. A colleague of Dr. Roman, she has briefed each of the astronauts before their orbital flights. She discussed with Astronaut Gordon Cooper the scentific experiments for the MA-9 flight.



DR. NANCY ROMAN, one of the nation's top scientists working in the space program, is shown with a model of the Orbiting Solar Observatory. She says NASA's requirements for women scientists are exactly the same as for men, "It is strictly a matter of merit and experience — without regard to sex."

What Doctors Roman and Gill have learned is that the NASA requirements for women scientists are exactly the same as for men. "It is strictly a matter of merit — education and experience — without regard to sex," Dr. Roman said.

Women Have Contributed

On this basis women contribute to the National Space Program in such areas as research and development, reduction and interpretation of data from satellites and rockets, construction of the actual flight equipment, analysis of satellite orbits, and design of scientific experiments that will extend the frontiers of man's knowledge.

Both Dr. Roman, a scientist, and Miss Cochrane, an aviatrix, see space as a challenging program for women. "Obviously women must play their part in this challenging endeavor," Dr. Roman said.

SEN. SMITH CITES WOMEN'S ROLE IN ADVANCING SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Three women who have won national recognition in the space age were honored at a recent luncheon at the Senate by Senator Margaret Chase Smith (Me., R.) and James E. Webb, NASA Administrator.

Senator Smith is a member of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences and has continuously studied U.S. progress in space.

The three women in space are Marcia S. Miner, student at American University; and Dr. Nancy C. Roman and Eleanor C. Pressly, both of NASA.

Dr. Roman and Miss Pressly were winners of the Federal Women's Award in 1962 and 1963, respectively.

Dr. Roman is Chief of Astronomy and Solar Physics in NASA's Geophysics and Astronomy Programs. Miss Pressly is Head of Vehicles Section, Sounding Rocket Branch, Spacecraft Integration and Sounding Rocket Division, at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland.

Winners were selected for their contributions to the quality and efficiency of the career services of the federal government, for their influence on major programs, and for personal qualities of leadership, judgment, integrity and dedication.

Miss Pressly was cited for her pioneer work in the development of sounding rockets and her demonstrated organizational ability in scheduling and coordinating launchings of sounding rocket vehicles in support of upper atmospheric research.

She developed the Aerobee Jr. sounding rocket, co-developed the Aerobee-Hi 150, and directed improvement of the Aerobee-Hi 150A, extensively used during the International Geophysical Year.

Marcia Miner is the 1963 winner of the annual Goddard Memorial Scholarship Award presented by the National Rocket Club to an outstanding student of space sciences. Nineteen years old and a science student at American University where she also teaches freshmen physics, she is the first woman to be granted the award, which she won in competition with fourteen other contestants, all men.

Dottie Raper

Jessie Trubia

Barbara Nolan

Mary Kihm

Capeside Inquirer

HOW CAN WOMEN AID SPACE EFFORTS? "WITH EFFICIENCY, ENCOURAGEMENT"

In line with this issue of Spaceport News, featuring women and their role in space, the Capeside Inquirer asked gals at Cocoa Beach and on the Cape how they felt members of their sex could best aid space programs.

Dottie Raper, Transportation: "Efficiency as a secretary and the ability to create a pleasant working atmosphere is an important part women play in the present space program. They will always be needed."

Jessie Trubia, Safety Office: "I feel that women can play a very important part in encouraging safe working habits of all their fellow employees, particularly supervisory and management."

Barbara Nolan, Protocol Office: "Many of our duties often seem so indirectly related to that of forwarding the space program. However vague this support may be, the essence of loyalty to, and support of, such a program stems from an ever-increasing amount of knowledge on the subject — extending beyond these daily duties."

Mary Kihm, Technical Library: "We in the library, in spite of our limited facilities, strive to do our part by providing all technical and scientific information available."

Roberta Bayus, Finance Office Receptionist: "A job well done is, of course, the only way to help in the space program. However, women can also help keep the men's morale high, making their job just a little bit easier."

Kitty Chase, Chrysler: "In any field the greatest contribution a woman can make is service, especially in the space business where the pressures are great, activity is voluminous and public observance is intense. By studying the specific phase of operations in her area, keeping informed of new developments in the industry, applying tact, humor and good manners in her associations, and performing at the top level of her skill, a secretary, particularly, can understand and ease the daily frustrations, smooth away the small office problems, and lend encouragement to the men who face the tremendous task of keeping our country out front in space exploration and achievement."

Ginny Coutinho, Facilities: "To help eliminate unfavorable rumors resulting in fears and prejudices, we women should put our best efforts into learning and fully understanding the goals and purposes of the space program."

Doris Byrum, Instrumentation Planning: "There's an old but very true saying, 'behind each successful man is a woman.' In this particular age of space and missiles, the saying should be 'behind each successful launch is the administrative support of many women'."

Roberta Bayus

Kitty Chase

Ginny Coutinho

Doris Byrum

ASTRONAUT JOHN GLENN practices with a native blow gun during the recent survival course in Panama. Ed Harrison, MSC photographer assigned to Canaveral, who took these photos, said Glenn became quite accurate with the weapon. Ed also shared the astronauts' menu, including fish, like those caught by Charles Conrad, below, and iguana lizard, which Ed says was quite tasty. The photo at the bottom of the page shows James Lovell cautiously eyeing a 12-foot boa constrictor. "If the picture is out of focus," Ed says, "it's because I was scared."

WILLIAMS, RORRER RECEIVE MS DEGREES

Jack Williams of LOC's Data Acquisition and Systems Analysis Office, and Daniel Rorrer of LVO's Measuring Group, Electronic Engineering and Instrumentation Systems Office, received their Masters of Science degrees in Space Technology last week from the Brevard Engineering College.

Williams is the first Cape-based employee to complete graduate studies under NASA's evening course training program.

A graduate of the University of South Carolina, Williams began his BEC studies in the summer of 1961. His Master's thesis was on Ion Propulsion.

Rorrer, also aided by the NASA program, got his BS degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

SOME JOKE!

The 12-foot boa constrictor shown at left with astronaut James Lovell, has become famous to Panama survival course graduates as the chief prop of a practical joke.

When things get dull, instructors pack the reptile into one of the candidate's overnight packs — which provides quite a surprise when the pack is opened in the middle of the jungle the next day.

Veteran Test Pilots To Fly NASA's X-15

Captain Joe H. Engle, USAF, and Milton O. Thompson, NASA, will make their first flights in the X-15 later this year.

Selection of the two new pilots has been announced by Paul F. Bikle, Director of the NASA Flight Research Center and Brigadier General Irving L. Branch, Commander of the Air Force Flight Test Center, Edwards, AFB.

The pair will join three other pilots who are currently engaged in the flight efforts of this joint NASA-USAF-USN research program that is obtaining scientific information at extremely high speed and altitude in manned aircraft.

The other pilots are John B. McKay, NASA; Major Robert A. Rushworth, USAF; and Joseph A. Walker, NASA chief research pilot.

Fill Vacancies

The two pilots will fill the vacancies left by NASA research pilot Neil Armstrong, who was selected as an astronaut for NASA's Manned Spaceflight Program, and AF Major Robert White, who recently was reassigned to an Air Force tactical fighter squadron in Germany.

Captain Engle 30, of Chapman, Kansas, was a test pilot in fighter aircraft at Edwards prior to entering the USAF Aerospace Research Pilots School, which trains project officers for manned space programs.

Milton O. Thompson, 37, civilian research pilot for NASA since 1956, has also been named as a pilot for the USAF X-20 Dyna Soar.

Both aviators, who have been chase pilots on previous X-15 flight operations, will undergo an extensive training program in preparation for their own flight careers in the rocket - powered airplane.

Engle and Thompson will become the eighth and ninth pilots to fly the X-15, which holds world records for altitude and speed

Captain Joe Engle

Milton Thompson

Mercury Concluded; Emphasis To Gemini

NASA has announced that the MA-9 flight of Astronaut Gordon Cooper concludes the Mercury series of space flights.

The Atlas boosters and Mercury spacecraft which were acquired for the back up of Mercury Atlas-9 will be utilized to forward other NASA programs.

Mercury team personnel will transfer to Gemini, Apollo and other NASA programs.

In the realignment of the NASA manned flight programs, the Office of Manned Space Flight, as well as the NASA Centers responsible for parts of the program, will be realigned to permit Brainerd Holmes, Director of the Office of Manned Space Flight, to return to a position in industry within the period of two years, which was understood to constitute his obligation for government service at the time of his appointment.

A GAY, INFORMAL time was shared by Mercury Club members and guests Saturday night at the traditional post-flight launch party, this time honoring Astronaut Gordon Cooper. Standing is McDonnell's Pad 14 leader, Guenther Wendt, who designed a special gift for Cooper, which featured an O5G light, battery-powered to keep coming on at intervals. It was such a flashing light in Cooper's Faith Seven spacecraft that caused concern during the latter part of his flight. The cocktail party-dinner-dance was held at the Cape Colony Inn.

APPOINTEES

(Continued from Page 1)

years of service, with the rank of colonel.

Gramer, a Michigan State graduate, will provide staff assistance to the Director and to each LOC division on the quality aspects of hardware procured through LOC channels.

He will retain close liaison with Marshall Space Flight Center's Quality Assurance Division, which will support the Assistant Director, LVO, and he will retain ultimate responsibility for launch vehicle quality assurance up to stage acceptance.

Gramer formerly served as Assistant Saturn Project Engineer and Assistant to the Chief of the Operations Office of MSFC's Quality Assurance Division.

Charles Appointed

Robert H. Charles of St. Louis, has been named Special Assistant to the Administrator of NASA.

Charles' principal assignment in his new capacity will be to support NASA's continuing effort to achieve outstanding performance from its contractors.

Dear Sir:

I am the only girl in our space club and I have been appointed to price and buy food rations. Can you help me?"

Sandra L.

Thompson Honored

Floyd L. Thompson, Director of NASA's Langley Research Center and a Federal civilian scientist and administrator for 37 years, has been awarded honorary doctor's degrees by two universities.

Thompson's alma mater, the University of Michigan, presented him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science at commencement exercises at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the College of William and Mary awarded Thompson the honorary degree of Doctor of Science at the school's commencement.

TIROS LAUNCHED

(Continued from Page 1)

returning north again at the time when Atlantic Ocean tropical storm activity is normally at its greatest intensity.

The satellite's flight plan is such that it should be over storm producing areas in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans during the critical late summer and early fall periods when most tropical storms are developing.

The 18-sided Tiros is covered with more than 9,000 solar calls which, when exposed to the sun's rays, produce electrical power to recharge the satellite's 63 nickel-cadmium batteries.

Up to 64 pictures can be recorded and stored by Tiros during each orbit. At NASA ground stations at Wallops Island, Virginia, and San Nicholas Island, California, TV pictures received from the spacecraft are flashed on special kinescopes and photographed by 35 mm cameras. Meteorologists at both stations analyze the photographic data almost immediately.

The Delta launch was under the direction of the Goddard Space Flight Center's Field Projects Branch at Cape Canaveral.

MANNED ORBITAL LAB CONTRACTS GIVEN

Selection of the Boeing Company, Seattle, Washington, and the Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., Santa Monica, California, for final negotiations leading to Manned Orbital Research Laboratory study contracts has been announced by Floyd L. Thompson, Director of NASA's Langley Research Center.

Results of the comparative studies of Manned Orbital Research Laboratory concept will form another step in NASA research on the most effective ways to permit man to work usefully in space.

Extensive research in progress for several years has developed technology applicable to multi - manned orbital spacecraft and has led to continuing interest in the concept.

There is no NASA-approved flight project for an orbital laboratory at the present time.

A Manned Orbital Research Laboratory System capable of year-long missions as envisioned by NASA scientists and engineers would provide a way to gather needed additional knowledge, and the study contracts now being negotiated are intended to survey the engineering and design problems involved.

The laboratory concept outlined by NASA would constitute an orbital workshop for four men with provision for changing crew members and periodically resupplying the vehicle. At least one crew member could complete a full year's mission to provide a long term check on weightlessness and its effects.

NASA's concept would make maximum use of current programs for the Saturn launch vehicle, the Gemini spacecraft system for crew rotation, the Atlas-Agena for resupply, and the range, tracking and data systems existing or being built.

Fulfill Obligations

Credit unions should be responsible organizations in their communities and fulfill their civic obligations in a generous and exemplary manner.