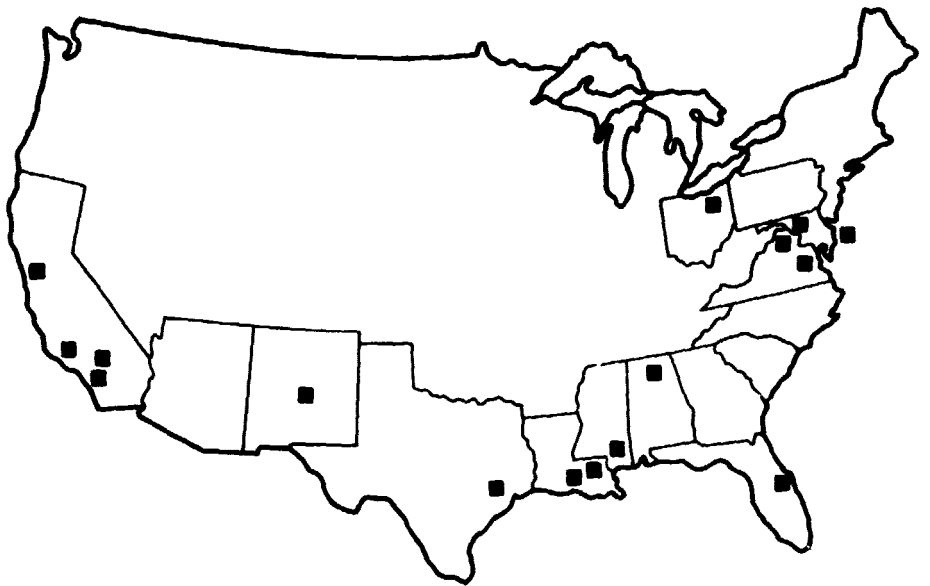


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the Writers Guide to NASA





**Robert A. Newman,
Assistant Administrator for
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Foreword

The United States aerospace program has been conducted on an "open door" basis since NASA's inception in 1958. The news media and literary community have always been accorded free access to NASA facilities and to our people in order that they might report to the public what we are doing, why we are doing it and our results.

Our triumphs — and our failures — have been conducted under the revealing spotlight accorded by free media access. Information flowed just as freely during the near-tragedy of Apollo 13 as it did during the triumph of Apollo 11's first manned lunar landing.

This is as it should be in a free society.

Our responsibility extends beyond mere factual reporting on the agency's activities. NASA is also, in a sense, responsible for being an agency of public education because its product is so technical and scientific.

We must not only inform the public of our activities, we must endeavor to help people better understand what it is that these things mean — both scientifically and in terms of

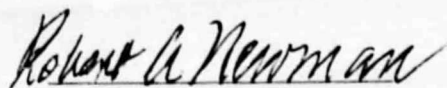
potential applications for improving the human condition.

Public comprehension of our activities helps make the flow of information a two-way street. As the public better understands the meaning of NASA developments, it will be better prepared to inform us of the direction we should take in the future.

We can best serve the interests of the public, the agency and the nation if the media and literary community have free access to our development and operations facilities and open communications with our people.

This booklet is just one aspect of our efforts in that direction. NASA has 13 major facilities in 10 states and the District of Columbia. "The Writers Guide to NASA" outlines what we do, where we are doing it and who you should contact for information on any specific program or project.

We welcome your assistance in bringing to the public a better understanding of the scientific and technical meanings of NASA activities and of the impact of those activities upon the daily lives of all our people.

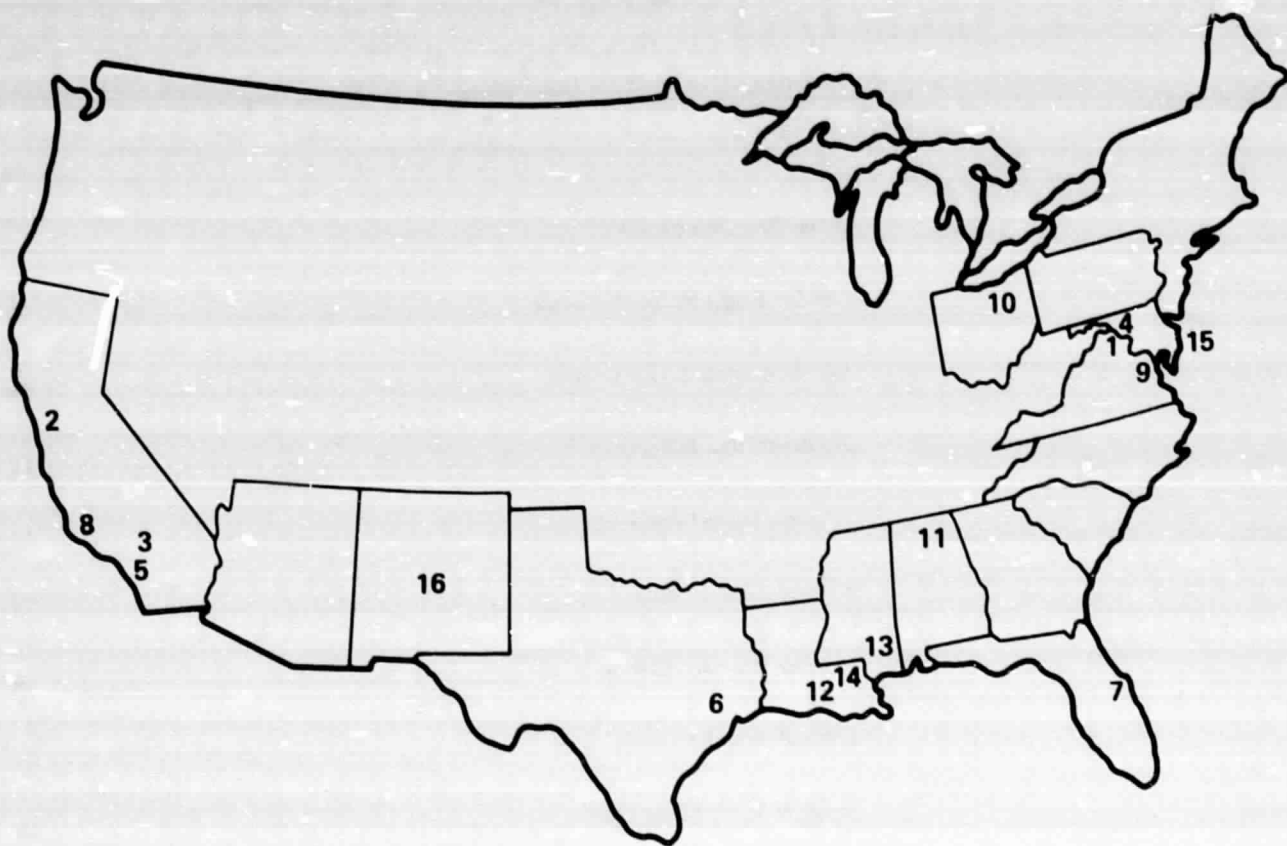


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Location of NASA Major and Component Installations



Key to Locations

1. NASA Headquarters (HQ)
2. Ames Research Center (ARC)
3. Dryden Flight Research Center (DFRC)
4. Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC)
5. Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)
6. Johnson Space Center (JSC)
7. Kennedy Space Center (KSC)
8. Western Test Range Operations Division (WTROD/KSC)
9. Langley Research Center (LaRC)
10. Lewis Research Center (LeRC)
11. Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC)
12. Michoud Assembly Facility (MAF/MSFC)
13. National Space Technology Laboratories (NSTL)
14. Slidell Computer Complex (SCC/MSFC)
15. Wallops Flight Center (WFC)
16. White Sands Test Facility (WSTF/JSC)

NASA Headquarters

Location

NASA Headquarters is located at 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C., and also occupies other buildings in the District of Columbia and nearby Virginia. It has 1,600 employees and administers the total NASA budget, which for FY 1978 amounted to \$4.02 billion. Dr. Robert A. Frosch is Administrator.

Mission

NASA Headquarters exercises management over the spaceflight centers, research centers and other installations that constitute the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Responsibilities of Headquarters cover the determination of programs and projects, establishment of management policies, procedures and performance criteria; evaluation of progress; and the review and analysis of all phases of the aerospace program.

Planning, direction, and management of NASA's research and development programs are the responsibility of six program offices which report to, and receive overall guidance and direction from an Associate Administrator. The overall planning and direction of operations at the 10 field centers and the National Space Technology Laboratories, and management of agency-wide institutional resources are the responsibility for the Associate Administrator for Center Operations.

The six program offices and their responsibilities are:

Aeronautics and Space Technology

The Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology is responsible for the planning, direction, execution, and evaluation, documentation and dissemination of the results of all NASA research and technology programs that are conducted primarily to demonstrate the feasibility of a concept, structure, component, or system and which may have general application to the nation's aeronautical and space objectives. Dr. James J. Kramer is acting Associate Administrator.

This office also coordinates the agency's total advanced research and technology program to assure its overall adequacy and to avoid undesirable duplication.

Applications of Space Research

The Office of Applications is responsible for the conduct of research and development activities leading to programs that demonstrate the

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application of space systems, space environment, and space-related or derived technology for the benefit of mankind. These activities involve disciplines such as weather and climate, pollution monitoring, earth resources survey, and earth and ocean physics. Bradford Johnston is Associate Administrator.

Energy Programs

The Office of Energy Programs is responsible for coordinating NASA's support of other federal agencies conducting energy research and development. It also manages existing NASA programs applying aeronautics and space technology to the generation, transmission, storage, conservation, use and management of energy in non-aerospace applications. R. D. Ginter is Associate Administrator.

Space Flight

The Office of Space Flight is responsible for developing and applying a capability that will permit man to explore space and perform missions leading to increased knowledge of man and the quality of life on Earth. To achieve this goal, the Office directs the development of space transportation and the required supporting systems for man to perform missions in space. A major program now underway is the Space Shuttle, a space transportation system. John F. Yardley is Associate Administrator.

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Space Science

The Office of Space Science is responsible for the NASA automated space flight program directed toward scientific investigations of the solar system using ground-based, airborne, and space techniques including sounding rockets, earth satellites and deep space probes; for scientific experiments to be conducted by man in space; for the development, procurement and use of light and medium class launch vehicles, and for NASA contacts with the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences and other advisory groups. Dr. Noel W. Hinners is Associate Administrator.

Tracking and Data Acquisition

The Office of Tracking and Data Acquisition is responsible for all activities incident to the tracking of launch vehicles and spacecraft and for the acquisition of technical and scientific data from them. This Office is also responsible for managing NASA's long line communications systems and for the effective use of automatic data processing equipment and services. Gerald M. Truszynski is Associate Administrator.

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Ames Research Center

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Location

The Ames Research Center (ARC) is located at the south end of San Francisco Bay. San Francisco is 35 miles to the northwest and San Jose is 10 miles to the southeast. The closest city is Mountain View with adjoining land west of the center. The U.S. Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, is contiguous to the south and east.

Description

Ames has many specialized facilities for research in the aeronautical, physical, space and life sciences. These include wind tunnels covering the speed range from subsonic to hypersonic, motion-based flight simulators, advanced digital computation systems, experimental aircraft and a variety of well-equipped ground based and airborne laboratories. A major new tool is the Illiac IV computer, the largest and fastest in the world. The airfield runways are shared with the Navy. Ames occupies about 421 acres of land. The Acting Director is Clarence A. Sybertson.

In space science, in addition to Ames' own programs, which include studies of solar physics, planetary environments and geophysics, Ames produces specially outfitted aircraft - in effect, airborne laboratories - to serve as flying instrument platforms for the use of scientists from all over the world in studies of both space and Earth. These include the Kuiper Observatory, carrying the largest airborne telescope in existence.

Mission

The programs of the center are directed at research and development of technology in the fields of aeronautics, space science, life science and spacecraft technology. Current emphasis at Ames in aeronautics is on short haul aviation, short takeoff and landing (STOL) and vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) technology. The center has, or shortly will have, full scale research aircraft in both areas.

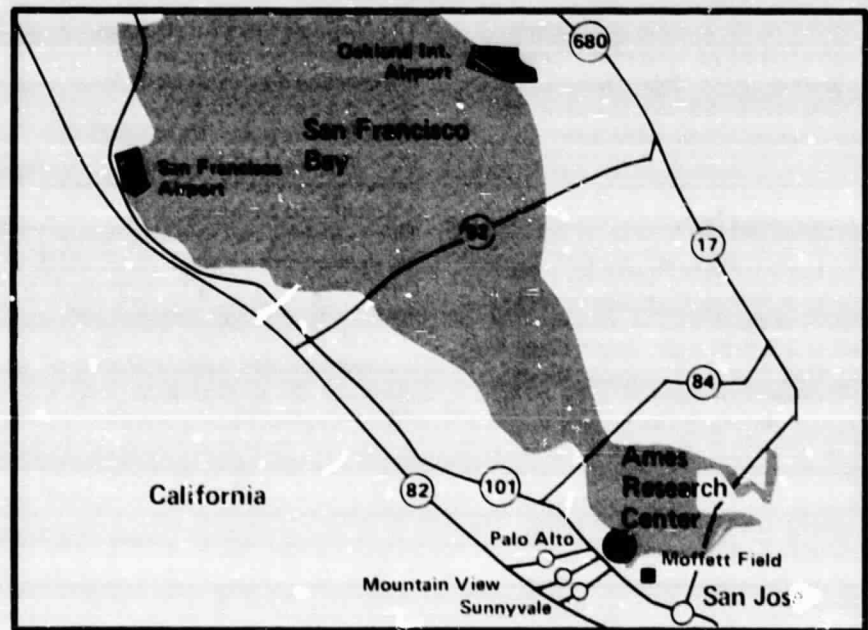
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Ames has management responsibility for the Pioneer spacecraft. Six have been launched into solar orbit, with two having provided the first closeup views of Jupiter. One of these is now leaving the Solar System, the other making the first trip to Saturn. Two more Pioneers will be launched to Venus in 1978.



Ames Research Center Vicinity Map

In its life science laboratories, Ames scientists study the origin of life, the relationship between man and aircraft, and provide medical criteria for allowing man on space vehicles. In spacecraft technology, Ames supports NASA's Space Shuttle program by providing research on heat protection and flight controls, and wind tunnel investigations of the various configurations proposed for Space Shuttle.

In cooperation with other Federal, State and local agencies, Ames conducts pilot programs and prototype investigations of applications of space technology to Earth-bound problems.

Dryden Flight Research Center

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Location

The NASA Dryden Flight Research Center (DFRC) is located at Edwards, California on the Mojave Desert, approximately 60 miles north of the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

Description

The Dryden Flight Research Center enjoys almost ideal weather for flight testing and is located at the southern end of a 500-mile high-speed flight corridor. Two NASA radar stations cover this flight range for data acquisition during flight test activities. Situated on the edge of a 55-square mile dry lakebed, the Center is in an isolated area free from problems of population disturbance or hazard. Ground-based facilities include a high temperature loads calibration laboratory, a unique national facility that provides for ground-based testing of complete aircraft and structural components under the combined effects of loads and heat; a highly developed aircraft flight instrumentation capability; a flight systems laboratory that has a diversified capability for avionics system fabrication, development and operations; and a remotely piloted research vehicle (RPRV) facility. DFRC occupies approximately 520 acres of land held under Air Force permit. Isaac Gillam is Acting Director.

Mission

The NASA Dryden Flight Research Center, over the past quarter century, has developed a unique and highly specialized capability for conducting flight test programs. Its test organization, consisting of pilots, scientists, engineers, technicians and mechanics, is unmatched anywhere in the world. This extremely versatile organization has demonstrated its highly successful capability, not only with high-speed research aircraft, but also with such unusual flight vehicles as the Lunar Landing Research Vehicle, the Paraglider and the wingless lifting bodies.

The Center was actively involved in the Approach and Landing Tests (ALT) of NASA's Space Shuttle Orbiter which will lead to operational Shuttle flights in 1980. The first orbital flights will return from space and land at the Dryden Flight Research Center. Work is also being done in the development of new flight test techniques, such as the Remotely Piloted Research Vehicle (RPRV); exploratory research into new aircraft designs such as the supercritical wing, hypersonic wing structure technology, and advanced digital fly-by-wire flight control systems; and research on current aircraft problems including wing wake vortex alleviation, aerodynamic and propulsion system noise studies, and life sciences studies into aircraft ride qualities.

Major Projects

Shuttle Approach and Landing Tests (ALT)

Isaac Gillam, Director of Shuttle Operations for DFRC - The Space Shuttle Orbiter was taken aloft atop a specially modified Boeing 747 and then launched off the aircraft, in a

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series of low altitude flights designed to verify the aerodynamic and flight control characteristics of the Orbiter itself.

YF-12 High Speed, High Altitude Flight Research

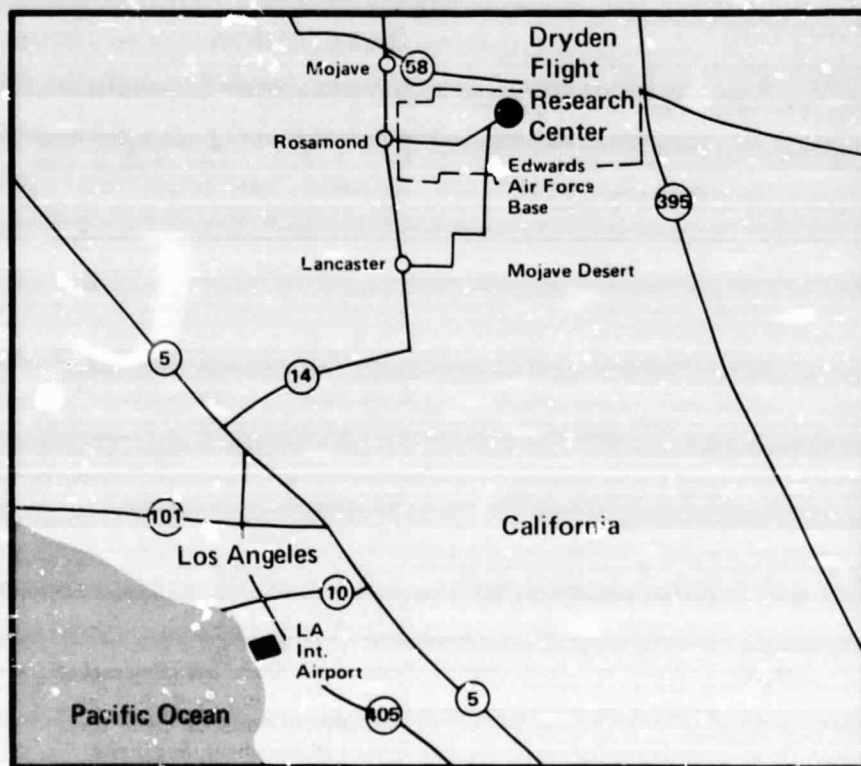
Berwin Kock, Project Manager - Two triple-sonic YF-12 aircraft are flown as testbeds, investigating the effects of high speed, high altitudes on various materials, testing an advanced autothrottle system, collecting after-body pressure data, and providing a research environment unique to these Mach 3+ aircraft for other tests.

Digital Fly-By-Wire Research

Cal Jarvis, Project Manager - A highly modified F-8 aircraft, its conventional control system removed and replaced with a digital fly-by-wire flight control system, is evaluating software packages which will be used on the Space Shuttle Orbiter. This unique flight control system is very similar to the one in the Shuttle, and was first flight-tested here at DFRC.

Wake Vortex Alleviation Work

Russ Barber, Project Manager - Wide body jet transports are equipped with special smoker devices to identify the vortex streaming from their wing tips. This vortex has been shown to be very hazardous to smaller



Dryden Flight Research Center Vicinity Map

aircraft flying behind the large wide bodies. DFRC is doing research to identify and alleviate the vortices by means of flap settings and landing gear configurations.

Remotely Piloted Research Vehicle Work (RPRV)

Paul Loschke, Project Manager - A less hazardous and more economical means of flight test has been developed here which calls for air-launch

of large scale models of test aircraft called RPRV's. The models are flown by telemetry by a pilot in a ground cockpit. Examples of these are a 3/8 scale F-15, a specially modified Firebee drone and an experimental aircraft called HiMAT (Highly Maneuverable Aircraft Technology), which will incorporate advanced technologies of today into a potential aircraft of the future.

Goddard Space Flight Center

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Location

The Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) is located 10 miles northeast of the nation's Capital in an area that has evolved as the "nerve center" for much of the nation's research and development.

Description

A modern, campus-like complex of 25 buildings, Goddard is situated on about 1,000 acres of rolling Maryland hills. The Center is close to both city and country. Drive for about 15 minutes in one direction and you will see tobacco drying in weather barns, while wild geese feed in a nearby cornfield. And in another direction, the Washington National Symphony tunes up for its evening concert. Staffed by more than 3,500 people, Goddard has one of the world's leading groups of scientists, engineers and administrative managers devoted to research in the space/Earth sciences and applications. Dr. Robert S. Cooper is Director.

are communications, meteorology, navigation and the detection and monitoring of our natural resources.

Goddard is also home of the National Space Science Data Center. This facility, housing banks of high speed computers, is the central repository of the data collected with space flight experiments. This information provided the basis for studies to increase our understanding of basic phenomena and to illuminate the need for new investigative approaches to achieve further progress.

Mission

Many satellite and sounding rocket projects at Goddard are providing invaluable information about the Earth's environment, Sun/Earth relationships and the universe itself. And applications spacecraft projects are advancing technology in a host of areas to improve the life of people here on Earth. Some of these areas

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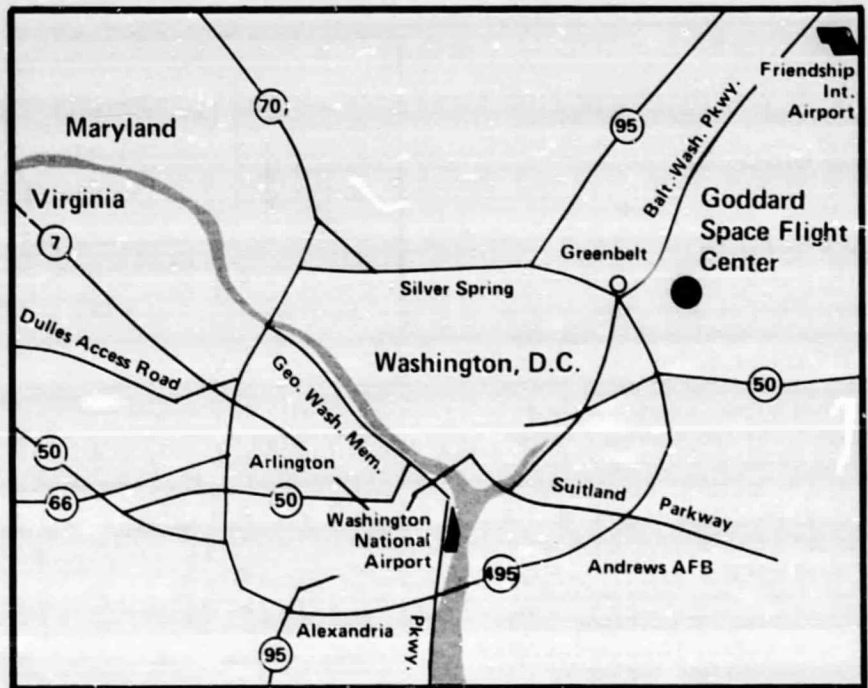
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Much of Goddard's theoretical research is conducted at the Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York City. Operated in close association with universities in that area, the Institute provides supporting research in geophysics, astrophysics, astronomy and meteorology to NASA and Goddard. Special emphasis in the meteorological area is now being placed on participation in the terrestrial and Global Atmospheric Research Project (GARP).



Goddard Space Flight Center Vicinity Map

Many Goddard people are scattered around the globe as part of the Space Tracking Data Network (STDN) team and at facilities of the NASA Communications Network which links these networks together.

Yet another mission is project management of the reliable Delta launch vehicle which has launched numerous unmanned NASA satellites as well as many of the satellites of other United States federal and communications agencies and foreign governments.

Goddard people have managed or provided project and launch support for over half of the free world's civilian unmanned Earth orbiting satellites and have developed about one-third of the scientific experiments flown aboard these spacecraft.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

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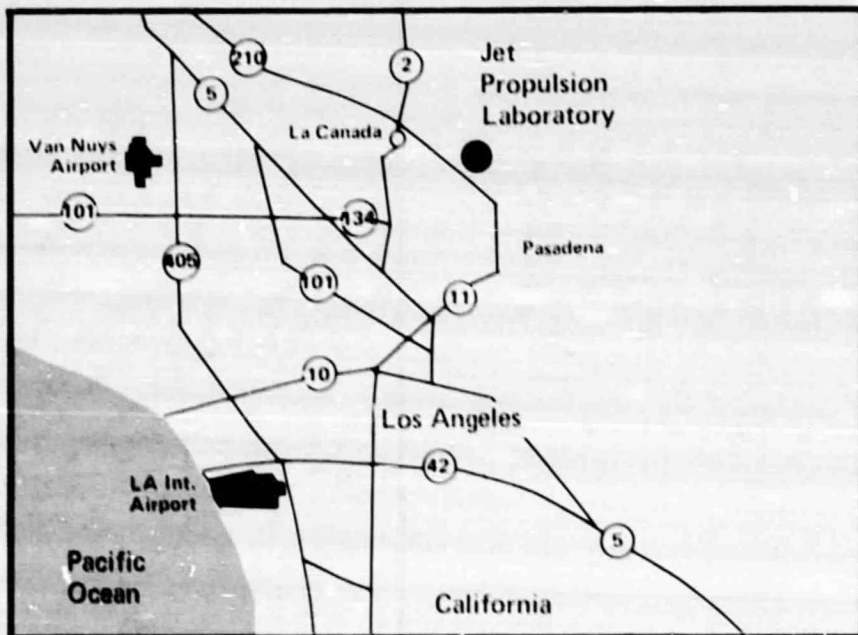
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Location

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) is located in Pasadena, California, approximately 20 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

Description

JPL is a government-owned facility that is staffed and managed by the California Institute of Technology. At Pasadena, the Laboratory occupies 177 acres of land, of which 146 are owned by NASA and 31 acres are leased. The Laboratory is under a NASA contract, which is administered by the NASA Pasadena Office. In addition to the Pasadena site, JPL operates the Deep Space Communication Complex, a station of the worldwide Deep Space Network (DSN) located at Goldstone, California, on 40,000 acres of land occupied under permit from the Army. Edwards Test Station, a facility at Edwards Air Force Base for propellant processing and testing, and Table Mountain are other major California sites operated by JPL. The Table Mountain facilities include an observatory with 16 and 24 inch telescopes and an 18-foot radio telescope with a solar power test laboratory. The Director is Dr. Bruce C. Murray.



Jet Propulsion Laboratory Vicinity Map

Mission

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory is engaged in activities associated with deep space automated scientific missions, tracking, data acquisition, data reduction and analysis required by deep space flight, advanced solid propellant and liquid propellant spacecraft engines, advanced spacecraft guidance and control systems,

and integration of advanced propulsion systems into spacecraft.

The Laboratory design and tests flight systems, including complete spacecraft, and also provides technical direction to contractor organizations. JPL operates the worldwide deep space tracking and data acquisition network (DSN) and maintains a substantial program to support present and future NASA flight projects and to increase capabilities of the Laboratory. Programs under JPL management include Mariner and Voyager.

Johnson Space Center

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Location

NASA's Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center rises up out of the coastal prairie midway between Houston and Galveston, Texas, where 15 years ago Hereford cattle grazed. It is located on Highway 1, adjacent to Clear Lake, 2 miles east of the town of Webster, and approximately 20 miles southeast of downtown Houston. Primary highway access to the site is by the Gulf Freeway (U.S. 75) and NASA 1. Additional JSC facilities are located at nearby Ellington Air Force Base, which is approximately 7 miles to the north of JSC.

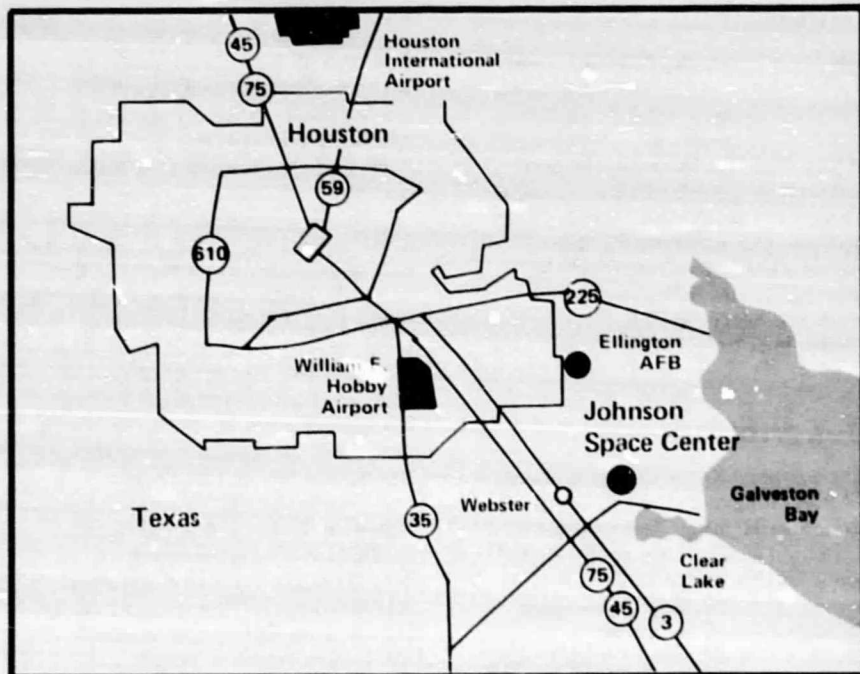
Description

Spread over 1,620 acres along the north shore of Clear Lake, the Center is the place of work for some 3,600 engineers, scientists, technicians and managers. An additional 6,100 aerospace industry employees work at JSC and in the surrounding business community. Christopher C. Kraft is Director.

Mission

JSC is responsible for design, development and testing of the nation's manned space flight vehicles, for selection and training of space flight crews, for ground control of manned flights, and for many of the medical, engineering and scientific experiments carried aboard the flights. JSC is the lead NASA center in management of the Space Shuttle program.

Among the more familiar facilities at JSC is the Mission Control Center from which manned flights starting



Johnson Space Center Vicinity Map

with Gemini IV and continuing through the Apollo lunar landing series, the 171 days of manned operation of space station Skylab, and the US/USSR Apollo Soyuz Test Project, were controlled. Across a parking lot from Mission Control is the Space Environment Simulation Laboratory housing a vacuum chamber 65 feet in diameter and 120 feet high - the largest such vacuum chamber in the world, and capable of holding a complete Apollo spacecraft "stack".

Many of JSC's efforts are directed inward toward the Earth. Techniques of multi-spectral photography and remote sensing which were exploited in Skylab are now being used in satellite and aircraft programs to inventory

crops, seek new mineral deposits and to manage land use. Many other space-developed techniques, such as biomedical monitoring of flight crew vital signs by telemetry, are now being used in improving the quality of emergency and hospital health care.

JSC engineers are looking at ways of bringing the Sun's limitless energy to the nation's power grid through solar powered satellites. The satellites would convert solar energy into microwave energy for beaming to Earth stations, where the energy would be converted into electrical power.

Kennedy Space Center

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Location

The John F. Kennedy Space Center (KSC) is located on the east coast of Florida 150 miles south of Jacksonville and approximately 50 miles east of Orlando. It is immediately north and west of Cape Canaveral. A major portion of the area is situated in the northern part of Brevard County between the Indian River and the Atlantic Ocean, with the extreme north boundary extending about 7 miles into Volusia County.

Description

The Kennedy Space Center is about 34 miles long and varies in width from 5 to 10 miles. The installation has a total land water area of 140,393 acres. Of this area, 84,031 is NASA-owned. The remainder is occupied through deed of dedication or easements of submerged lands owned by the State of Florida.

This area, with adjoining water bodies, provides sufficient area to afford adequate safety to the surrounding civilian community for planned vehicle launchings. Agreements have been made with the Department of the Interior regarding the use of nonoperational areas as a wildlife refuge and national seashore on a noninterference basis. Lee R. Scherer is Center Director.

Mission

KSC is NASA's primary center for the test, checkout and launch of space vehicles and has been designated the primary launch and recovery site for the reusable Space Shuttle.

The Center was originally created out of virgin savannah and marshland in the early 1960s to serve as the launch site for the Apollo lunar landing missions. After the Apollo program ended in 1972, KSC's Complex 39 was used for the launch of the Skylab space station, its three three-man crews and the Apollo spacecraft for the Apollo Soyuz Test Project.

Complex 39 and Industrial Area facilities are being modified to accommodate the Space Shuttle, scheduled for its first manned orbital launch from KSC in the spring of 1979. New facilities include the Orbiter Processing Facility, and the Orbiter Landing Facility. The latter is one of the world's largest landing strips and has roughly twice the length and width of commercial airport runways.

KSC also launches a wide variety of unmanned missions on expendable vehicles from facilities at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station and Vandenberg Air Force Base (Western Test Range), California. The center is also involved in earth resources and space technology application programs.

Major Operational Offices

Space Vehicles Operations

Dr. Walter J. Kapryan, Director. This directorate is responsible for the management and technical direction of preflight, launch and landing activities of Space Transportation System vehicles at KSC and for the management and technical direction of the operational aspects of expendable vehicles at KSC and the Western Test Range in California. These responsibilities include vehicle build-up, systems integration, test, checkout and flight readiness of vehicles and payloads and management of ground support equipment and post-flight processing of STS vehicles.

Expendable Vehicles Operations

George F. Page, Director. This arm of Space Vehicles Operations is responsible for KSC program management and technical direction of all operational aspects of preflight integration, test, checkout, and launch of space vehicles for expendable vehicle programs. Delta, Atlas/Centaur and Titan/Centaur launches are conducted from complexes located on Cape Canaveral Air Force Station under a host-tenant relationship with the Air Force. Delta

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Visitors Services Branch

Prosper A. Fagnant,
Chief, Visitors Services
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Home - 305-773-8815

Educational Programs Branch

Raymond Corey,
Chief, Educational Programs
Office - 305-867-4444

launches are conducted from facilities at the Air Force Western Test Range under a similar arrangement.

Shuttle Projects Office

Dr. Robert H. Gray, Manager. This office manages all Space Transportation System and STS payload activities for which KSC is responsible. These include the design, development and integration of launch, landing, and refurbishment facilities and ground support equipment; the development of overall launch, landing and refurbishment operations plans for the STS; providing support to the Shuttle Program Manager for systems integration activities, and to the Spacelab Program Manager, Interim Upper Stage/Tug Manager, and Automated Payload managers for integration and operations planning.

In accomplishing its mission, the Shuttle Projects Office develops or assures the development of KSC requirements and plans to meet STS and STS payload programs requirements, integrates KSC planning and operational activities, and assures accomplishment of KSC launch and retrieval objectives.

Sciences, Technology and Applications

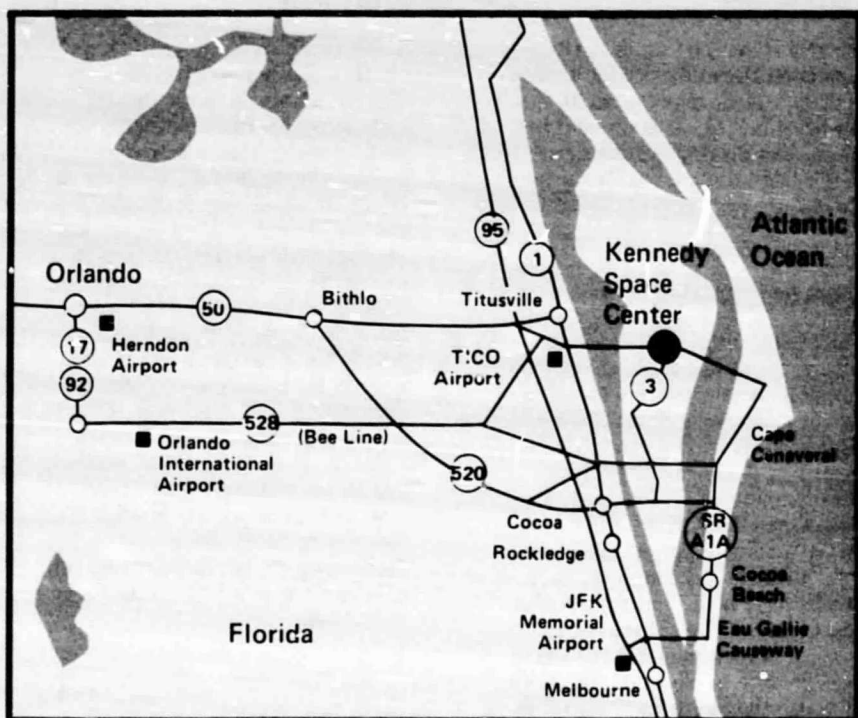
John P. Claybourne, Chief. This office is responsible to the KSC Director for the management of space sciences, technology and applications projects, including

earth resources and environmental observations, communications data management, manufacturing in space, earth and ocean physics, technology applications, technology utilization, energy programs, advanced development and life sciences. On-going projects of note include the development of a freeze forecast system using satellite data, the creation of thermal models for the assessment of the environmental impact of new electrical power plants, and the use of remote sensing analysis techniques for x-ray enhancements which may

lead to the early detection of breast cancer.

Component Installations Western Test Range Operations (See Page 26)

KSC has no Public Affairs Office at the Western Test Range. Public Affairs contacts should be made through the Kennedy Space Center Public Affairs Office in Florida.



Kennedy Space Center Vicinity Map

Langley Research Center

Public Affairs Contacts

Maurice Parker
Public Affairs Officer
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Home - 804-851-9635

Location

Langley Research Center (LaRC), located in Hampton, Va., is approximately 100 air miles south of Washington, D.C. It is situated between Norfolk and Williamsburg, Va., in the tidewater area of Hampton Roads.

Description

The Center occupies 772 acres of government-owned land divided into two areas by the runway facilities of Langley Air Force Base. The West Area consists of 749 acres, 430 owned by NASA and 319 under permit from the Air Force. The East Area is comprised of 23 acres under Air Force permit. Runways, some utilities and certain other facilities are used jointly by NASA and the Air Force. There are 110 acres of NASA-owned land located near the city of Newport News, Va., at which the Space Radiation Effects Laboratory is located. An additional 3,286 acres of marshland near Langley are under permit to NASA and used as a model drop zone. The total acreage presently owned, under permit or leased is 4,168. The Director is Donald P. Hearsh.

Mission

A substantial percentage of the Center's research work is development of advanced concepts and technology for future aircraft, with particular emphasis on environmental effects, performance, range, safety and economy. Examples of this research are projects involving the supercritical wing, composite structural materials, and automatic flight control systems. Work continues in the development of technology for helicopters and avionic systems for reliable operations in terminal areas of the future. Efforts continue to improve supersonic flight capabilities for both transport and military aircraft. The Center works with the general aviation industry to help solve problems concerning aircraft design and load requirements and to improve flight operations.

Langley was responsible for NASA's Viking Project that orbited and landed spacecraft on Mars in 1976. The Vikings conducted a detailed study of the Martian atmosphere and surface, and searched for life forms on the planet. NASA's smallest launch vehicle, the Scout, is managed at the Center. Langley supports manned and unmanned space programs, including the Space Shuttle, through the development of

experiments, sensors, communications equipment, and data handling systems. Other research programs involve the investigations of effects such as heat, vacuum, noise, and meteoroids on space vehicles; the use of advanced composite and polymeric materials for structures and thermal control systems; and improved technology for many kinds of electronics systems.

Special Projects

Aircraft Energy Efficiency (ACEE) Project

Improving the efficiency of transport aircraft through fuel savings, better operations, reduced noise and pollution, use of lightweight composite materials, active controls, and advances in aerodynamics research. Robert W. Leonard, Manager.

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Public Information Specialist
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Jean W. Drumond
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A. Gary Price
Community Relations Officer
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Harold E. Mehrens
Educational Programs Officer
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Home - 84-722-4660

Terminal Configured Vehicle (TCV) Project

A Boeing 737 aircraft provides a flying laboratory for development of improved aviation electronics systems, terminal operations and aircraft landing systems. John P. Reeder, Manager.

National Transonic Facility (NTF) Project

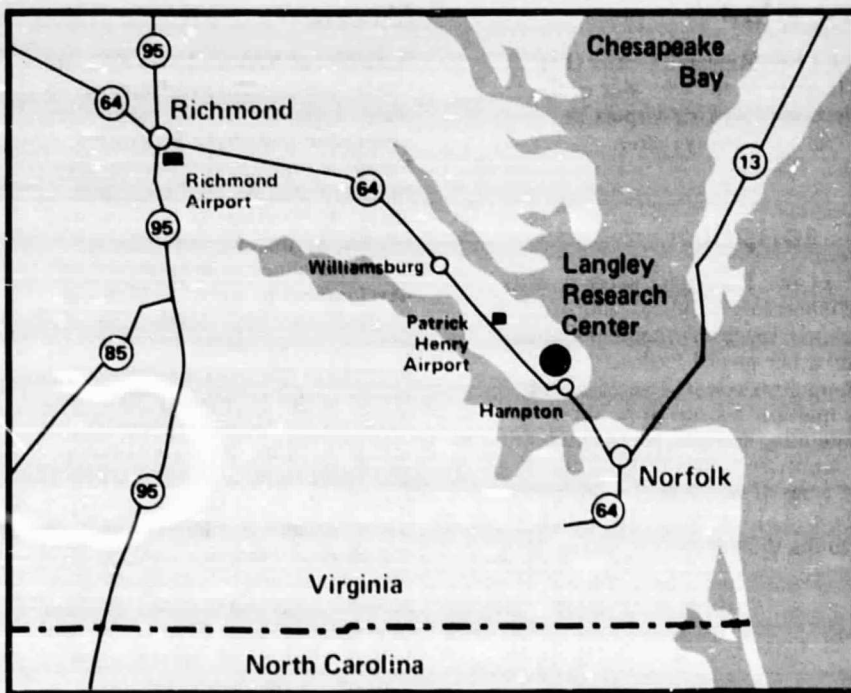
A NASA/Department of Defense cryogenic wind tunnel to make possible more accurate testing of aircraft in the transonic speed range. Robert R. Howell, Manager.

Advanced Supersonic Technology (AST) Office

Research to maintain U.S. expertise in supersonic research. Francis E. McLean, Chief.

Long-Duration Exposure Facility (LDEF) Project

A candidate payload for the Space Shuttle in which relatively simple thermal and environmental experiments can be conducted. William H. Kinard, Manager.



Langley Research Center Vicinity Map

Rotor Systems Research Aircraft (RSRA) Project

A joint U.S. Army-NASA research program to study many kinds of rotor and engine systems and combinations for future helicopters. Samuel White, Manager.

Atmospheric Environmental Sciences Division

Experiments and analyses of environmental quality, atmospheric systems and atmospheric sciences, seeking to

better understand Earth's atmosphere. Dr. James D. Lawrence, Chief.

Marine and Applications Technology Division

Studies of environmental chemistry and marine environments, and environmental field measurements to improve the oceans and waterways. E. Brian Pritchard, Chief.

Lewis Research Center

Public Affairs Contacts

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Director, Technology Utilization
and Public Affairs
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Home - 216-331-2848

Paul T. Bohn,
Public Information Officer
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Home - 216-467-5614

Location

The Lewis Research Center (LeRC) is located on the west side of the Cleveland Hopkins Airport in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

Description

The Lewis Research Center consists of laboratory buildings, shops, wind tunnels, space environmental tanks, and other special facilities built for conducting research on advanced propulsion systems or power-generating systems. The Center occupies 366 acres of land, about 15 acres of which are leased from the city of Cleveland. Dr. Bruce Lundin is Director.

Mission

Activities at NASA's Lewis Research Center are directed at advancing technologies for aircraft propulsion, propulsion and power generation for space flight, space communications systems, and new terrestrial energy systems largely in support of ERDA. Aeronautics activities at Lewis are aimed principally at development of engines which will operate as quietly, cleanly, and efficiently as possible. Research on propulsion emphasizes electric rocket engine technology, hydrogen-oxygen systems for the Space Shuttle, and other high energy propellants. The Center also manages two major launch vehicles: Atlas-Centaur and Titan-Centaur. In addition, basic and applied research is conducted on materials and metallurgy. Major research tools and facilities, designed to simulate various flight conditions, include atmospheric wind tunnels and space environment facilities. Specialized experimental facilities include a zero-gravity drop tower, chemical-rocket static thrust stands and chambers for testing jet engine efficiency and noise.

Special Projects

Aeronautics

In a Global Air Sampling Program, pollutants in international airways are being measured. Project Manager: Porter Perkins.

Propulsive lift concepts are being explored for aircraft which will take off and land in short distances and meet a need for short haul transportation. Project Manager: Albert Powers.

Demonstration of a fuel efficient engine. Project Manager: Neal Saunders.

A quiet, clean experimental engine for short-haul aviation. Project Manager: Carl Ciepluch.

An experimental, quiet, clean engine for general aviation. Project Manager: Gilbert Siever.

Other advancements for general aviation and supersonic propulsion. Project Manager: Albert Powers.

Space Flight

Evaluate concepts for laser and fusion propulsion. Project Manager: Jack Slaby.

Investigate plasmadynamic energy systems which may yield compact, lightweight power systems for space missions. Project Manager: George Seikel.

Investigate new plasma laser concepts for space applications in propulsion, power and communications. Project Manager: George Geikel.

Determine the feasibility of producing and stabilizing atomic and/or metallic hydrogen to produce a major increase in specific impulse for chemical propulsion systems. Project Manager: Gerald Brown.

Space Communications Systems

Conduct studies pertinent to space communications at super high fre-

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Charles Mitchell,
Editor, Lewis News

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Calvin W. Weiss,
Chief, Educational Services Office

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George Hoy,
Co-Ordinator Visitor Information Center

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Peg Kromer,
Co-Ordinator Lewis Speakers Bureau

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Mary J. Hartman,
Film Librarian

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quencies and high level of transmission power. The Communications Technology Satellite (CTS), a joint project with Canada, carries a highly efficient, high power amplifier developed by Lewis research. Project Manager: James Ward.

Terrestrial Energy Systems

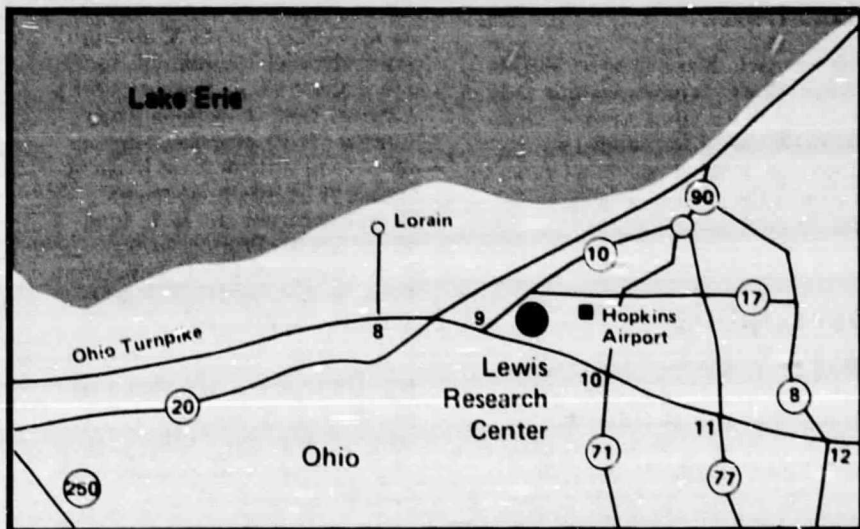
Work on wind energy systems which will be competitive with conventional electric power plants, and reliable. Project Manager: William Robbins.

Solar photovoltaic arrays are being tested and demonstrated as new ways to power weather stations, instruments and other small-energy requirement equipment in remote locations. Project Manager: Roger Palmer.

Evaluating advanced energy conversion systems which use coal or coal-derived fuels for producing electric power. Project Manager: David Pofertl.

Electric vehicle research with major effort toward developing more efficient electric car propulsion. Project Manager: Harvey Schwartz.

Assist automotive industry in developing the gas turbine and Stirling engines as possible alternatives to the internal combustion engine. Project Manager: William Goette (for gas turbine). Project Manager: Robert Ragsdale (for Stirling engine).



Lewis Research Center Vicinity Map

Define and develop technologies for efficient, low cost energy storage systems including the REDOX flow cell, thermal, compressed air, flywheel, hydrogen generation and for fuel cells. Project Manager: J. Stuart Fordyce.

Launch Vehicle Management

NASA's Atlas-Centaur and Titan-Centaur rockets are managed by Lewis. Atlas-Centaur serves as the workhorse, carrying many scientific, planetary and application payloads, including commercial satellites, into space. Titan-Centaur, with its greater payload capability, was used for the Mars-landing Viking mission and is available for other high energy missions. Project Manager: Andrew Stofan.

Materials and Metallurgy

Cryogenic and liquid-metal heat-transfer fluids. Project Manager: Wolfgang Moeckel.

Pumps and turbines; seals, bearings, gears and lubrication; system control dynamics. Project Manager: Ambrose Ginsburg.

Combustion processes; chambers. Project Manager: Richard Rudey.

Propellants; nozzles. Project Manager: Howard Douglass.

Composite tankage injectors. Project Manager: Robert E. Jones.

Plasmas and magnetohydrodynamics. Project Manager: Wolfgang Moeckel.

Marshall Space Flight Center

Public Affairs Contacts

Joseph M. Jones,
Director of Public Affairs
Office - 205-453-0031
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Location

The George C. Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) is located within the U.S. Army's Redstone Arsenal. The Arsenal is almost surrounded by urban areas and has common boundaries with the cities of Triana, Madison and Huntsville, Ala.

Description

MSFC has a wide spectrum of technical facilities and equipment and is organized into various laboratories. NASA occupies 1,840 acres of land at Redstone Arsenal, by use permit, under agreement with the Department of the Army. The Arsenal has deep-water access on the Tennessee River with a loading dock located 3 miles from the main NASA site.

MSFC has about 3,800 employees, a budget of approximately \$750 million and a variety of assignments. Dr. W. R. Lucas is Center Director.

Mission

The Marshall Center is responsible for work on the Space Shuttle and associated upper stages, payloads, payload carriers, payload mission planning and operations, future space systems, data management systems, space processing, solar heating and cooling systems, and supporting research and technology.

About 50 per cent of the center's current effort is in the Shuttle program. Marshall is responsible for the Space Shuttle Main Engine (SSME), External Tank (ET), Solid Rocket Booster (SRB), propulsion system testing and structural and dynamic testing of Shuttle components. Shuttle managers are: R. E. Lindstrom, Shuttle Projects Office; J. R. Thompson, SSME; J. B. Odom, External Tank; and G. B. Hardy, Solid Rocket Booster.

Marshall is also responsible for the direction of operations at the Michoud Assembly Facility (See (Page 22) and the Slidell Computer Complex (See below).

The Slidell Computer Complex (SCC) is located approximately 22 miles northeast of Michoud Assembly Facility at St. Tammany Parish, Slidell, La.

SCC was acquired by NASA by transfer from the Federal Aviation Agency and became operational in 1962. Consisting of a tract of land containing a large office building and several smaller support buildings, the facility was well suited for computer operations. It had the additional advantages of being located approximately midpoint between Michoud and the National Space Technology Laboratories site. The complex occupies 14 acres of land.

The SCC is primarily responsible for fulfilling the computational requirements of NASA and the contractor-operated plants at Michoud and NSTL. These requirements are in the areas of scientific, management, and engineering automated data processing and in static and flight test data reduction evaluation.

Public Affairs contacts should be made at the Marshall Space Flight Center.

Other MSFC major projects are:

Spacelab

T. J. Lee, Manager. To be carried into orbit in the cargo bay of the Shuttle, Spacelab is being designed, tested and funded by the European Space Agency (ESA). It will consist of manned modules and unpresurized pallets equipped for conducting varied scientific investigations and technology applications.

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Curtis Hunt,
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Amos Crisp,
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Guy P. Jackson,
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Marshall is NASA's lead center for Spacelab. This activity includes advising ESA in the Spacelab project, assuring that Spacelab meets NASA mission requirements, and designing and providing certain ancillary equipment.

Spacelab Programs

O. C. Jean, Manager. With responsibility assigned for Spacelab missions 1, 2 and 3, MSFC manages Spacelab payload integration and operations missions and related tasks, including instrument development and acquisition.

High Energy Astronomy Observatories (HEAO)

Dr. F. A. Spear, Manager, Space Science Project Office. The HEAO launches, in 1977, will orbit observing celestial X-ray, gamma ray and cosmic ray sources throughout the universe.

Space Telescope

W. C. Keathley, Manager. An optical telescope, to be placed into orbit by the Shuttle above Earth's hazy and turbulent atmosphere, the Space Telescope will enable scientists to see many times deeper into space than heretofore possible.

Solar Heating and Cooling

J. M. Price (Acting). The Marshall Center is working with the Energy Research and Development Administration to develop residential and

commercial systems that will be both practical and economical, using the Sun's energy.

Space Processing

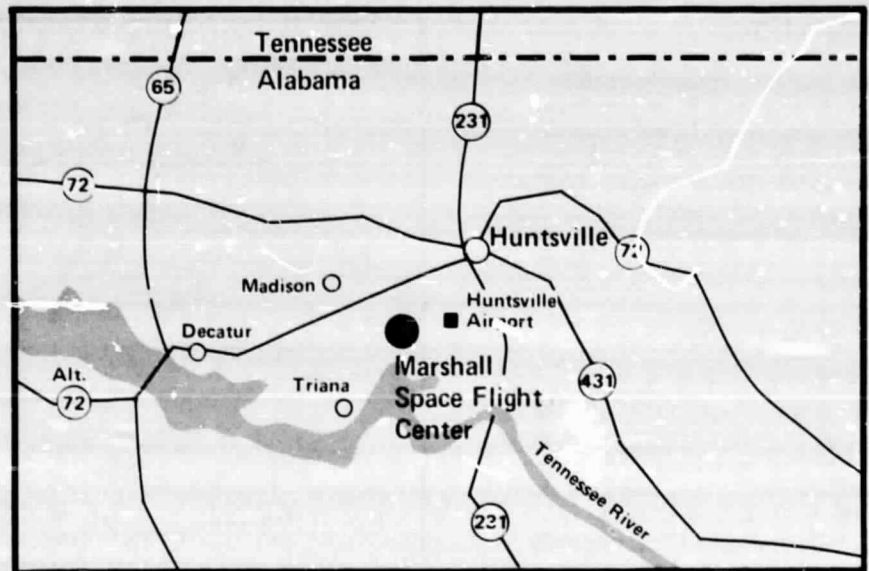
Marshall is investigating the use of weightlessness and the ultra-high vacuum of space for processing pharmaceutical preparations, now on rocket flights (R. P. Chassay) later in Spacelab (Eugene McKannan).

Advanced Projects

J. T. Murphy, Manager. Studies on satellite power systems, large space structures, heavy lift launch vehicles, orbital transfer vehicles, solar electric propulsion systems and payloads for science and applications purposes are conducted in support of NASA's objective in space.

Supporting Research and Technology

J. E. Kingsbury, Manager. Scientific and engineering activities associated with the design, development, testing and evaluation of center programs are performed by center personnel and by contractors.



Marshall Space Flight Center Vicinity Map

Michoud Assembly Facility

Public Affairs Contact

Lorraine Marthet,
Public Affairs Liaison,
Mission Management Office
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Home - 504-242-4013

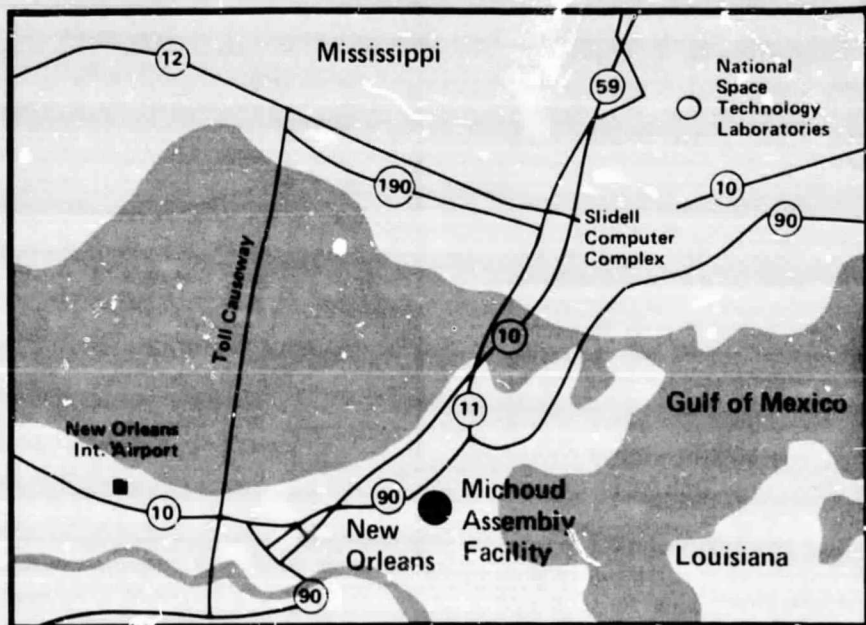
Location

The Michoud Assembly Facility (MAF) is located in Orleans Parish, Louisiana, about 15 miles east of downtown New Orleans, off U.S. Route 90. The site is on the Gulf Intra-Coastal Waterway and has deep water access via the Mississippi River.

Description

The facility occupies approximately 891 acres of land. On this site there are 32 buildings with an area of about 3.5 million square feet. The largest building within the complex is the completely air-conditioned main manufacturing building, originally built in 1942. This building provides almost 2 million square feet of floor space (an area of 43 acres) and has a ceiling height of 40 feet.

The Marshall Space Flight Center (See Page 20) exercises overall management control of the facility. A support contractor provides administrative and technical services, and prime contractors provide Space Shuttle production capability. The Manager is Robert C. Littlefield.



Michoud Assembly Facility Vicinity Map

Mission

The primary mission of the Michoud Assembly Facility is the systems engineering, engineering design, manufacture, fabrication, assembly and related work for the Space Shuttle External Tank.

National Space Technology Laboratories

Public Affairs Contact

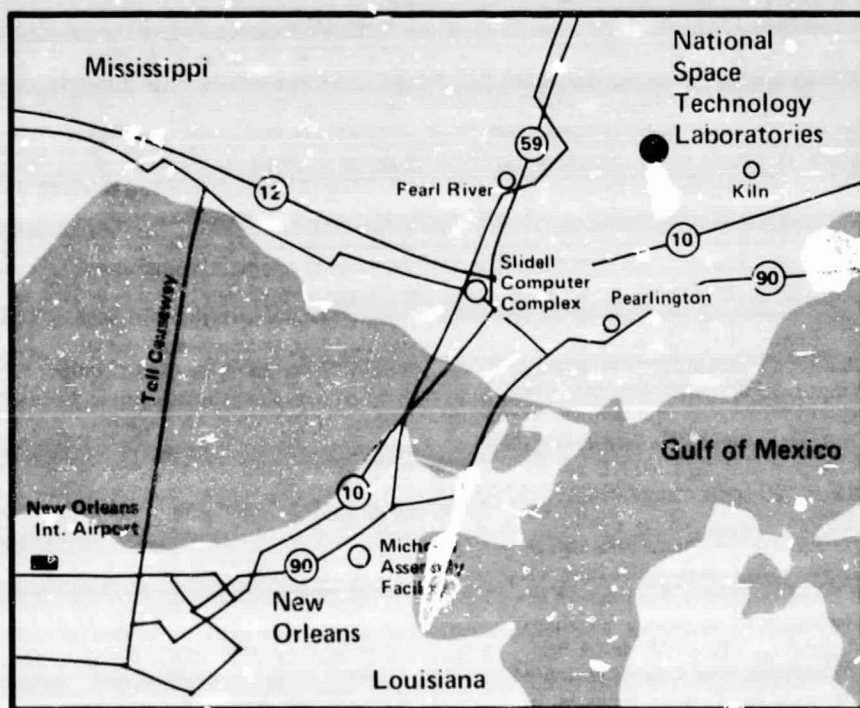
Mark R. Herring,
Public Affairs Officer
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Location

The National Space Technology Laboratories (NSTL) is located on the Mississippi Gulf Coast approximately 45 miles east of New Orleans, La.

Description

NSTL, formerly designated the Mississippi Test Facility, was given full field installation status by NASA in 1974 because of its significant achievements and unique capabilities in space applications and earth resources activities. It was the static test and flight certification site of the Apollo/Saturn V first and second stages. The Saturn rocket test stands have been modified for main engine testing and for orbiter main propulsion testing for the Space Shuttle program. The complex includes industrial laboratory and engineering facilities. NSTL has deepwater access for transporting oversize cargo via the East Pearl River and Intercoastal Waterway. The total land area is 138,808 acres, of which 13,480 make up the actual test area owned by NASA. The remaining 125,828 acres are held mostly under restrictive easement as a "buffer zone". NSTL Manager is Jerry Hlass.



National Space Technology Laboratories Vicinity Map

Mission

Today, the main mission of NSTL is support of Space Shuttle main engine and main orbiter propulsion system testing. It is also engaged in space technology applications and earth resources programs. NSTL was recently given the mission by NASA to conduct a regional earth resources training program for the 17 southeast or "Sun Belt" states, from North Carolina to New Mexico.

NSTL is host to several federal and state agencies and university elements in residence at NSTL, involved primarily in environmental and oceanographic programs.

Wallops Flight Center

Public Affairs Contact

Joyce B. Milliner,
Public Affairs Officer

Office - 804-824-3411, Ext. 579 or 584
Home - 804-665-4703

Location

Wallops Flight Center (WFC) is located in Virginia on the Atlantic Coast, Delmarva Peninsula. It is approximately 40 miles southeast of Salisbury, Md., and 72 miles north of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge.

Description

The Center covers 6,165 acres, including three separate areas of Virginia's Eastern Shore: the main base (1,833 acres), the Wallops Island launching site (3,084 acres), and the Wallops mainland site (108 acres), plus 1,140 acres of marshland. Wallops Island is about 7 miles southeast of the main base and is 5 miles long and one-half mile wide at its widest point. Located on the island are rocket storage buildings, blockhouses, assembly shops and launch sites. The Wallops mainland site is a one-half mile strip west of the island that houses the radar and optical tracking sites. The Director is Robert L. Krieger.

Mission

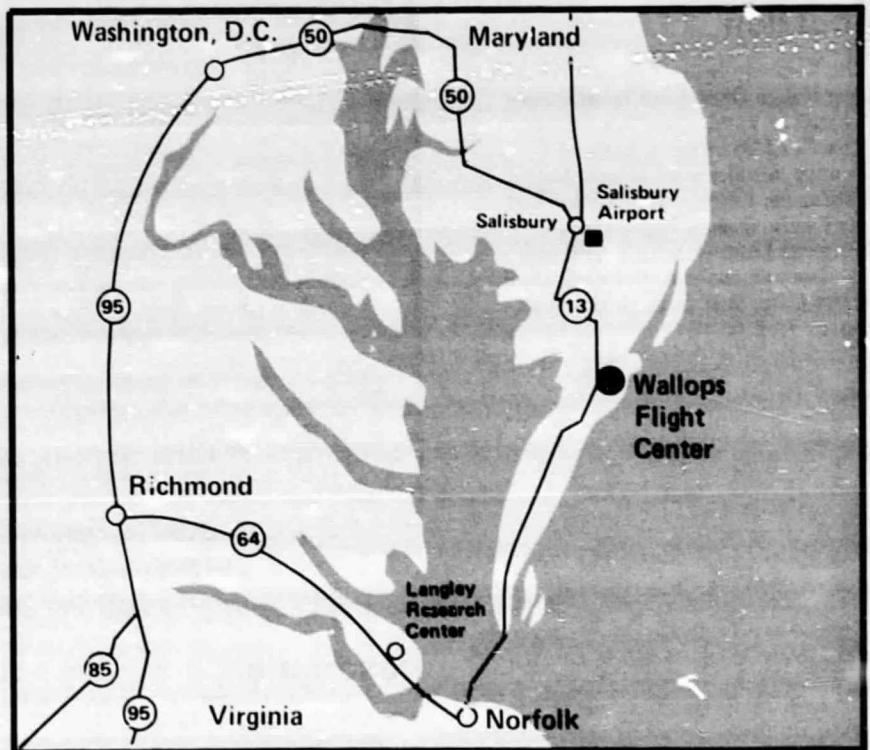
Wallops Flight Center prepares, assembles, launches and tracks space vehicles and acquires scientific information from them. Its facilities are used by scientists and engineers from NASA laboratories and research centers, other governmental agencies, colleges and universities, and the world-wide scientific community. Center personnel assist these scientific research teams with their projects and develop, as necessary, special types of instrumentation and equipment to complete the mission and manage NASA research projects.

Research at WFC is directed toward gathering information about the earth's atmosphere and its near space environment. The Center uses launch vehicles ranging in size from the small Arcas and Hasp meteorological rockets to the 72-foot Scout rocket with orbital capability in obtaining scientific data about the atmosphere and the near space environment. WFC has launched 17 satellites and approximately 9,000 other research vehicles consisting of from one to seven stages in the quest for scientific knowledge.

WFC facilities are used for many other research projects, such as space component tests, helicopter and aircraft drop tests, helicopter and aircraft noise projects, anti-skid tests on grooved runways, collision avoidance programs, and laser and radar tracking of aircraft and satellites.

WFC exercises project management responsibility for several NASA-sponsored projects such as GEOS-C, the Experimental Inter-American Meteorological Rocket Network (EXAMETNET), operation of remote site launching and tracking facilities, and operation of NASA's portable range facilities for sounding rockets.

The Center is also responsible for a portion of the National Sounding Rocket Program. This requires an interface with the scientific, university and international communities. Engineering support provided includes analytical, feasibility and design studies, payload, vehicle, and recovery systems engineering, test and evaluation, and data analysis and reporting.



Wallops Flight Center Vicinity Map

WFC is also active in NASA's program of international cooperation in space research. Foreign countries are provided with training programs for their personnel, assistance in activation of launch sites, and with technical assistance and advice in launching experiments and in operation of their ranges. Representatives of foreign countries visit WFC to observe operations or seek assistance in establishing sounding rocket facilities of their own.

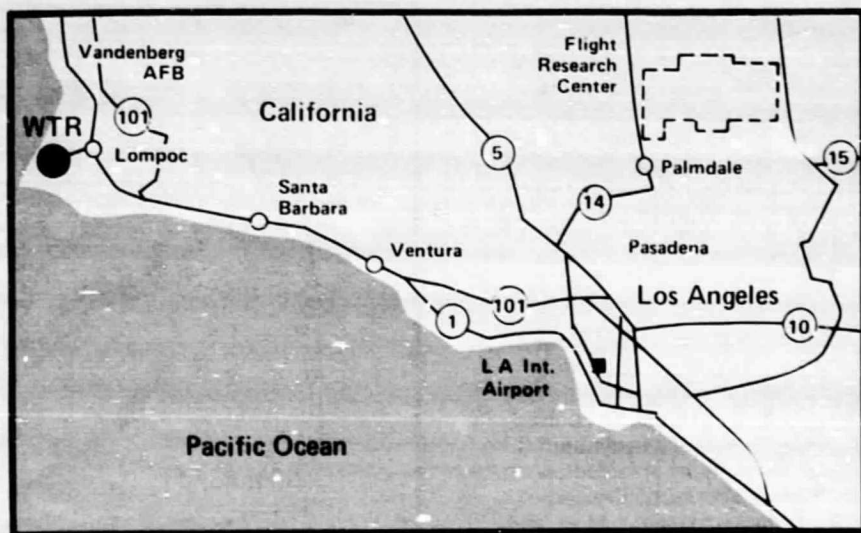
Western Test Range Operations

Public Affairs Contact

KSC has no Public Affairs Office at the Western Test Range. Public Affairs contacts should be made through the Kennedy Space Center in Florida (See Page 14).

Location

The Kennedy Space Center's Western Test Range Operations facilities are located at Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB) in Santa Barbara County, 6 miles west of Lompoc, California. Lompoc is just inland of the Pacific Ocean. Highway 246 connects Lompoc with VAFB and furnishes an entrance to South Gate, Coast Gate, Surf Gate and the Delta launch facility.



KSC Western Test Range Operations Vicinity Map

Description

KSC's major facilities here are the Engineering and Operations Building, Spacecraft Support Facilities, Data Acquisition Facilities and a Delta launch complex. This facility is used primarily for payloads being placed in polar or near-polar orbits. Unmanned launch operations are accomplished through a host-tenant agreement with the Air Force, which owns the real property occupied by NASA.

Mission

KSC's Western Operations Support Office and a branch of its Delta Operations Division provide launch operations management for all NASA, university and Government agency unmanned programs at the Western Test Range. This includes operational aspects of integration, test, checkout and launch of Delta space vehicles.

White Sands Test Facility

Public Affairs Contact

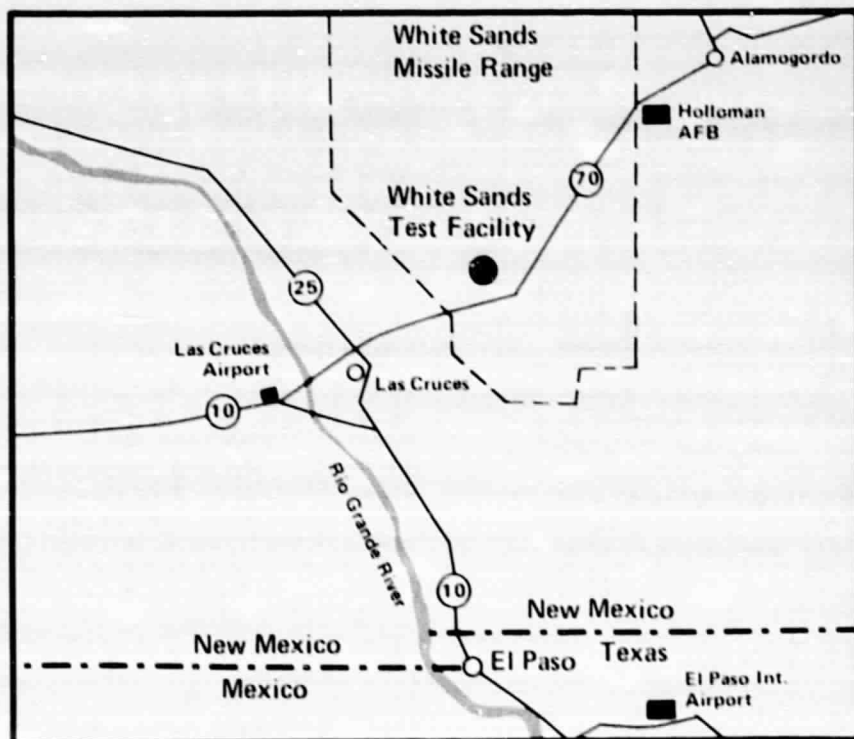
The Johnson Space Center exercises overall management control of the WSTF and information contacts should be made through the JSC Public Affairs Office (See Page 13).

Location

The White Sands Test Facility (WSTF) at Las Cruces, New Mexico, is located on the western edge of the U.S. Army White Sands Missile Range. It is on the western slopes of the San Andres Mountains, 5.5 miles north of U.S. Highway 70 and 16 air miles northeast of Las Cruces, N.M.

Description

WSTF has five fully equipped and operational propulsion test stands located in two geographically separated areas; two high-bay work areas for laboratory functions and major test article preparation tasks; a complex of fully equipped analytical, environmental and calibration support laboratories, and test facilities for material testing, component failure analysis, electronics burn-in and screening testing, precision cleaning and related disciplines. The 54,080 acres of land used by WSTF are occupied under a use agreement between NASA and the Department of Defense. An additional 1,409 acres of land have been withdrawn from the Public Domain for WSTF use under a Department of Interior Public Land Order. The Manager is Jesse C. Jones.



White Sands Test Facility Vicinity Map

Mission

WSTF was established for hazardous testing associated with Apollo propulsion and power systems. WSTF currently supports Space Shuttle propulsion system, power system, and material testing.

Information Sources

NASA Public Affairs offers a variety of services of interest to writers and the media. You may find them valuable for research work or keeping abreast of developing news events.

Interview Coordination

Managers of NASA's various programs, projects and organizations are identified throughout this book. When you desire an interview with any specific person, it is suggested that you contact the appropriate Public Information Office rather than the individual. Following this procedure will enable us to arrange interviews at the most convenient time and place for both you and the NASA personnel involved.

Motion Pictures

NASA produces films describing NASA research and development programs in space and aeronautics. These films may be borrowed for background or research purposes. There is no rental charge; however, borrowers must pay the cost of return postage and insurance.

Regional film libraries are maintained at the National Audiovisual Center (GSA), Washington, D.C. 20409, and at Public Affairs offices at the following NASA centers: Ames, Marshall, Goddard, Kennedy, Langley, Lewis and Johnson. Catalogs and film availability information may be obtained from those sources.

Audio Reports

Up-to-date reports on major manned and unmanned space operations are available through automated telephone systems at NASA operational centers. For example, status reports on Apollo and Skylab missions were available through automated systems at the Kennedy and Johnson space centers. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory offered a similar service in connection with Mariner and Viking planetary missions. Check with the cognizant center for the availability of this service during future manned and unmanned space operations.

On a daily basis, the NASA Audio Service at NASA Headquarters provides late news on major missions, launch and operations schedules and feature material through an automated telephone system at NASA Headquarters. These reports are updated daily at 10:30 a.m. Monday through Friday. The telephone number for the Audio Service is Area Code 202-755-0670.

Research Aids

NASA Headquarters and the field centers operate technical libraries and have historians or history moni-

tors. Access to these sources for writers doing research should be discussed with Public Affairs personnel.

Historical Photographs

NASA field centers maintain photo files on current projects and those of the recent past. Older files are periodically purged to make way for newer material. The Audio-Visual Office at NASA Headquarters has files covering projects and missions extending back to the agency's creation in 1958. Researchers seeking early material may save time by beginning their search at the NASA Headquarters level.