

Appendix A-IV

S E L E C T E D B I O G R A P H I E S
O F
K E Y N A S A M A N A G E M E N T P E R S O N N E L

Brief, official biographies of the following personnel, who occupied key management positions in NASA within the 1963-1969 time period, are contained in this Appendix:

Mr. James E. Webb
Dr. Hugh L. Dryden
Dr. Thomas O. Paine
Dr. Mac C. Adams
Mr. H. Julian Allen
Mr. Robert F. Allnut
Mr. James M. Beggs
Mr. Paul F. Bikle
Dr. Raymond L. Bisplinghoff
Mr. Frank A. Bogart, Lt. General, USAF (Ret.)
Mr. Walter F. Boone, Admiral, USN (Ret.)
Dr. Wernher von Braun
Mr. Edmond C. Buckley
Mr. Richard L. Callaghan
Mr. Edgar M. Cortright
Dr. Kurt H. Debus
Mr. Paul G. Dembling
Mr. Bernhardt Louis Dorman
Dr. Alfred J. Eggers, Jr.
Mr. James C. Elms
Mr. Harold B. Finger
Mr. Arnold W. Frutkin
Dr. Robert R. Gilruth
Dr. Harry J. Goett
Mr. D. Brainard Holmes
Mr. Richard E. Horner
Mr. Robert W. Kamm
Mr. Breene M. Kerr
Dr. Winston E. Kock
Dr. Richard L. Leshner
Mr. William E. Lilly
Mr. Charles W. Mathews
Mr. William F. McKee, General, USAF (Ret.)
Dr. George E. Mueller
Dr. John E. Naugle
Dr. Homer E. Newell
Mr. Oran W. Nicks

Maj. Gen. Samuel C. Phillips, USAF
Dr. William H. Pickering
Mr. William B. Rieke
Mr. Julian Scheer
Mr. Willis H. Shapley
Dr. George L. Simpson, Jr.
Mr. Walter D. Sohler
Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr.
Dr. Abe Silverstein
Mr. Jacob E. Smart, General, USAF (Ret.)
Mr. Francis B. Smith
Dr. Lloyd L. Thompson
Mr. Gerald M. Truszynski
Mr. Charles E. Weakley, Vice Admiral, USN (Ret.)
Mr. Phillip N. Whittaker
Dr. D. D. Wyatt
Mr. John D. Young.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

JAMES E. WEBB

Administrator

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

President Kennedy appointed James Edwin Webb Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on February 14, 1961.

Mr. Webb is a member of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, the President's Advisory Committee on Supersonic Transport, and the Federal Council for Science and Technology.

An attorney and business man, Mr. Webb has served in high governmental and industry positions. He has been active in aviation and education. He is a former Director of the Bureau of the Budget and a former Under Secretary of State. He has been a Vice President of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., New York City, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Republic Supply Co., and a Director of Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc. -- both with headquarters in Oklahoma City, Okla. - and a Director of the McDonnell Aircraft Co., St. Louis, Mo.

In private life, Mr. Webb was a member of a number of government advisory boards, including the President's Committee to study the U.S. Military Assistance Program - popularly known as the "Draper Committee." He has been engaged in many public service programs related to his long-term interest in science.

Born Oct. 7, 1906, in Granville County, N.C., Mr. Webb graduated in 1928 from the University of North Carolina with a bachelor's degree in education. Later, he studied law at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., and was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar in 1936.

-more-

1/19/67

In the early 1930's, Mr. Webb became a U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Officer and pilot, and he currently holds a commission as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve.

In 1936, he joined Sperry Gyroscope, serving for seven years as Personnel Director, Assistant to the President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Vice President.

Mr. Webb became an Assistant to the Under Secretary of the Treasury in 1946. Later that year, President Truman appointed him Director of the Bureau of the Budget, a position he held for three years. From 1949 to 1952, Mr. Webb served as Under Secretary of State in the Truman Administration. From 1953 to 1958, Mr. Webb served as President of the Republic Supply Co., and became Chairman of the Board in 1958. Between 1952 and 1959, he engaged in a number of business activities, including banking, law, and the manufacturing of aircraft and accessories and oil equipment and supplies. He also served as General Chairman, Southwest Seminars in Public Responsibility, University of Oklahoma, Norman. From 1960 to 1963, Mr. Webb was a Trustee, National Center for Education in Politics, New York.

In 1959, Mr. Webb reduced his activity in business and returned to Washington where, until his appointment in NASA, he devoted much of his time to public service. Activities in which he continues to be active include:

Member, Cabinet Committee on Employment; President's Committee on Manpower, and the Visiting Committee, Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University; Trustee, Frontiers of Science Foundation of Oklahoma, Inc.; President and Chairman of the Board, Meridian House Foundation; National Member, Federal City Council, Washington, D.C.; Member, Board of Directors, Washington Planetarium and Space Center; Trustee, National Geographic Society; President, American Society for Public Administration, and Board of Governors, National Space Club.

Mr. Webb has been awarded the following honorary degrees: LL.D., from University of North Carolina, 1949, Syracuse University, 1950; Colorado College, 1957; George Washington University, 1961; University of Florida, 1963; University of Delaware, 1963; University of Vermont, 1964; Duke University, 1966. Sc.D., from University of Notre Dame, 1961; Washington University, 1962; University of Kansas City, 1962; Boston College, 1963; Missouri Valley College, 1964; University of Alabama, 1964; University of Miami, 1965; Brandeis University, 1965, and Ripon College, 1966. D.P.A. from Northeastern University, 1962. D.C.L. from University of Pittsburgh, 1963. Doctor of Humane Letters from Oklahoma City University, 1962, Nebraska Wesleyan University, 1965, Rose Polytechnic Institute, 1965. Doctor of Humanities from Wayne State University, 1965, and Doctor of Engineering, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1966.

Mr. Webb lives at 2800 36th St., NW., Washington, D.C., with his wife (the former Patsy Aiken Douglas), and son James Edwin, Jr. Daughter Sarah Gorham Webb attends Duke University.

-End-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

December 2, 1965

DR. HUGH LATIMER DRYDEN

1898 - 1965

Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, 67, Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the leading scientist in the Nation's space program, died today of cancer at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., at 7:50 p.m.

Dr. Dryden was a former Director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, a former Associate Director of the National Bureau of Standards, and -- for forty-five years -- an ordained minister in the Methodist Church.

An internationally renowned scientist-engineer who once said he and the airplane grew up together, he is recognized for his leadership in the development of aeronautics and astronautics. He generally is regarded as the man who guided the United States into the space age.

He has been Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration since its inception in 1958, serving in that position under three Presidents.

Dr. Dryden served the U. S. Government with distinction since 1918 in science, technology and as an administrator and more recently as a skilled diplomat in negotiating international agreements for cooperative efforts in the peaceful exploration of space.

The recipient of many awards and honors, Dr. Dryden is especially known for his scientific contributions to fluid mechanics and boundary-layer phenomena.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Libbie Travers Dryden, a son and two daughters. The son, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Jr., an organic chemist, lives in Skokie, Ill. Their older daughter, Mary Ruth, graduated from Goucher College and is married to Dr. Andrew H. Van Tuyl, a mathematician of Washington, D.C. Their younger daughter, Nancy Travers Dryden, a graduate of American University, teaches school in Montgomery County, Md.

Dr. and Mrs. Dryden made their home with their daughter, Nancy, at 5606 Overlea Road, Summer, Md.

Hugh Latimer Dryden was born in Pocomoke City, Maryland, on July 2, 1898. The family moved to Baltimore in 1907, and Dryden, a gifted and precocious student, graduated in 1913 from the high school known as Baltimore City College, first in a class of 172, shortly before his 15th birthday.

Entering Johns Hopkins University with advanced standing, he completed a regular B.A. curriculum in three years, receiving his degree (with honors) in 1916, and his A.M. in 1918.

In June of 1918 he joined the staff of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C., as an inspector of munitions gauges, intending to return to graduate school on a fellowship in the fall. However, with the encouragement of Dr. Joseph S. Ames, head of the Johns Hopkins Physics Department, his plans were changed. He soon obtained a transfer into the newly formed wind tunnel section, and after Dr. Ames arranged to give courses to a number of Hopkins graduate students at the Bureau, Dryden was able to complete his thesis work on experiments carried out after hours in the NBS wind tunnel. He was granted the Ph.D in physics in 1919, while employed at the Bureau of Standards, when he was just under 21 -- youngest student ever to obtain a Ph.D at Johns Hopkins.

Thus began a long and distinguished professional career, devoted in its entirety to public service. He remained in the government civil service in spite of the fact that over the years there were many offers of highly paid positions in private industry, as his knowledge, talent, and administrative skill became increasingly well known in the world scientific community.

"The airplane and I grew up together," he once said. "I saw my first airplane, the Antoinette airplane, flown by Hubert Latham in Baltimore on November 7, 1910...I have had the good fortune to be associated with the great growth in aviation from that primitive vehicle to the jet liners of today and our beginning manned space flights in Mercury and Gemini. My education has been a continuing process ever since graduation and I hope that I may have the good fortune to witness the first landing of men on the moon within a very few years."

He married Mary Libbie Travers on January 29, 1920. Three children were born to the couple, a son and two daughters.

Their son, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Jr., is an organic chemist, graduate of Johns Hopkins and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now with G.D. Searle Co., Skokie, Illinois. Their oldest daughter, Mary Ruth, graduated from Goucher College and married Dr. Andrew H. Van Tuyl, mathematician at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Washington, D.C. Their youngest daughter, Nancy Travers, a graduate of American University, teaches school in Montgomery County, Maryland.

Not long after his marriage, Dryden was named chief of the NBS aerodynamical physics section, in charge of wind tunnel research. Here he began the work on the problems of wind turbulence and boundary layer flow which later was to bring him international recognition. Many times during his career he was invited to attend international scientific meetings and to exchange his professional views with fellow experts from all over the world.

Some of his early basic research, which led to increased knowledge of aeronautical engineering and the design of improved airplanes, included: development of the compensated hot wire anemometer and associated equipment for quantitative measurement of the intensity and linear scale of wind tunnel turbulence; studies of the use of wire screens for increasing and decreasing the intensity of turbulence; the design and building of wind tunnels of very low turbulence; and measurements of the effects of turbulence on aerodynamic forces on models in wind tunnels. From this work Dryden and his collaborators were able to verify the correctness of a theory developed by Prandtl, Tollmien, and Schlichting many years earlier, but for which there had been no experimental evidence. This traced the onset of turbulence to the prior development of instability in the laminar flow.

The work of Dryden and his team on wind tunnel turbulence and boundary layer transition has been of great importance in all aeronautical developments. Predictions of the flight performance of our large military and transport aircraft is based on extrapolation of data obtained in wind tunnel tests of relatively small models. Dryden's work provided a basis for making this extrapolation intelligently and with good accuracy.

In collaboration with Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, Dryden made some of the earliest measurements of aerodynamic characteristics at high speeds. The first move in this area was dictated by an interest in the effects of the higher propeller rotational speeds and propeller diameters and consequently high tip velocities, which were required to absorb the increasing engine powers in the early 1920's.

These early measurements led to a later understanding of the limitation of the propeller as a means for driving airplanes. Propeller tip speeds greater than the speed of sound produced prohibitively large losses in efficiency and consequently all late propeller development has been confined towards the absorption of power by wide blades and a greater number of blades.

This work on propellers was extended to supersonic speeds as a natural evolution of interest. This early work was supported by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and published by it. The interest generated in the Langley staff led to the construction of a high-speed jet there and

subsequently to the numerous high-speed wind tunnel facilities of today.

In the earliest tests, Briggs and Dryden measured the sharp increase in drag and decrease in lift that occurs as the speed of sound is approached in flight, and thus were among the first to discover the so-called "transonic drag rise".

Dr. Dryden was also responsible for extensive investigations of the aerodynamics of aircraft bombs, and for the development of a practical method of designing the tail fins to ensure stability. With E. J. Lorin, he standardized the design of a form of bomb which remained in use for many years, until airplanes eventually were able to approach the speed of sound.

His work in wind tunnel research and studies of aerodynamics, however, soon began to take in far more territory than the aircraft field alone. At the Chicago "Century of Progress" in 1933, he and his colleagues had an exhibit which demonstrated the effect of streamlining on automobiles--work which long preceded changes in design now thoroughly accepted in the automotive industry. Studies of the effects of hurricanes and high winds upon various types of building structures gradually led to more rational engineering design and improved building codes for materials and structures.

His laboratory even helped resolve an argument between the National and American leagues in 1938 over the standards for the "liveliness" of baseballs.

During World War II he became involved in the work of the National Defense Research Committee and its successor, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, under the leadership of Dr. Vannevar Bush. In Dryden's own words, "I headed an unusual group at the Bureau of Ordnance Experimental Unit, which developed the radar homing missile, Bat, which saw service during the second World War. I also served as Deputy scientific Director of the Army Air Force's Scientific Advisory Group headed by Theodore von Karman. The group was appointed by General H. H. Arnold and many of us were in Europe on V-E Day in uniform with simulated rank to study the use of science by the various European countries."

After his wartime work was completed, Dr. Dryden became Assistant Director of the National Bureau of Standards in 1946, and six months later, Associate Director. In September of the following year he transferred from NBS to become Director of Research of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), and in 1949 Director of NACA, its top full-time official.

Under his leadership, the activities of NACA's three large research laboratories and two research stations were expanded, reaching some 8,000 employees and an annual budget of about 100 million dollars. In 1947, NACA provided the technical foundation for the first manned supersonic flight in the history of aviation, an event which was the forerunner of present military airplanes which operate routinely at more than twice the speed of sound.

The first round of research planes was intended for studies of the problems of flying an airplane through the speed of sound. Under Dryden's leadership, more attention was turned to the problems of flight at very high speeds and very high altitudes and to the problems of space flight.

In 1954 Dryden became Chairman of the Air Force-Navy-NACA Research Airplane Committee formed to supervise the development of an airplane to explore some of the problems of space at the highest speeds and altitudes then feasible. The X-15 airplane developed for the task proved to be, and has continued to be, an extremely useful research tool for providing data for future space vehicles.

In October 1957, after the Soviet Union launched Sputnik I, Dr. Dryden took part in the activities of the Executive Branch and of the Congress which led to the formulation of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. As preparations were made for establishing a civilian agency to conduct the exploration of space for peaceful purposes, the NACA was selected as the largest building block of the new agency. Dr. Dryden helped to guide the program plans and the budgetary submission of the agency before its formal establishment. On August 8, 1958, President Eisenhower appointed Dr. Dryden as Deputy Administrator of the agency. He was confirmed by the Senate on August 13, and served during the remainder of the Eisenhower Administration under Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Administrator. His appointment was continued under the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations under Mr. James E. Webb.

Project Mercury was developed and then organized with Dr. Dryden playing a major role. Dr. Dryden shared with the present NASA Administrator, Mr. James E. Webb, the top responsibility for management of a \$5 billion a year program to explore space, to develop practical applications of space vehicles, to advance space science and technology, and to develop boosters, spacecraft, and associated materials, equipments, and techniques to enable American explorers to journey to the moon, perform scientific experiments there, and return

safely to Earth before the end of the present decade.

The importance of the lunar exploration mission, Project Apollo, and its underlying philosophy, was clearly stated by Dr. Dryden soon after President Kennedy announced his key decision in 1961. Dr. Dryden's work was prominent in the studies that led to that decision. In a letter dated June 22, 1961, to the late Senator Robert S. Kerr, then Chairman of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, Dr. Dryden said, in part:

"The setting of the difficult goal of landing a man on the moon and return to Earth has the highly important role of accelerating the development of space science and technology, motivating the scientists and engineers who are engaged in this effort to move forward with urgency, and integrating their efforts in a way that cannot be accomplished by a disconnected series of research investigations in the several fields. It is important to realize, however, that the real values and purposes are not in the mere accomplishment of man setting foot on the moon but rather in the great cooperative national effort in the development of science and technology which is stimulated by this goal....The national enterprise involved

in the goal of manned lunar landing and return within the decade is an activity of critical impact on the future of this nation as an industrial and military power, and as a leader of a free world."

During recent years, international cooperation was one of the most important aspects of Dr. Dryden's work with the space program. In 1959 he was appointed as one of two men to assist Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge at the first meeting of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It has been generally agreed that his efforts were largely responsible for a proposal by NASA, in December of that year, for joint research with other nations to promote international space cooperation.

In the years that followed, after an exchange of correspondence between Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and President Kennedy, Dr. Dryden was appointed by the President as the Nation's chief negotiator for peaceful space cooperation with the Soviet Union. Dryden engaged in a continuing series of talks with Academician Anatoli Blagonravov on the possibility of such cooperation; from these talks came agreements for limited, but nonetheless real, cooperation between the two

countries, particularly in the fields of meteorology and communications.

Working towards international cooperation and world peace fitted in well with Dryden's philosophy. A man of deep and sincere religious faith, he was an ordained minister and a Bible teacher at the Calvary Methodist Church in Washington during most of his adult life. He found no conflict between science and religion. In one of his sermons, entitled "The Far Horizons," he said:

"The horizons of our spiritual lives must be commensurate with the far horizons of our physical universe and of our intellectual and scientific accomplishments. In order to see the natural horizon around us it is necessary to rise above the ordinary level of things close to us. We must leave our ordinary surroundings and climb to the top of the hill or mountain, or better still to climb into the atmosphere in a balloon or airplane. The higher we climb, the farther away is the horizon, and the farther we can see if the air is clear..."

And again:

"One characteristic of many persons of our present age is the stunted development of the spiritual life and the atrophy of spiritual strength. A man of the Space Age without religious faith is incomplete, crippled, deformed, as if he had lost his sight, his hearing, or his hands. Many men intended for great souls, creative ideas, vision, and accomplishment dwarf their world and themselves..."

"Even scientists have learned that while knowledge is power, it is not necessarily power for the good of mankind... In the Space Age, as in every other age, the scientist, and every human being, whatever his profession, needs to develop his spiritual potentialities to make the horizons of his soul

to be commensurate with the far horizons of the physical universe and of our scientific and intellectual accomplishments."

Looking to the future, Dr. Dryden said:

"None of us knows what the final destiny of man may be, or if there is any end to his capacity for growth and adaptation. Wherever this venture leads us, I am convinced that the power to leave the earth--to travel where we will in space and to return at will--marks the opening of a brilliant new stage in man's evolution."

Many honors, offices, and awards came to Dr. Dryden, including the following:

Home Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences since 1955; Charter Member, Honorary Fellow, and former President of the Institute of Aerospace Sciences; Honorary Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society, the British Interplanetary Society, and the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Foreign Associate Member of l'Academie des Sciences de l'Institut de France; Honorary Member, Hermann Oberth-Gesellschaft; Founding Member, National Academy of Engineering; Honorary Member, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and a member of numerous other professional societies and organizations.

He was a Trustee of the National Geographic Society.

First American to deliver the Wright Brothers Annual Lecture before the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences (1938)

Sylvanus Albert Reed Award (1940)

U.S. Army Air Forces' Medal of Freedom (1946), the second highest U.S. Award

Presidential Certificate of Merit (1948)

Order of the British Empire (civilian division) (1948)

37th Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture before the Royal Aeronautical Society (1949)

Daniel Guggenheim Medal (1950)

Wright Brothers Memorial Trophy (1955)

Ludwig Prandtl Memorial Lecture of the Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft für Luftfahrt (1958)

Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League (1958)

Baltimore City College Hall of Fame (1958)

President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service (1960)

Elliott Cresson Medal of the Franklin Institute (1961)

Langley Gold Medal of the Smithsonian Institution (1962)

First Theodore von Karman Lecture before the American Rocket Society (1962)

Rockefeller Public Service Award (1962)

John Fritz Medal (1963)

Gold Medal of the International Benjamin Franklin Society
(1963)

First Annual Award Dr. Theodore von Karman Memorial Citation
(1963)

Dr. Robert A. Goddard Memorial Trophy (1964)

Hill Space Transportation Award (1964)

Honorary Degrees:

Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn (Sc.D., 1949)

New York University (D.Eng., 1950)

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (D.Eng., 1951)

University of Pennsylvania (Sc.D., 1951)

Western Maryland College (Sc.D., 1951)

Johns Hopkins University (LL.D., 1953)

University of Maryland (D.Eng., 1955)

Adelphi College (LL.D., 1959)

South Dakota School of Mines and Technology (D.Eng., 1961)

Case Institute of Technology (Sc.D., 1961)

American University (L.H.D., 1962)

Northwestern University (Sc.D., 1963)

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Sc.D., 1964)

Politecnico de Milan (M.E., 1964)

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (Sc.D., 1964)

Princeton University (Sc.D., 1965)

#####

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY'S

STATEMENT ON THE

DEATH OF HUGH L. DRYDEN

Great Falls, Mont.

December 2, 1965

The death of Dr. Hugh Dryden is a sad loss to all of us, and especially to those of us who have been guided by his wisdom, experience, and great common sense in planning the nation's space program.

We shall miss him sorely as we plot our course for the decade ahead. So much of what this nation has been able to do in aeronautics and space over the past 40 years we owe to the creative science and the confident, skillful leadership of this great public servant.

I know of no finer example of modern man in all his versatility than Dr. Hugh Dryden, whose vision, courage, and lifetime of service have helped to lead the way into the Space Age.

In a biographic sketch written a short time ago for the program for the 50th reunion of his class at the Johns Hopkins

University, Dr. Dryden said: "My education has been a continuing process ever since graduation, and I hope that I may have the good fortune to witness the first landing of men on the moon within a few years."

That wish has been denied him. But we shall all remember the decisive role he played in making this great dream of our time come true.

STATEMENT BY JAMES E. WEBB, ADMINISTRATOR, NASA,
ON THE DEATH OF HUGH L. DRYDEN, 12/2/65

Dr. Hugh L. Dryden was a man of his time--of the air age, of the nuclear age, of the space age, with all the implications of modern science and technology for the accomplishments of his time. He was also a man for all times because his courage in undertaking the conquest of air and space, his scientific, engineering and administrative competence and his qualities of humanity and leadership mark him as one of the truly great men who have contributed over the years to these fields. He will be sorely missed in NASA, in the nation and, indeed, in many nations.

STATEMENT BY DR. EDWARD C. WELSH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL, ON THE DEATH OF
HUGH L. DRYDEN, 12/2/65

"The country has lost one of its greatest scientists and one of its most dedicated citizens. The country will have to continue with its space and aeronautics programs without him--but will not be able to carry on as well without his inspiring leadership and ability."

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

THOMAS O. PAINE
Deputy Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Dr. Thomas O. Paine was born in Berkeley, California, Nov. 9, 1921, son of Commodore and Mrs. George T. Paine, USN (Ret.). He attended public schools in various cities and was graduated from Brown University in 1942 with a B.S. degree in Engineering.

In World War II he served in the U.S. Navy in submarines in the Pacific, and in the Japanese occupation evaluating submarine material. He qualified in submarines and as a Navy deep-sea diver.

In 1946-49 Dr. Paine attended Stanford University, receiving an M.S. degree in 1947 and Ph.D. in 1949 in Physical Metallurgy. In 1946 he married Barbara Helen Taunton Pearse of Perth, Western Australia. They have four children, Marguerite, George, Judith, and Frank.

Dr. Paine worked as a research associate at Stanford University from 1947-49, where he made basic studies of high temperature alloys in liquid metals in support of nuclear reactor programs for the Navy. He joined the General Electric Co. in 1949, as research associate in the laboratory at Schenectady, N.Y., where he initiated research programs on composite materials. The work led to basic patents on "Lodex" permanent magnets, now used in hearing aids and instruments. In 1951 he transferred to the Meter and Instrument Department, Lynn, Mass., as manager of materials development and later as laboratory manager. Major projects ranged from development of photocells and non-arc-tracking organic insulation to solid-state nuclear reactor control systems and aircraft instrumentation. For the successful fine-particle magnet development program Dr. Paine's laboratory received the Annual Award for Outstanding Contribution to Industrial Science from the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

-more-

4/30/68

From 1958 to 1962 Dr. Paine was research associate and manager of Engineering Applications at GE's Research and Development Center in Schenectady. He formulated and conducted basic studies in the physics of composite materials, and organized and managed a new laboratory component engaged in complex technical-economic studies and development programs.

In 1963-68 he was manager of TEMPO, the GE Center for Advanced Studies in Santa Barbara, Calif. This 400-man long-range planning and interdisciplinary study group conducted some \$10 million in interdisciplinary research annually for federal, state and local governments, foreign nations, and industry. TEMPO programs ranged from criteria for selection of model cities to the logistics support system for Polaris submarines and from computerized management information systems to economic development in Africa. About 15 per cent of this work was done for the management of the parent company.

President Johnson appointed Dr. Paine Deputy Administrator of NASA Jan. 31, 1968. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate Feb. 7 and he was sworn in March 25.

Dr. Paine's professional activities include chairmanship of the 1962 Engineering Research Foundation - E.J.C. Conference on Science and Technology for Less Developed Nations; secretary and editor of the Engineers Joint Council Engineering Research committee on the Nation's Engineering Research Needs 1965 - 1985; member, Advisory Committee and local chairman, Joint American Physical Society - Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers International Conference on Magnetism and Magnetic Materials; chairman, Special Task Force for U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; lecturer, U.S. Army War College and American Management Association; Advisory Board, AIME Journal of Metals; member, Basic Science Committee of IEEE and the Research Committee, Instrument Society of America.

Dr. Paine is a member of Institute for Strategic Studies (London); Sigma Xi; New York Academy of Sciences; American Physical Society; Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers; American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers; American Society for Metals; Institute of Metals (London); Submarine Veterans of World War II; American Society of Naval Engineers; Society for the History of Technology; Marine Historical Association; American Museum of Electricity; Newcomen Society (London); Naval Historical Foundation; American Association for the Advancement of Science; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; U.S. Naval Institute; Navy League; Association of the U.S. Army; American Ordnance Association; and Instrument Society of America.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

DR. MAC C. ADAMS

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR

ADVANCED RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Dr. Mac Carter Adams is responsible for the planning, execution and evaluation of all NASA research and technological programs conducted in advanced concepts, structures, components and systems having possible application to the national objectives in aeronautics and space.

Dr. Adams was appointed to his position on October 4, 1965. He directs a Headquarters staff of the Office of Advanced Research and Technology in Washington, D.C., and NASA field centers engaged primarily in research. They are the Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.; Ames Research Center, Mountain View, Calif.; Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio; Flight Research Center, Edwards, Calif.; Electronics Research Center, Cambridge, Mass.; and the Space Nuclear Propulsion Office jointly operated by NASA and the Atomic Energy Commission. The staff of the OART organization totals more than 12,000 employees.

Before joining NASA, Dr. Adams was Vice President and Assistant General Manager for Space Systems of the Avco Research and Advanced Development Division, in Wilmington, Mass. In this position he managed the company's space programs, including contracted activities, company-sponsored research, and the planning and acquisition of facilities. He had held that post since it was created in 1963.

His employment with Avco began in 1955 with the inception of the Everett Research Laboratory, serving as Technical Director, and later Deputy Director. He organized and directed the research programs, and made significant contributions of his own in the fields of high-altitude aerodynamics, heat transfer, re-entry of hypersonic vehicles into the earth's atmosphere and associated physical processes such as ablation and radiation.

-more-

8/28/67

Dr. Adams played a major role in the development of the theory which determines the type of ablating material and predicts the amount needed for the nose cones of spacecraft and ballistic missiles. In 1960 he was named one of the nation's Ten Outstanding Young Men by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In that year he was appointed Associate Technical Director of the Avco Division in Wilmington, initially responsible for all engineering and research activities involving a staff of 2,500. In 1962 he was appointed Vice President and Technical Director of the Division.

Prior to his work with Avco, Dr. Adams was an aerodynamicist with the Douglas Aircraft Company from 1953 to 1955, in Santa Monica, Calif. He was engaged in design and analysis of stability and control features of helicopters, and conducted similar work for the Sparrow missile.

He began his professional career with the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (now NASA's Langley Research Center) as an aeronautical engineer, from 1949 to 1951. He conducted theoretical and experimental studies of supersonic flows on wings and missile body configurations.

He was born January 3, 1925, in Gretna, Va. He is married to the former Jane Krist, of Ithaca, N.Y., and has three children. He attended the University of Virginia for one year, then completed his education at Cornell University, receiving a BS degree in mechanical engineering in 1946, and MS and PhD in aeronautical engineering in 1949 and 1953 respectively.

Dr. Adams is a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. He is past chairman of AIAA's Entry Vehicles Committee and has served as a member of the Aerospace Technical Council of the Aerospace Industries Association. He served for many years as a member of a NASA Research Advisory Committee on Space Vehicle Aerodynamics and was chairman of that group from 1962-1965.

He has published 25 papers in technical and scientific journals.

AMES RESEARCH CENTER
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Moffett Field, California

BIOGRAPHY

H. JULIAN ALLEN

H. Julian Allen is Director of NASA's Ames Research Center at Moffett Field, California.

Mr. Allen's service with the NASA began in 1936, when he joined the staff of the Langley Research Center as a junior aeronautical engineer. In 1940, he transferred to the NASA's Ames Research Center as an aeronautical engineer, and from 1941 to 1945 was Chief of the Ames Theoretical Aerodynamics Branch. From 1945 until 1959, Mr. Allen was Chief of the High-Speed Research Division. In November 1959 he was appointed Assistant Director for Astronautics of Ames Research Center. He became Director of the Center in October 1965.

In 1952, Mr. Allen originated the concept of bluntness as an aerodynamic technique for alleviating the severe reentry heating problem which was then delaying the development of ballistic missiles. His findings revolutionized the fundamental design of ballistic missile reentry shapes. Subsequently, applied research has led to applications of the blunt shape to ballistic missiles and spacecraft which are intended to reenter the earth's atmosphere.

For his work on the concept of bluntness, Mr. Allen received,

-more-

in 1957, the Distinguished Service Medal, highest honor of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, predecessor organization of the NASA.

His research accomplishments include developing a well-known theory for predicting forces at supersonic speeds on bodies at angles of attack. This theory is useful in designing missiles and piloted airplanes for high-speed flight. He has broadened the understanding of air flows about bodies and the oscillating vortices which can originate from them at angles of attack; and contributed to and guided the experimental investigation of heat transfer and boundary layer development at supersonic speeds. Other work he has done has helped in understanding the flow on and behind wings and bodies in the presence of shock-wave boundary-layer interaction.

Mr. Allen has conceived and effectively applied a variety of new techniques and types of equipment for studying supersonic and hypersonic aerodynamics. Through the use of these new techniques, scientists and engineers under Mr. Allen's guidance have obtained essential design data in transonic, supersonic and hypersonic aerodynamics, information which has permitted significant design attainments in modern high-performance aircraft and missiles.

-more-

Mr. Allen's specific conceptions in research equipment include two types of supersonic nozzles which make the wind tunnel a more flexible and effective tool; the flight test technique of firing a gun-launched model up-stream through a supersonic wind tunnel (exemplified in the Supersonic Free-Flight Wind Tunnel of the Ames Research Center); and two methods for visualizing air flows at supersonic speeds.

The Sylvanus Albert Reed Award for 1955 was given to Mr. Allen "for contributions and leadership in solving problems in the design of supersonic airplanes and missiles, especially the thermal problems at hypersonic speeds." The Reed Award is an honor bestowed annually by the Institute of the Aerospace Sciences for "a notable contribution to the aeronautical sciences resulting from experimental or theoretical investigations which have had a beneficial influence on the development of practical aeronautics."

In December 1957 Mr. Allen delivered the annual Wright Brothers Lecture sponsored by the Institute of the Aerospace Sciences. This lectureship is a high honor in the field of aeronautical science. He discussed "Hypersonic Flight and the Re-Entry Problem."

In 1958, Mr. Allen was selected by the Air Force Association to receive its Airpower Trophy, honoring his scientific contributions to the advancement of American airpower.

In October 1965 Mr. Allen received the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Medal for Exceptional Scientific Achievement "for his contributions and leadership in solving problems in the design of supersonic airplanes, missiles, and spacecraft, especially the thermal protection problems at high velocities, culminating in applying meteor phenomena as a unique tool (unavailable in laboratories) for examining the heating problems associated with future interplanetary missions."

He was graduated from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Engineering in 1932, and the degree of Engineer in 1935. As a student, he was awarded the Williams Roberts Eckart Prize in 1935. During 1934 and 1935, he was a research assistant in the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory at Stanford University. In the latter part of 1935 and early 1936, he worked as a junior engineer for the Shell Chemical Company, Shell Point, California.

Mr. Allen is a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and a former Chairman of its San Francisco Section, and a member of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society.

Mr. Allen was born in Maywood, Illinois, April 1, 1910. He lives in Palo Alto, California.

###

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

ROBERT F. ALLNUTT.

Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs

Robert F. Allnutt was named Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs on June 15, 1967.

Allnutt, 32, first joined NASA in 1960 as patent attorney at its Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia, but was transferred to NASA Headquarters in 1961. He served as patent counsel for Communications Satellite Corporation from January to September 1965 when he returned to NASA as Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters.

A native of Richmond, Virginia, Allnutt graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute with a degree in engineering and received his Juris Doctor and Master of Laws degrees from George Washington University Law School.

He is admitted to practice in the District of Columbia and Virginia and is a member of the Federal Bar Association, American Bar Association and the Government Patent Lawyers Association.

-end-

2/15/68

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
June 1, 1967

RELEASE NO: 67-137

ALLNUTT NAMED
LEGISLATIVE
OFFICE HEAD

Robert F. Allnutt, assistant general counsel of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has been named NASA's Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs.

He succeeds, effective June 15, Richard L. Callaghan, who is joining the Western Union Telegraph Co. as Vice President for Government Affairs. He will be located in Washington.

Allnutt, 32, first joined NASA in 1960 as patent attorney at its Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va., but was transferred to NASA headquarters in 1961. He served as patent counsel for Communications Satellite Corp. from January to September 1965 when he returned to NASA as Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters.

A native of Richmond, Va., Allnutt graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute with a degree in engineering and received his Juris Doctor and Master of Laws degrees from George Washington University Law School.

-more-

5/31/67

He is admitted to practice in the District of Columbia and Virginia and is a member of the Federal Bar Association, American Bar Association and the Government Patent Lawyers Association.

Callaghan, also an attorney, joined NASA in 1962 as a special assistant to the administrator and was named assistant administrator in 1963.

His previous Washington service included four years as executive assistant to the late U.S. Senator James E. Murray of Montana, and assignments to Senate Committee staffs, including staff director of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

-end-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

JAMES M. BEGGS
Associate Administrator
Advanced Research and Technology

James M. Beggs is the Associate Administrator for Advanced Research and Technology at NASA Headquarters, Washington, D. C. The Office of Advanced Research and Technology (OART) is one of four major NASA program offices.

Responsibilities assigned to OART include the planning, conduct, documentation and dissemination of the results of all NASA research and technology efforts related to space and aeronautics and the coordination of the agency's total program of supporting research and technology required to carry out specific flight missions. NASA centers over which OART exercises institutional responsibility are: Ames Research Center, Electronics Research Center, Lewis Research Center, Flight Research Center, Langley Research Center and the AEC-NASA Space Nuclear Propulsion Office.

Beggs was appointed Associate Administrator for OART June 1. He had served as a consultant to NASA since January 1968. He came to NASA from the position of Director of Purchases and Traffic, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh.

Beggs had been with Westinghouse since 1955. Earlier he served concurrently as General Manager of Westinghouse's Surface Division in Baltimore and as the Vice President of the company's Defense and Space Center.

Beggs was responsible for the development of several major weapons systems including research and feasibility studies in the underwater and surface armament fields.

A 1947 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, he served as a line officer in destroyers and submarines for several years before leaving the service as a lieutenant commander. He received his master's degree in business administration from Harvard University in 1955.

-more-

7/18/68

His professional memberships include the American Ordnance Association, the American Society of Naval Engineers, Sigma Tau, an engineering society, and the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association.

A native of Dallas, Tex., Beggs now makes his home with his wife, the former Mary Harrison, and their four children, in Ellicott City, Md.

-end-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20545

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Paul F. Bikle

Paul F. Bikle, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Flight Research Center at Edwards, Calif., was born June 5, 1916, in Wilkensburg, Penn. Formerly technical director of the Air Force Flight Test Center, Edwards AFB, Calif., Bikle assumed his current position with NASA in September, 1959. In this capacity he directs a number of flight research programs, including the X-15.

Before graduating from the University of Detroit with a B.S. in aeronautical engineering in 1939, Bikle's activity in the student chapter of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences and the school flying and gliding club led to flight instruction and qualification for a C.A.A. pilot's license.

After graduation he was employed in the engineering department of the Taylorcraft Aviation Corp. at Alliance, Ohio, where he specialized in stress analysis and design. While with Taylorcraft he was responsible for obtaining C.A.A. approval on modifications which permitted an increase in gross weight and horsepower for the standard Taylorcraft airplane.

Bikle's career with the Air Force began in 1940 when he was appointed an aeronautical engineer at Wright Field. In 1944 he was named Chief of the Aerodynamics Branch in the Flight Test Division there. While working closely with other government agencies in establishing the first flying qualities specifications for aircraft he also wrote AAF Technical Report 5069, "Flight Test Methods," which was used as a standard manual for conducting flight tests for more than five years. During the war years he was involved in more than 30 test projects and flew over 1200 hours as an engineering observer.

Projects with which Bikle has been associated include the development of an all-altitude speed course, adaptation of radar tracking to flight test work, a tour of test facilities in Great Britain in 1945, and a study of long range operations and effects of high humidity on available engine power for take-off of the B-29 airplane, conducted on Guam in late 1945.

-more-

In 1947, after the first glide flights of the X-1, Bikle participated in early plans for powered flights later made by Major Charles E. Yeager.

Returning to aircraft evaluation in 1947, he was appointed Chief of the Performance Engineering Branch and directed tests of the XB-43, the first jet bomber; the XC-99, and the F-86A. With the transfer of this part of the flight test mission to the newly formed Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards, he advanced to Assistant Chief of the Flight Test Engineering Laboratory in 1951. In this capacity he directed the engineering phase of the flight evaluation of the Russian MIG-15 on Okinawa in 1953.

Author of more than 40 technical publications, Bikle also is an avid soaring enthusiast. On February 25, 1961 he established two world soaring records during a flight near Lancaster, Calif. He achieved an altitude of 46,269 feet and a total-altitude-gained mark of 42,305 feet. Both marks have been certified by the Soaring Society of America, National Aeronautic Assn. and the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

A veteran of 23 years soaring, Bikle won the Wright Memorial Soaring Championship in 1949. In 1959 and 1960 he was a member of the U.S. Soaring team, taking part in international meets in Poland and Germany. He was selected for the FAI, 1963, Lillienthal Medal.

In July, 1962, he was awarded the NASA Medal for Outstanding Leadership. NASA cited him for his part in directing the successful X-15 Flight Operations and Research Activities.

Bikle, a Fellow in the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, resides in Lancaster, Calif., with his wife, Anne, and four children, Hugh, John, Alan and Patricia.

-end-

10/7/64

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

DR. RAYMOND L. BISPLINGHOFF
Associate Administrator for
Advanced Research and Technology, NASA

Dr. Raymond L. Bisplinghoff is Associate Administrator for Advanced Research and Technology, NASA. He is responsible for planning, directing, executing and evaluating all NASA research and technological programs, conducted primarily to demonstrate the feasibility of advanced concepts, structures, components, or systems that may have general applications to the nation's aeronautical or space objectives. He assumed this position Nov. 1, 1963. Prior to that he was Director of OART since Aug. 1, 1962.

Prior to joining NASA, Dr. Bisplinghoff was at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for 16 years, ten years as professor of aeronautical engineering, preceded by four years as associate professor and two years as assistant professor. His experience in aeronautical and space research includes a long association with the Department of Defense, NASA, and its predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Dr. Bisplinghoff served as Chairman of the NACA Subcommittee on Vibration and Flutter from 1948 to 1951. He has also participated as a member of the NACA Committee on Aircraft Construction; NACA Subcommittee on Aircraft Structures; NACA Committee on Aircraft, Missile and Spacecraft Construction, and the NASA Committee on Aircraft Structures.

Dr. Bisplinghoff worked in stress analysis, design, aerodynamics and flight testing as an engineer for Aeronca Aircraft Corp. from 1937 to 1940. The following eight months he was engaged in aircraft structural and engine vibration work with the Vibration and Flutter Unit at Wright Field. Afterward he spent a year as Research Associate at the University of Cincinnati in X-ray diffraction research. He then served the University for two more years as instructor of aeronautical engineering.

Dr. Bisplinghoff entered the Navy in 1943 as a naval reserve officer, and supervised research in the Applied Loads and Structural Dynamics Sections of the Structures Branch, Bureau of Aeronautics in the Navy Department.

Dr. Bisplinghoff was at MIT from 1946 to 1962, becoming Deputy Head of the Department of Aeronautical Engineering in 1953. He was a National Science Foundation Senior Post Doctoral Fellow in 1956 and 1957 on sabbatical leave from MIT. As representative from MIT for Operation Greenhouse, he earned the Certificate of Achievement from the U.S. Air Force for his aid in predicting the effects on aircraft of a series of atomic bomb tests in the South Pacific. He has contributed to military aviation as a member of the U.S. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, as consultant for the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project and the Air Research and Development Command of the Air Force, and as a member of the Scientific Council of the U.S. Navy Operations Evaluation Group.

Dr. Bisplinghoff is a member of the Phi Eta Sigma, Tau Beta Pi, and Sigma Xi professional fraternities, and of the Cosmos Club of Washington. He is a member of the American Society for Engineering Education. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the Royal Aeronautical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He received the Sylvanus Albert Reed Award of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences (now AIAA) for a notable contribution to the aeronautical sciences. He is also a member of the Association of Former Students of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.

He is the author or co-author of more than two dozen published papers, reports and books.

He was born in Hamilton, O., and earned his BS degree in aeronautical engineering and MS degree in physics at the University of Cincinnati. He also accumulated 60 graduate credits toward a PhD in physics before his work was interrupted by World War II. He earned an ScD degree at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, and was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree by the University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Bisplinghoff and his wife, Ruth, reside with their two sons, Ross Lee and Ron Sprague, at 405 Dewolfe Dr., Alexandria, Va.

June 27, 1964

NEWS 

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

2A
u
TELS. WO 2-415
WO 3-6925

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
June 24, 1965

RELEASE NO: 65-208

Ring
DR. BISPLINGHOFF RESIGNS

TO ACCEPT

CASE INSTITUTE PRESIDENCY

Dr. Raymond L. Bisplinghoff, NASA's Associate Administrator for Advanced Research and Technology submitted his resignation today, effective at the end of August, to Administrator James E. Webb, to accept the Presidency of Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, O.

Bisplinghoff's successor has not been chosen.

Dr. Bisplinghoff will become Case Institute's fifth president, Sept. 1, succeeding Dr. T. Keith Glennan, formerly Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Dr. Glennan will become President of Associated Universities Inc., New York City, Oct. 1.

Dr. Bisplinghoff came to NASA in August 1962 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he was Deputy Head of the Department of Aeronautical Engineering.

- more -

6/24/65

In his role as an associate administrator at NASA, Dr. Bisplinghoff has been responsible for the planning, direction, execution and evaluation of all NASA technological programs conducted in advanced concepts, structures, components and systems that may have general application to the national objectives in aeronautics and space.

His responsibility included direction of five research centers primarily engaged in carrying out NASA programs in research and technology.

These included the X-15 research plane, studies for the supersonic transport, development of the lifting body as a reentry vehicle for manned space flight, vertical and short take off and landing aircraft, and the joint NASA-AEC program for space nuclear propulsion.

One of his most recent research programs included the launching of two meteoroid detection satellites named Pegasus, with a third scheduled for launching late this summer. He has directed research into heat shields to protect manned spacecraft on their reentry into the Earth's atmosphere. Under his direction, the Electronics Research Center, a new national resource, is being established in Cambridge, Mass.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

LT. GEN. FRANK A. BOGART (USAF Ret.)
Deputy Associate Administrator
for Manned Space Flight (Management)
Office of Manned Space Flight

Lt. Gen. Frank A. Bogart (USAF Ret.) is Deputy Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight (Management) at NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC. He is responsible for industry relationships and special management problems embracing the full scope of program control and contracting in the NASA manned space flight program.

General Bogart joined NASA in December 1964 as a special assistant to the Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight. He was named to his present position in September 1965.

General Bogart's earliest military assignments were at various posts here and abroad. In June 1941 he was assigned to the War Department General Staff, with responsibility for Seacoast Defense and the Alaskan construction programs. He was subsequently assigned to the Services of Supply as Chief of the Theater Branch, responsible for logistic planning of overseas operations. In late 1944 he was sent to Moscow as a Logistics Planner for the U. S. Military Mission.

On his return to Washington in June 1945, General Bogart was appointed Deputy Chief, Plans Division, Army Services Forces, and participated in the planning for the 1946 War Department reorganization. He was a year later named Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics, for the Alaskan Department and in January 1947 became Director of Logistics upon the organization of the Alaskan Joint Command.

Transferring to the Air Force in September 1947, General Bogart was made Executive Officer for the Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel. This assignment concluded when he began studies at the National War College in 1949. Upon graduation, he was assigned to the Office of Military Assistance, Office of the Secretary of Defense, and thereupon was directed to Paris with the SHAPE Planning Group. He was subsequently made Chief of the Plans and Programs Branch, Logistics Division, upon the activation of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe in April 1951.

From 1954 to 1958 General Bogart served as Deputy Director and then as Director of Budget, Headquarters, USAF. He later was made Director of Plans and Programs and then Director of Supply, Headquarters Air Material Command, Wright Patterson AFB. He was recalled in March 1961 to Washington to serve as Comptroller of the Air Force, which position he held until his retirement and appointment to NASA.

General Bogart was born January 12, 1909 in Warren, Pa. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1931. He attended the Coast Artillery School from 1936 to 1938, Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1940 and the National War College 1949- 1950.

He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and an Oak Leaf Cluster, the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Distinguished Management Award of the Air Force Association.

General Bogart is married to the former Mary Maher. The Bogarts live at 5108 Acorn Drive, Camp Springs, Md.

###

MARCH 1968

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Walter F. Boone, Admiral, USN, (Ret.)
Assistant Administrator for Defense Affairs

Walter Fredrick Boone, Admiral, USN, (Ret.), is NASA's Assistant Administrator for Defense Affairs. He was redesignated from Deputy Associate Administrator in January, 1966. His major responsibilities are to strengthen working relationships, to increase the flow of technical and management information, and generally to promote coordination between NASA and the Department of Defense. He came to NASA in his former position in Dec., 1962.

Prior to this, Boone served on the Advisory Council of the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation in St. Louis. Before his retirement from the Navy in 1960, he was United States representative on the Military Committee and Standing Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Born in Berkeley, Calif., on February 14, 1898, Boone attended secondary and high schools in Palo Alto and Visalia, Calif. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1920 and won his naval aviator wings in 1926. He did post-graduate work at the Naval Academy from 1927 to 1929.

Boone served as executive officer of the aircraft carrier U.S.S. ENTERPRISE early in World War II. He was chief of staff in a carrier task group in the North Atlantic during 1943-44, and in the final stages of the war he commanded the aircraft carrier YORKTOWN in the Pacific.

After the war, his assignments included Acting Commander of the Seventh Fleet, duty on the Joint Strategic Survey Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Superintendent of the Naval Academy. From 1956 to 1958, Boone was Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Boone holds the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Presidential Unit Citation, Commendation Ribbon, and many campaign decorations.

He and his wife, Pauline, live at 4000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

DR. WERNHER VON BRAUN

Director, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
Huntsville, Alabama

Dr. Wernher von Braun is the Director of the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Huntsville, Alabama.

The Marshall Center is in charge of developing NASA's large launch vehicles and conducting related research. The Saturn space vehicles are being developed to carry out this country's goal of placing men on the Moon and returning them safely to the Earth.

Employing about 7,000 persons, the Marshall Center is capable of conducting all phases in the research and development of a large space rocket -- from the conception of the idea, through design, development, fabrication, and assembly of hardware, and testing.

Among the Center's current programs are the Saturn IB, Saturn IB-Centaur, and Saturn V heavy space vehicles. The Saturn I series was successfully completed with the launch of SA-10 from Cape Kennedy on July 30, 1965. Beginning with the first launch on October 27, 1961, every flight test (there were 10 in the series) was successful. Three Pegasus meteoroid technology satellites were placed into orbit with a Saturn I launch vehicle; SA-8, SA-9 and SA-10.

The Marshall Space Flight Center also provided and launched five modified Redstone rockets for the Mercury man-in-space program of NASA. The Redstone booster successfully placed a chimpanzee, Ham, and two astronauts., Alan B. Shepard, Jr., and Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom, in sub-orbital flights.

Dr. von Braun was born in Wirsitz, Germany, on March 23, 1912.

He was awarded a bachelor's degree at the age of 20 by the University of Berlin. Two years later, in 1934, he received his doctorate in physics at the same institution.

-more-

2/6/67

In 1930 he joined a group of inventors who constituted the German Society for Space Travel. In 1932 he was employed by the Ordnance Department of the German government. From 1932 until 1937 he was chief of a small rocket development station near Berlin. The liquid-fueled rockets identified as A1, A2, and A3, forerunners of the V2, were developed there.

He became technical director of the Peenemuende Rocket Center in 1937. The V2 was developed there. In the closing months of World War II he led more than 100 of his fellow scientists to the West and surrendered to the Allied Powers.

Dr. von Braun came to the U.S. in September, 1945, under contract to the U.S. Army. He directed high altitude firings of captured V2 rockets at White Sands Missile Range, N.M. Later he became project director of a guided missile development unit at Ft. Bliss, Texas, which employed some 120 of his Peenemuende colleagues. In 1950 the entire group was transferred to Huntsville, Alabama, where the Army centered its rocketry activity.

Dr. von Braun and about 80 of his associates and their families received American citizenship in Huntsville, on April 14, 1955.

The Army Ballistic Missile Agency development team which Dr. von Braun headed was transferred to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in 1960 at the direction of the President. The group was made responsible for developing and launching NASA's large space vehicles.

At the Huntsville installation, Dr. von Braun directed the development of the 200-mile Redstone rocket, which was America's first large ballistic rocket. Later the von Braun group developed the Jupiter IRBM. The Pershing rocket development program was also directed by Dr. von Braun.

Special versions of the Redstone, the Jupiter C, and the Juno II were used by the von Braun team in launching the Western World's first satellites of the Earth and Sun, Explorer I and Pioneer IV, and the first successful space flight and recovery of animal life.

Dr. von Braun has received many professional and scholastic honors for his leading role in rocketry and space research activity. In 1959 he was presented the distinguished Federal Civilian Service Award by the President of the United States.

###

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

EDMOND C. BUCKLEY
Associate Administrator
Office of Tracking and Data Acquisition, NASA

Edmond C. Buckley is Associate Administrator of NASA's Office of Tracking and Data Acquisition. To support space research activities he is responsible for planning, development, and directing the use of ground instrumentation system. These include global tracking networks, data acquisition systems and facilities which provide communication links to spacecraft engaged in NASA's unmanned scientific exploration of near Earth space through to the outer limits of the planets; Communication and Meteorological Satellites; and Manned Space Flight programs. These systems also support the Department of Defense scientific space programs and space programs of commercial and foreign entities. In addition, he also has staff responsibility for automatic data processing management.

Buckley joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (Predecessor to NASA) at the Langley Research Center, Langley Field, Virginia, in 1930. In 1943, he was named Chief of the Instrument Research Division. In this position he was responsible for the development and construction of electrical, mechanical, optical and electronic instruments used in wind tunnels, specialized laboratories and in-flight vehicles, including high-speed research airplanes and rockets. Buckley was largely responsible for the development of the NASA Wallops Island, Virginia, rocket test area, and for the flight and ground instrumentation used at the NASA Flight Research Center, Edwards, California.

In 1959, he was named Assistant Director for Space Flight Operations at NASA Headquarters with responsibilities similar to those of his present position. Under his direction, the Project Mercury, and Lunar and Inter-planetary networks were established and the Scientific Satellite Network was modernized and expanded.

-more-

6/27/66

Similarly, he directed the establishment of the Gemini Network, the plans for the Apollo Network and, concurrently, the organization of a NASA world-wide cable and high frequency radio and satellite communication system linking the many stations to the Control Centers.

Buckley was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts in 1904. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering at Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute in 1927.

He is Vice-Chairman of the Space Flight Ground Environment Panel of the Aeronautics and Astronautics Coordinating Board, is Chairman of the U.S. Section of the Mexico-United States Commission for Space Observations and a member of the U.S. Working Group of the Committee for Space Research (COSPAR) concerned with international space research activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckley and their daughter reside in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Their son, Douglas, is in the Air Force.

-End-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20543

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

RICHARD L. CALLAGHAN

Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs

Richard L. Callaghan is Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs. He assumed the post November 1, 1963 after serving since July 1962 as Special Assistant to NASA Administrator James E. Webb.

Callaghan's previous experience in Washington was in the Legislative Branch: He was executive secretary to the late U.S. Senator James E. Murray of Montana from 1950 to 1954; minority staff director of the Senate Committee of Labor and Public Welfare from 1954 to 1955, and staff director of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs from 1955 until he joined NASA.

Born in Helena, Montana, on June 14, 1925, he was educated in Helena public schools and attended Montana State University at Missoula from 1946 to 1948. He received his B.S. from Georgetown University Foreign Service School, Washington, D.C. in 1950, and an LL.B. from The George Washington University Law School in 1957.

During World War II, he served with the Army in the European Theatre.

-more-

-2-

He is a member of the Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia, the Federal Bar Association, and Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan Live in Washington at 3210 Wisconsin Avenue, NW.

-end-

January, 1965

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

EDGAR M. CORTRIGHT

Deputy Associate Administrator for
Manned Space Flight

In October 1967, Edgar M. Cortright joined the Office of Manned Space Flight in NASA Headquarters as Deputy Associate Administrator. In this position, he serves as general manager of NASA's program for manned space flight.

Cortright joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (predecessor to NASA) as an aeronautical research scientist at the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory (now Lewis Research Center), Cleveland, Ohio, in 1948. From 1949 to 1954, he was head of the Small Supersonic Tunnels Section; from 1954 to 1958 he was chief of the eight-by-six-foot Supersonic Wind Tunnel Branch. In January 1958, he was appointed Chief of the Plasma Physics Branch.

Upon NASA's creation on October 1, 1958, Cortright became Chief of the Advanced Technology Programs and directed initial formulation of NASA's meteorological satellite program, including TIROS and Nimbus. In February 1960, he became Assistant Director for Lunar and Planetary Programs in the former Office of Space Flight Programs. In this capacity, he directed the planning and implementation of NASA's automated lunar and planetary program, including such projects as Mariner, Ranger, and Surveyor. On November 1, 1961, he was appointed Deputy Director of the Office of Space Sciences. He was then appointed NASA's Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications on November 1, 1963; as general manager of that Office, he carried major responsibility for planning and directing NASA's programs for the automated scientific exploration and utilization of space. These programs included the lunar and planetary probes, the geophysical and astronomical satellites and probes, biosciences, meteorological and communication satellites, and the development and use of light and medium launch vehicles through the Atlas-Centaur class.

Cortright was born in Hastings, Pennsylvania, and served as an officer in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1946. He earned a Bachelor of Aeronautical Engineering degree in 1947 and an M.S. degree in Aeronautical Engineering in 1949, both from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He is a member of Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Gamma Alpha Rho, and Pi Delta Epsilon honorary societies.

During his NACA research career, Cortright specialized in high-speed aerodynamics, particularly problems related to air induction system design, jet nozzle design, and interactions of a jet with external air flow. He is the author of numerous technical reports and articles.

In October 1967, NASA awarded him its Distinguished Service Medal. He received the NASA Medal for Outstanding Leadership in 1966, and, in 1963, the Arthur S. Flemming Award from the Washington Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is a Fellow of the American Astronautical Society, and an Associate Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortright and their two children live at 6909 Granby Street, Bethesda, Maryland.

* * * * *

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

EDGAR M. CORTRIGHT

Deputy Associate Administrator for
Space Science and Applications

Edgar M. Cortright was appointed NASA's Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications on Nov. 1, 1963. In this position, he shares responsibility with the Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications in planning and directing NASA's programs for the unmanned scientific exploration and utilization of space. These programs include the lunar and planetary probes, the geophysical and astronomical satellites and probes, biosciences, meteorological and communication satellites, and the development and use of light and medium launch vehicles through the Atlas-Centaur class.

Cortright joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (predecessor to NASA) as an aeronautical research scientist at Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory (now Lewis Research Center), Cleveland, Ohio, in 1948. From 1949 to 1954, he was head of the Small Supersonic Tunnels Section; from 1954 to 1958, he was chief of the eight-by-six-foot Supersonic Wind Tunnel Branch. In January 1958, he was appointed chief of the Plasma Physics Branch.

Upon NASA's creation on Oct. 1, 1958, Cortright became chief of the Advanced Technology Programs and directed initial formulation of NASA's meteorological satellite program, including TIROS and Nimbus. Later, he became assistant director for Lunar and Planetary Programs in the former Office of Space Flight Programs. In this capacity he directed the planning and implementation of NASA's unmanned lunar and planetary program including such projects as Mariner, Ranger and Surveyor. On Nov. 1, 1961, he was appointed deputy director of the Office of Space Sciences.

Cortright was born in Hastings, Pa., and served as an officer in the U.S. Navy from 1943 to 1946. He earned a bachelor of aeronautical engineering degree in 1947 and an M.S. degree in aeronautical engineering in 1948, both from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

-more-

2/3/67

During his research career, Cortright specialized in high-speed aerodynamics, particularly problems related to air induction system design, jet nozzle design, and interactions of a jet with external air flow. He is the author of numerous technical reports and articles. He is an Associate Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. Cortright was a recipient of the Arthur S. Fleming Award in 1963. In 1966 NASA awarded him its Medal for Outstanding Leadership.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortright and their two children live at 6909 Granby St., Bethesda, Md.

-end-

ANNOUNCEMENT

KEY



PERSONNEL CHANGE

Date October 13, 1967

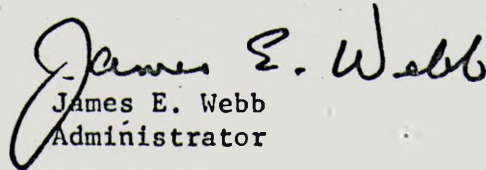
SUBJECT: DEPUTY ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR MANNED SPACE
FLIGHT

Mr. Edgar M. Cortright, has been appointed Deputy Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight.

Mr. Cortright, recipient of NASA's Outstanding Leadership Medal in 1966, has been the Deputy Associate Administrator for the Office of Space Science and Applications since November 1963. Prior to that, he was Deputy Director of the Office of Space Sciences for two years. He has been with NASA Headquarters since October 1958, having transferred from Lewis Research Center where he was employed as an Aeronautical Research Scientist following his graduation from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (BSAE - 1947, MSAE - 1948).

Mr. Cortright received the Arthur S. Flemming Award in 1963 and is a Fellow in the American Astronautical Society and an Associate Fellow in the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. He is to receive the NASA Distinguished Service Medal at the Ninth Annual Awards Ceremony on October 24, 1967.

He lives with his wife, Beverly, and two children at 6909 Granby Street, Bethesda, Maryland.


James E. Webb
Administrator

Distribution:
SDL-9

1 9 6 8

May 1: Recommending \$353-million cut in Administration's requested \$4.37-billion NASA FY 1969 authorization, House Republican Policy Committee said, unless Government spending was dramatically reduced, "the cost of living may reach the moon before our astronauts." Committee urged reductions in Apollo Applications program, administrative operations, and public relations and suggested that NASA place greater emphasis on R&D programs leading to future space advances. "Stockpiling of expensive hardware that may be obsolete by the time it is finally needed," could not be justified. (Text; Sehlstedt, B Sun, 5/2/68, A6; SBD, 5/7/68, 31)

- . Oakland Tribune printed editorial, "Space Race Has Big Stakes":
"The orbital bomb is one chilling example of the potential military threat posed by the Soviet space program. Yet, so far, the only officially announced U.S. reaction...has been reports of plans for an over-the-horizon radar to lengthen the warning time against orbital devices and missiles.
"It would be more reassuring to the nation if the Pentagon were given the authority to devote whatever resources it requires to counter the orbital bomb threat, not simply with defensive measures but with an offensive military capability of our own.... The ultimate prize in the space race may be national survival." Later, inserting editorial into Congressional Record, Chairman George P. Miller (D-Calif.) of House Committee on Science and Astronautics, said that "going to the moon is not a stunt but a serious, scientific effort." (CR, 5/7/68, E3879)
- . Second stage of vehicle expected to be first manned Apollo/Saturn V space vehicle was shipped from Kennedy Space Center launch site to Mississippi Test Facility for cryogenic proof pressure test by North American Rockwell Corp. personnel. Test, scheduled for June, would further certify integrity of stage's liquid hydrogen tank and would be conducted on all 2nd stages for manned Apollo/Saturn missions. Stage would be reshipped to KSC about July 1. (MSFC Release 68-93)
- . Edgar M. Cortright, former NASA Deputy Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight, assumed duties as Director of NASA Langley Research Center. He succeeded Dr. Floyd L. Thompson, who was serving as Special Assistant to NASA Administrator James E. Webb. Cortright had served at Lewis Research Center from 1948 to 1958 and at NASA Hq. since 1958. (Langley Researcher, 5/17/68, 1)
- . NASA personnel changes: M/G Robert H. Curtin (USA, Ret.) was appointed Director of Facilities, reporting to Assistant Administrator for Administration. He had been Director of Civil Engineering, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Programs and Resources, USAF Hq.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

DR. KURT H. DEBUS, DIRECTOR
John F. Kennedy Space Center, NASA

Dr. Kurt H. Debus is the Director of the John F. Kennedy Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Center, located in Cocoa Beach, Fla., launches manned and unmanned space vehicles in the national space program.

Born in Frankfort, Germany, Nov. 29, 1908, Dr. Debus received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in mechanical and electrical engineering from Darmstadt University. He was awarded his doctorate in 1939 and appointed an assistant professor of the university. He became active in the rocket research program at Peenemuende during this period.

In November 1945, Dr. Debus came to the United States with a group of scientists and engineers headed by Dr. Wernher von Braun. They undertook ballistic missile development projects at Fort Bliss, Texas, for the United States Army. In 1950 the group was moved to Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., which became the focal point of the Army's rocket and space programs. Dr. Debus and the other members of the group became American citizens.

.As the chief of the missile firing element, Dr. Debus was given his initial assignment at Cape Canaveral, Fla., in 1952. He supervised the launching of the first ballistic missile fired from the Cape, an Army Redstone, on Aug. 20, 1953. Since then his team has successfully launched more than 150 missiles and space vehicles including the first U.S. earth satellite, Explorer I, Jan. 31, 1958; the first U.S. space probe to orbit the sun, Pioneer IV; the first suborbital manned flights in the Redstone Mercury by Astronauts Shepard and Grissom; and the world's heaviest earth satellite, SA-5, in January 1964.

-more-

8/17/65

The Center is presently constructing complete facilities on Merritt Island, adjacent to Cape Kennedy, from which to launch a new and larger class of space vehicles, such as the Saturn V which is scheduled to launch astronauts to the moon and return before the end of this decade. The Kennedy Space Center will conduct all Saturn launch operations including assembly of the vehicles and the Apollo spacecraft.

The Merritt Island complex occupies 88,000 acres of land and, upon completion, will represent a total investment of approximately one billion dollars. A force of some 15,000 Government and contractor personnel will occupy the complex over the next five years.

Dr. Debus joined the National Aeronautics and Space Administration July 1, 1960, when the President of the United States transferred the organization headed by Dr. von Braun to NASA. He continued to supervise missile and space vehicle launchings as Director of the Launch Operations Center, which was renamed the Kennedy Space Center in December 1963, in honor of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Several honors have been conferred upon Dr. Debus in recognition of his unique technical accomplishments. The U.S. Army gave him its highest civilian decoration, the Exceptional Civilian Service Medal, in April 1959. He was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and an honorary member of the German Rocket Society. He is also a member of the Board of Governors of the National Space Club, the Advisory Board of Brevard Engineering College, and the Management Council, Office of Manned Space Flight, NASA.

Dr. Debus and his wife, Gay, reside at Cocoa Beach, Fla. They have two daughters, Sigrid, a student in Florida State University, and Ute, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, who is the wife of Dr. Adam Matheny of Baltimore, Md.

-end-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

PAUL G. DEMBLING
General Counsel

Paul Gerald Dembling was appointed to this position on Jan. 1, 1967. He is responsible for all legal matters of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Before that he had served as Deputy General Counsel since December, 1963.

Dembling entered the Federal service in 1942 with the Chief of Transportation, War Department, and served in various industrial relations capacities. He joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in 1945. He served successively as Special Counsel, Legal Advisor, and General Counsel with NACA. In that capacity, he was a principal drafter of the Administration bill which became the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958.

When NACA was absorbed in the formation of NASA, Oct. 1, 1958, he was appointed Assistant General Counsel. In addition, he served as Chairman of the NASA Board of Contract Appeals from 1958 to 1961. In March 1961, he was named Acting Assistant Administrator for Congressional Relations and, on Nov. 1, 1961, he was appointed Director, Office of Legislative Affairs. In addition, he served as Vice Chairman of the NASA Inventions and Contributions Board from its establishment in 1959 until assuming his present duty.

Born in Rahway, N. J., Jan. 11, 1920, Dembling received his A.B. cum laude and with special honors in economics in 1940 and his M.A. degree in 1942 from Rutgers University. In 1940-42, he served as graduate assistant and teaching fellow at Rutgers. He received his Juris Doctor from George Washington University Law School where he served as an editor of the Law Review.

Dembling is a member of the District of Columbia bar and of the American Bar Association, Federal Bar Association, and the International Institute of Space Law. He is Editor-in-Chief of the Federal Bar Journal and writes for law reviews and other professional journals.

He lives with his wife, Florence, and their three children in Bethesda, Md.

-end-

3/13/67

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

BERNHARDT LOUIS DORMAN

Assistant Administrator for Industry Affairs

Bernhardt Louis Dorman has been Assistant Administrator for Industry Affairs, NASA Headquarters, since January 16, 1967. He is responsible for maintaining effective relations between NASA and industry and for the direction of NASA's activities in procurement, labor relations, reliability and quality assurance, facilities management and cost reduction. He is also responsible for the staff activities of the Inventions and Contributions Board.

Prior to his appointment to NASA, Dr. Dorman was Vice President, Future Operations, at Aerojet-General Corporation, El Monte, California, a position held since 1964. Dr. Dorman joined Aerojet in 1943, after 15 years as a mechanical engineer, and was closely connected with the corporation's propulsion systems and missile programs. At Aerojet he was Head Test Engineer, Manager of Test and Field Service Division, Vice President of Test Engineering, Director of the Mark 46 Torpedo Program, and Vice President-General Manager of the Downey plant. Earlier he was Chief engineer of the Paragon Vaporizer Corporation, Chicago, and Development engineer, International Harvester Company.

Dr. Dorman was born in Chicago, in 1907 and was graduated from Purdue University in 1928. In 1960, the school awarded him an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, a member of the Instrument Society of America and the Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering society.

Dr. and Mrs. Dorman (the former Stella Berkowitz of Indianapolis) reside in Washington, D. C.

2/14/67

##

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

DR. ALFRED J. EGGERS, JR.
Deputy Associate Administrator for
Advanced Research and Technology

Dr. Eggers collaborates with the Associate Administrator for Advanced Research and Technology to provide general management of OART and its associated research centers. In this activity he gives particular attention to the content and progress of the current OART program, and to the planning of the future program, including consideration of new and improved management techniques. Dr. Eggers was appointed to his present position of Deputy Associate Administrator for Advanced Research and Technology on May 1, 1964.

Prior to that, Dr. Eggers served as Assistant Director of the Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California. In this position, he led and guided the work of scientists and engineers engaged in mission analysis and technical planning for the Center. He joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NASA's predecessor) in October 1944 as an aerospace scientist at Ames.

Born in Omaha, Nebraska, June 24, 1922, Eggers was graduated from the University of Omaha in 1944 with a B.A. degree. He earned an M.S. degree in 1949 and a Ph.D. in 1956 from Stanford University.

Dr. Eggers has specialized in hypersonic and space flight research including the development of new wind tunnel and ballistic range facilities. He has made many contributions to the theories of supersonic and hypersonic aerodynamics and the understanding of motion and heating during atmosphere entry. He conceived of the shock-lift concept employed in the B-70 design, and his more recent work has led to the principle of the "lifting body" concept in laboratory and flight investigations of atmosphere entry vehicles.

-more-

2/16/67

Eggers is a member of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board. He is a Fellow and Technical Director of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. He is a member of Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and American Ordnance Association. In 1956 Eggers received the Arthur S. Fleming Award and in 1957 was named one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men in the nation by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. He received the 1962 Sylvanus Albert Reed Award of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and the 1958 Outstanding Alumni Award of the University of Omaha.

During World War II Eggers was an officer in the U.S. Navy. He resides with his wife and two sons in Arlington, Virginia.

###

NEWS

(NASA)

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

TELS. WO 2-4155
WO 3-6925

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY PM'S
August 5, 1965

RELEASE NO: 65-264

ELMS, BOGART NAMED NASA
DEPUTY ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATORS
FOR MANNED SPACE FLIGHT

James C. Elms and Lt. Gen. Frank A. Bogart (USAF-ret.) have been appointed deputy associate administrators for Manned Space Flight at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration effective Sept. 1, it was announced today by Dr. George E. Mueller, NASA Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight.

Elms, as Dr. Mueller's general deputy, will give special attention to the three centers primarily responsible for management of the manned space flight programs to insure the most effective use of total resources. The centers are the John F. Kennedy Space Center, Kennedy Space Center, Fla.; Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala., and Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston.

Gen. Bogart, a former comptroller of the USAF, who has served as Director for Management Operations, Office of Manned Space Flight, since February will fill the vacancy created by the reassignment of William Rieke as NASA Associate Administrator for Industry Affairs in June. He will be concerned primarily with management problems.

-more-

8/5/65

Elms is presently Vice President and General Manager of Raytheon Co., Space and Information Systems, Lexington, Mass. Prior to his association with Raytheon he was Deputy Director at the Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, from February 1963 to March 1964. He has held executive positions with Aeronutronic Division of Ford Motor Co., AVCO Corp., Martin Co., and North American Aviation.

Elms is a native of East Orange, N.J., attended high school in Phoenix, Ariz., holds a B. S. degree in physics from California Institute of Technology and an M. A. in physics from UCLA. He served as a pilot in the Army Air Corps during World War II, was recalled to active duty during the Korean War and retired.

Paul E. Cotton, who has served as assistant to Dr. Mueller since November 1963 will become Director of Manned Space Flight Management Operations, succeeding Gen. Bogart. Brig. Gen. Julian H. Bowman, USAF, (ret.) will succeed Cotton. Gen. Bowman has been a Special Assistant to Dr. Mueller.

-end-

NASA Center Director Returns to Research

By VICTOR K. McELHENY
Globe Science Editor

Like many other executives, Director James C. Elms of the NASA Electronics Research Center in Cambridge has a spray of color photo landscapes on his walls.

But these are not conventional pictures. Astronauts shot them from space.

One picture, with a jaunty salutation from Gordon Cooper, shows the general area of Newport Beach, Calif., where Elms worked for seven years on the electronics side of North American Aviation.

Other signed photos show Cape Kennedy, Houston, Tex., and a view of India taken from 540 miles up.

TWO NASA TOURS

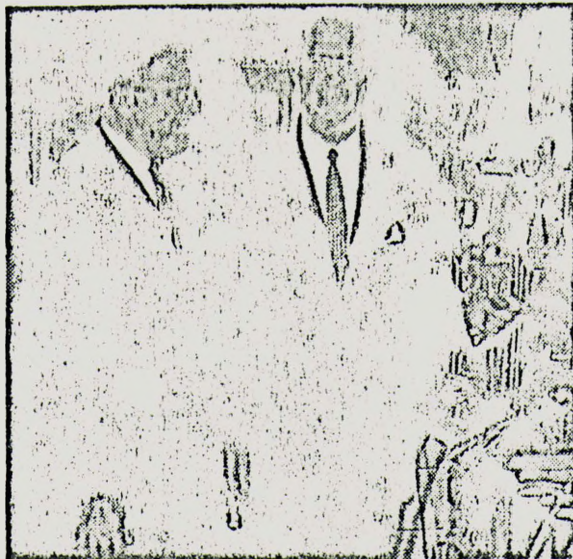
Elms, who has headed the Cambridge center since 1966, formed his friendships with the astronauts during two



JAMES C. ELMS
getting started

important tours of duty with the nation's space agency.

In 1963-64, Elms was deputy director of the Manned Space Flight Center in Houston, where the astronauts live and where space flights are controlled.



ELMS (RIGHT) WITH JAMES E. WEBB
... view Gunn Effect unit

In 1965-66, he was deputy director of manned space flight in NASA headquarters in Washington, overseeing the Apollo program.

Elms' successor in Houston, George Low, will now concentrate on Apollo only, in the place of Joseph Shea, who moved up to the place in Washington that Elms held until recently.

Now Elms, who will be 51 in May, has moved into a new field, directing a laboratory that began two years ago to do research leading toward the lengthy and complex space missions of the 1970's.

This is Elms' closest contact with research since he worked at the University of California of Los Angeles in 1949-50. There he earned a master's degree and studied tides in the earth and the thickness of the earth's crust.

For most of the past 20 years, Elms has worked on industrial problems. Even in the Air Force during World

War II, he spent much of his time in the armament laboratory at Wright Field, studying how to control the firing of machine guns among other things.

There, Elms did the work that led to his first patent. He got others while he worked in 1950-57 for North American, rising to armament control manager.

While at North American Elms worked on the system for controlling the gunfire of the F-36K fighter supplied to NATO countries and the F-105 fighter, still being used in Vietnam.

WORKED ON TITAN I

In 1957, the year of the first Russian Sputnik, Elms moved to the Martin Co. in Denver, Colo., to work on the Titan I missile, and then moved on to the Crosley division of Avco Corp. in Ohio and then to the Aeronutronic division of Ford Motor Co. in Newport Beach before joining NASA for the first time.

Between his two tours of duty with NASA, Elms served as a vice president of Raytheon.

Despite the research emphasis on the Cambridge center, Elms' industrial background will be important.

The center is intended to be NASA's main link with industry for advanced electronics development. Millions of dollars will go from the center each year to pay for industrial research NASA wants done.

Elms is very happy about the decision to put the Electronics Research Center in Boston. "It's worked out beautifully," he says. "The intellectual community here is strong and this turns out to be the sort of place where people who gravitate to electronics research like to live."

BIDS REJECTED

Lately, Elms has not had too much time to discuss such happy topics. He has been concerned with getting construction started on the center's \$61 million complex of buildings near Kendall sq.

Last Wednesday, bids for the first above-ground work had to be rejected because they were considerably above the cost estimate of \$10.3 million.

Because the center's work is well launched and because the center can rent space to take care of intended expansion, Elms and NASA's top administrators felt they could take about six months to work on new designs to get closer to the estimate.

As he closed an explanation of the problems, Elms told a weak joke, and said, "That's just to show that we're smiling through our tears."

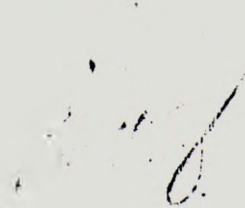
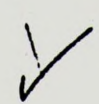
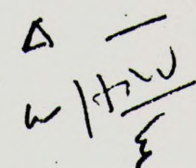
NEWS RELEASE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER  Houston
1, Texas

Walnut 8-2811
Extension 3751

MSC 64-13

January 17, 1964

  
HOUSTON, TEXAS, -- MSC Director Robert R. Gilruth today announced "with great regret" that his deputy, James C. Elms, will return to private industry in February, having completed his primary mission of reorganizing the management structure of the space center. Elms' replacement will be named within the immediate future.

"Like all growing organizations, the Manned Spacecraft Center reached a point in its evolution about one year ago, where a major management reorganization was necessary to more expeditiously carry forward the Gemini and Apollo spacecraft programs," Gilruth said.

"Because he had a remarkable background of experience in the field of industry organization and general management, I requested Jim Elms to assist me with this task. Jim agreed, provided he would be free to resume his career in industry when the job was completed. Jim has done an extraordinary job here," Gilruth said.

"Our center, our agency, and our nation owe him a great debt for his accomplishment. I cannot adequately express to him my own deep and personal appreciation. I sincerely wish that he could be persuaded to devote further time with us. I do

- more -

Add 1
MSC 64-13

understand, however, the urgency of the personal consideration which compelled him to set a time limit on his services to our center.

"We worked on the management structure for about one year and announced our reorganization on November 1. We have since noted with great satisfaction the increased efficiency that is now being generated by our management team," Gilruth said.

"I have enjoyed my tour at MSC and my association with Bob Gilruth more than any other year of my career," Elms said. "At MSC we have a managerial team that I consider to be unparalleled in the country. I am certain they will get us to the moon and back successfully."

Elms said his future plans would be announced shortly.

Elms joined the MSC staff on February 11, 1963. He had been Director of Space and Electronics at the Aeronutronic Division of Ford Motor Company. He has served in key management roles at North American Aviation, Inc., in the development of radar bombing systems and at the Denver Division of the Martin Company on the Titan I missile. Later, he was executive vice president of the Crosley Division of AVCO. As deputy director of the Manned Spacecraft Center he was charged with responsibility for general management of the Center under Dr. Gilruth. While working in Houston, his family has remained at the family residence in Newport Beach, California.

###

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

HAROLD B. FINGER

Associate Administrator
for Organization and Management

Mr. Finger was appointed to this position on March 15, 1967. He reports directly to the Administrator and is responsible for the evaluation and strengthening of agency-wide management policies and practices involved in the conduct of NASA programs and activities. He provides executive leadership for the offices under the direction of the Assistant Administrators for Administration, Industry Affairs, Technology Utilization, University Affairs, and Special Contracts Review and Negotiation. In addition, elements responsible for audit, inspection, Headquarters administration, and organization and management planning report to him.

Previously, Mr. Finger had been Manager of the Space Nuclear Propulsion Office since August 1960. This office is responsible for nuclear rocket development for both NASA and the Atomic Energy Commission and isotopically-heated rocket thruster work for the AEC. Beginning in November 1961, he also served as Director of Nuclear Systems for NASA's Office of Advanced Research and Technology. In this capacity, he managed research, development and flight testing of nuclear electric power systems and electric propulsion and the flight testing of nuclear rocket systems. During this period he was also named Director of AEC's Space Nuclear Systems Division in June 1965. Here he headed a new Space Electric Power Office, administering space reactor and isotope electric power systems work.

Finger has been on the NASA Headquarters staff since it was established in October 1958. He was Chief of the Nuclear Engine Program. On March 5, 1961, he was appointed Assistant Director for Nuclear Applications.

Finger joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the predecessor to NASA, in 1944 as an aeronautical research scientist at the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, Cleveland. In 1952, he was named Head of the Axial Flow Compressor Section and in 1954, Associate Chief of the Compressor Research Branch. Three years later, after nuclear training at Lewis, he was made Head of the Nuclear Radiation Shielding Group and of a Nuclear Rocket Design Analysis Group.

-more-

6/20/67

Finger was born in New York City, February 18, 1924. He earned a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from City College of New York in 1944. He was awarded an M.S. degree in Aeronautical Engineering at Case Institute of Technology in 1950.

Finger has specialized in research on turbo-machinery, gas turbine engines, nuclear rockets, and shielding. Author of numerous technical papers, he was co-winner of the 1957 Society of Automotive Engineers Manley Award for the best paper on aeronautics. He is a member of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Mr. and Mrs. Finger (the former Arlene Karsch) and their three daughters live in Bethesda, Maryland.

-end-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

ARNOLD W. FRUTKIN

Assistant Administrator for International Affairs

Arnold W. Frutkin was redesignated Assistant Administrator for International Affairs in November 1963. He was Director of that office since joining NASA in September 1959. He is responsible for NASA's programs of cooperation with foreign governments and scientific communities in space and technology.

Prior to this, Frutkin was affiliated with the National Academy of Sciences where, since May 1957, he was Director of the Office of Public Affairs of the U.S. National Committee for the International Geophysical Year and, in addition, Deputy for International Affairs to the Executive Director of this Committee. During 1958-59, he was Secretary to the International Relations Committee of the Space Science Board. He has been an advisor to the National Academy of Sciences Delegate to the International Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), since COSPAR's first meeting in 1958.

He has been a member of the U.S. Delegation to the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and participated in the bilateral negotiations on cooperation in outer space matters with the Soviet Union.

Frutkin is a native of New York State. His undergraduate and graduate work was done at Harvard College and Columbia University respectively.

During World War II, he served at sea with the U.S. Navy in the Pacific Theater and is a Commander in the Naval Reserve.

From 1945 to 1957, Frutkin was a managing editor and member of the Board of Directors of the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., a private publishing company in Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Frutkin and their two children reside in Washington, D.C.

-End-

January 11, 1966

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

ROBERT R. GILRUTH
DIRECTOR, MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER, NASA

Robert Rowe Gilruth is Director of the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Texas. This organization is responsible for development of spacecraft for manned flight, for flight crew selection and training, and for the conduct of space flight missions.

The Manned Spacecraft Center's current major programs are Gemini and Apollo, and the completion of permanent center management, development and mission control facilities at Clear Lake, near Houston.

The Manned Spacecraft Center is one of three NASA Centers reporting to the Office of Manned Space Flight in Washington, D.C., the others being the Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Alabama, and the Launch Operations Center at Cape Kennedy, Florida.

Dr. Gilruth has served as Director of the Manned Spacecraft Center since its creation in November 1961. Prior to this, he was Director of the Space Task Group at Langley Field, Virginia, the organization responsible for design, development and flight operation of Project Mercury.

Dr. Gilruth was born on October 8, 1913, in Nashwauk, Minnesota. He received his B.S. Degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the University of Minnesota in June 1935 and his M.S. Degree in the same field in December of the following year.

After graduation he entered on duty at the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory of the NACA and began his career in flight research, his principal work being in the field of stability, control, and handling qualities of airplanes.

In 1945, Dr. Gilruth was assigned to the job of organizing a research group and constructing a facility for conducting free-flight experiments with rocket-powered models for investigating flight at the transonic- and supersonic-speed range. This activity resulted in the development of the NACA Pilotless Aircraft Research Division which later grew into the NASA Wallops Island launching site.

In 1952, Dr. Gilruth was appointed Assistant Director of the Langley .

--more--

3/18/66

Laboratory with the responsibility for directing research efforts in hypersonic aerodynamics at the Wallops Island Station and the research in high-temperature structures and dynamic loads at the Langley Laboratory.

In October 1958, Dr. Gilruth was assigned to manage the program of manned space flight, now known as Project Mercury.

During his career, Dr. Gilruth has participated on many scientific advisory committees for the military services and NASA. Among these are:

The Planning Consultants to Committee on Guided Missiles,
Research and Development Board -- 1946-1947

Industrial Survey Board, Office of Chief of Naval Operations -- 1952

Air Force Scientific Advisory Board to the Chief of Staff
-- 1952-1957

Committee on Aircraft Construction for the NACA -- 1952-1957

The Technical Capability Panel of the President's Scientific
Advisory Committee -- 1954

Ballistic Missile Defense Committee of the Chief of Staff--
United States Air Force -- 1955

During his career, Dr. Gilruth has received many honors from aeronautical and rocket research societies and from universities. He was given a Doctor of Science Degree in 1962 by his alma mater, the University of Minnesota, and by the Indiana Institute of Technology and George Washington University.

Other honors and awards are:

1950 received the Institute of Aerospace Sciences
 Sylvanus Albert Reed Award

1959 elected a Fellow of the Institute of Aerospace
 Sciences

1960 elected a Fellow of the American Rocket Society

1961 elected a Governor of the National Rocket Club

Dec. 1961 elected a Fellow of the American Astronautical
 Society

--more--

- Jan. 1962 received the Louis W. Hill Space Transportation Award for 1962
- Feb. 1962 received the NASA Distinguished Service Medal from the President of the United States
- Mar. 1962 received the Medal of Honor of the City of New York
- Mar. 1962 received the Goddard Memorial Trophy of the National Rocket Club
- Apr. 1962 received the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Great living American Award
- Aug. 1962 received the Medal for Distinguished Federal Civil Service from the President of the United States
- Nov. 1962 received the Robert H. Goddard Memorial Award of the American Rocket Society
- Jan. 1963 elected Honorary Fellow of the Institute of Aerospace Sciences

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

DR. HARRY J. GOETT
SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO NASA ADMINISTRATOR

Dr. Harry J. Goett is Special Assistant to NASA Administrator James E. Webb and is responsible for representing him in discussions on scientific personnel before the Federal Council on Science and Technology. He will also assist the Administrator in carrying out a number of scientific responsibilities and functions both within NASA and with other agencies.

Prior to entering this position in July 1965, Dr. Goett was Director of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md. since September 1959. As Director he held responsibility for all of its missions and objectives in the field of space flight and scientific and satellite programs and projects. These included design and development of scientific, communications and weather satellites, sounding rockets and two worldwide tracking networks for manned and scientific space missions.

From the time Dr. Goett became Director, some thirty-five Goddard satellite projects, carrying over 100 scientific experiments were successfully placed into orbit. These projects also included NASA's first international satellites.

Under his direction the Goddard Space Flight Center was developing "second generation" satellites to explore cis-lunar space. This included the orbiting solar observatories, orbiting astronomical and geophysical observatories; all containing a variety of experiments of great complexity.

The Center staff numbered more than 3,800. While the majority were at the Greenbelt site and at various continental United States locations such as the Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York, other members of the Goddard team were located throughout the world, operating satellite tracking and communications network stations, or working with foreign nations on international space projects.

-more-

9/3/65

Dr. Goett came to Goddard directly from the Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif., where he was Chief of the Full-Scale and Flight Research Division from 1948 to 1959. At Ames, Dr. Goett administered and directed the over-all research and study of activities connected with the complex aerodynamic problems encountered by air and spacecraft in navigating the upper atmosphere. He was also involved in research on automatic stabilization, control and guidance, problems of re-entry heating and low density, and other engineering factors affecting flight. He has been associated with the technical and administrative supervision of research in aerodynamic and engineering problems encountered in flight ever since 1936 when he joined NACA's Langley Aeronautical Laboratory in Virginia as a Project Engineer.

Dr. Goett, a native of New York City, obtained his B.S. Degree in Physics at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. (1931), and an additional degree in Aeronautical Engineering at New York University in 1933. After his graduation and before entering Government service Dr. Goett held engineering posts with several private industrial firms.

An Honorary Doctorate of Engineering was conferred on him by the New Mexico State University of Agriculture, College of Engineering and Science, in June 1960 in recognition of the contribution he has made to the science of aeronautics and space research engineering knowledge. In 1964, Holy Cross, his former alumnus, conferred upon him an honorary Doctor of Science degree.

Dr. Goett has been honored by being selected to represent NACA Ames Laboratory (predecessor to NASA's Ames Research Center) on various committees and at many conferences. He has been called upon to regularly preside as Chairman over the NACA's yearly conference sessions on "Problems in Aerodynamics" from 1947 until his appointment to NASA. His most recent honor was being named a Fellow of the American Astronautical Society in recognition of his contributions toward advancement of the Nation's space program. The award was presented to him at the AAS Seventh Annual Meeting in Dallas, Texas, Jan. 18, 1961.

As an author, Dr. Goett has published many scientific articles, and co-authored others with scientific associates, pertaining to the field of aeronautical engineering and aerodynamics in particular.

Dr. Goett is married to the former Barbara Alexander. Together with their two boys and two girls, they reside in Silver Spring, Md.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

D. BRAINERD HOLMES

Director of Office of Manned Space Flight

Born in Brooklyn, New York, May 24, 1921, D. (For Dyer) Brainerd Holmes earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering in 1943 from Cornell University. In 1943-44 he did graduate study at Bowdoin College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He assumed his duties as Director of Manned Space Flight for NASA November 1, 1961, and is responsible for direct program supervision of the manned space flight activities at NASA centers and in industry. This includes eventual manned lunar landings embraced in Project Apollo, the two-man Project Gemini program and Project Mercury. In October 1962, he was given an added responsibility as a Deputy Associate Administrator in charge of institutional and operational matters at the field centers directly involved in the manned space flight program. These installations are: Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala; Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Texas; and Launch Operations Center, Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Prior to his appointment with NASA, Holmes was General Manager of the Radio Corporation of America, Major Defense Systems Division, where he provided technical direction and management of advanced military electronic systems in the fields of detection and warning, aerospace and command and control. In this role, he also served as the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) Project Manager for RCA, the weapons system contractor, and was responsible for coordinating for the Air Force a vast effort involving the Government and some 2,900 American companies.

His work with RCA, 1953-61, included earlier responsibilities as project manager of both the land based system for the Navy's Talos missile and Atlas launch control and checkout equipment development.

Holmes was with Western Electric Company and Bell Telephone Laboratories between 1945 and 1953 where he initiated and developed the first precision recording transmission measuring set and other test equipment for the black and white television coaxial system.

- more -

During World War II he served in the U.S. Navy as a radar specialist officer.

He and his wife, Dorothy Ann, have two daughters, Dorothy and Katherine.

- end -

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

RICHARD E. HORNER ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR

Richard E. Horner was appointed Associate Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on June 1, 1959. Under T. Keith Glennan, Administrator, and Hugh L. Dryden, Deputy Administrator, he is responsible for the general management of NASA's operations which include laboratories, research centers, rocket testing and launching facilities, and a world network of tracking stations.

To accept the NASA position, Horner resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development, a position he had held since July 8, 1957. He had been Acting Assistant Secretary since February, 1956.

Born October 24, 1917, in Wrenshall, Minnesota, he is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in aeronautical engineering in 1940. He received a Master's degree from Princeton University in 1947.

Horner was commissioned a second lieutenant, Army Air Corps, in 1940 and served in World War II as a pilot with tactical units in the Corps and with the Air Material Command. He was awarded the Silver Star, the Air Medal with four clusters and the Presidential Unit Citation. In 1949, he was released from active duty with the rank of Colonel, U. S. Air Force.

He was employed in a civilian capacity as aeronautical development engineer at the Air Force Flight Test Center, Edwards Air Force Base, California. In 1952, he became Technical Director of the Test Center. In 1955, he was named Deputy for Requirements to the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development, holding that position until his appointment as Acting Assistant Secretary.

Horner is married to the former Jean Margaret Hodgson of Waseca, Minnesota. They have two children, Richard James and Judith Rae, and live at 3612 N. Peary Street, Arlington, Virginia.

6/8/59

###

Val
in #10

BIOGRAPHY OF RICHARD E. HORNER

B106

Richard E. Horner is a senior vice president of Northrop Corporation and General Manager of Northrop Norair and Northrop Space Laboratories, Hawthorne, Calif.

He received a Bachelor of Science degree in aeronautical engineering from the University of Minnesota in 1940 and a Master of Science degree from Princeton University in 1947.

After graduating from the Randolph and Kelly Flight Training Schools in San Antonio, Texas, he was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the United States Army Air Corps as a military pilot. During World War II he served as a squadron commander and group operations officer during the African and Sicilian campaigns of the Mediterranean Theater.

He returned to the United States to be assigned to flight test activity at Wright Field in January, 1944. In 1945 he became Director of Flight Test Engineering, a position which he held when he requested and received relief from active duty as an Air Force colonel in 1949.

From 1950 to 1955 he was affiliated with the Air Force Flight Test Center where he became Technical Director and Senior Engineer. On the management staff, his activities ranged from flight test evaluation of the Air Force Century Series fighter and modern jet bombers to flight research on the X-series of aircraft and high-speed track testing. He also participated in the implementation of the Air Force Rocket Engine Test Station with test programs on the Bomarc, Navaho and ICBM boosters.

(more)

In May, 1955, Mr. Horner accepted a position as Deputy for Requirements in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, R&D. In February of the following year he became Assistant Secretary. He was responsible for many facets of the Air Force missile development program, as well as other elements of the Air Force's technical activities. He frequently represented the Air Force program to the United States Congress. Mr. Horner was also extensively involved in the coordination of the U.S. research and development efforts with those of other nations in the Western Alliance.

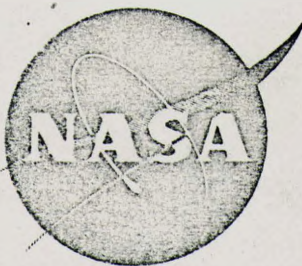
In June, 1959, he was named Associate Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It was from this position that he joined the corporate staff of Northrop in July, 1960.

In his position with NASA, Mr. Horner was responsible for the operational management of the research and development program of that agency. He was instrumental in establishing the organizational alignment and functional work patterns for the agency and was primarily responsible for gaining program acceptance in the Congress.

Mr. Horner is a member of the Air Force Science Advisory Board and the Board of Visitors for the Air University.

An active member of many professional societies, he is president of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

#



NEWS RELEASE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
150 PICO BOULEVARD SANTA MONICA. CALIFORNIA 90406
TELEPHONES: 451-7691

FOR RELEASE:

January 1966

BIOGRAPHY: Robert W. Kamm
Director
NASA-Western Operations Office

Robert W. Kamm was born July 10, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He attended high school at Wadena, Minnesota, and graduated from New York University in 1939 with a Bachelors Degree in aeronautical engineering.

In 1940, he joined the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics as an aeronautical engineer doing wind tunnel work in investigating spin characteristics of various military aircraft. During 1945-46, he was assistant to the Chief of the Stability Division of the NACA Laboratories.

He left Langley Field in 1946 to accept a position as senior aerodynamicist with the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, Maryland. In this position he did stability and control analyses of jet aircraft and rocket missiles and participated in the design of military aeronautical projects.

In 1948, he was appointed Executive Director, Panel on Facilities of Committee on Aeronautics, Research and Development Board in Washington, D. C. The board was charged with establishing policies and procedures to be followed in the research and development programs of the Department of Defense. His work with this organization consisted of coordinating the public works projects of the three military departments, including the Unitary Wind Tunnel and the Arnold Engineering Development Center programs.

- more -

Mr. Kamm joined the Arnold Engineering Development Center in July 1950. His first assignment was as Aeronautical Research Engineer in the Office of Dr. Theodore von Karman, Chief Scientific Advisor for the AEDC. In these earlier years of AEDC, he also served as Executive Secretary of the Industry and Educational Advisory Board and as Special Assistant to the AEDC Commander. During 1955, 1956 and part of 1957, he was civilian chief of the Research and Development Division and later Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations. In May 1957, he became Chief of the Plans and Policy Office.

In September 1959, he was appointed Director of the NASA Western Operations Office in Santa Monica, where he directs activities of the Office in the fields of contract negotiation and administration, public information, technical representation, financial management, security, legal and patent and administration.

He is an associate fellow of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences and a member of the American Ordnance Association. He is also a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity and of the New York University Honorary Society Perstare et Praestare.

Mr. Kamm is the author of 20 NACA reports on spinning, parachutes and design criteria of AEDC reports on Methods and Problems of Planning for Research and Development Test Facilities.

Mr. Kamm; his wife, the former Mary Anne Roper; and their four children, John Paul, Sallie Anne, Mary Lou and Stacey Carolyn, reside at 22778 Liberty Bell Road, Woodland Hills, California.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Breene M. Kerr
Assistant Administrator for Technology Utilization

Breene M. Kerr is the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Technology Utilization, NASA, with the responsibility of disseminating to industrial and other users, scientific data and technical advances from NASA research. This is to help improve or form a basis for new techniques, processes or products and extend them for non-space use.

Kerr also has operating responsibility for the Scientific and Technical Information Division which furnishes the basic technology information support for NASA and NASA contractors as well as documenting the results of work by NASA and its contractors in aerospace R&D.

Prior to his present appointment on Nov. 22, 1964, Kerr was the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Technology Utilization since June 1, 1964.

Kerr was born Jan. 27, 1929, at Ada, Okla., son of the late Sen. Robert S. Kerr and Mrs. Kerr. He received his bachelor of science degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951.

After spending two years in the U.S. Army, he joined the Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc., Oklahoma City, (1953), as a geologist. In Jan. 1961, Kerr was made manager of the land department of the corporation, supervising drilling, leasing and contracts for exploratory operations.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerr (the former Frances Shaffer McMillin) reside with their two sons, Breene M. Jr. and Bradley E. and daughter Katherine M., at 3551 Springland Lane, N.W., Washington, D.C.

-End-

2/11/65

*resigned
effective March 15, 1967*

NASA ELECTRONICS RESEARCH CENTER
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

DR. WINSTON E. KOCK
DIRECTOR

Dr. Winston E. Kock is Director of the Electronics Research Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts, of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. As the head of NASA's newest research center, Dr. Kock is in charge of pioneering work in space and aeronautical electronics. The principal functions of the Center are basic studies and component technique investigations in the related fields of communications, data processing, navigation, instrumentation, guidance and control.

Dr. Kock (pronounced "coke") joined NASA in this capacity on September 1, 1964, when the Center was formally established.

Previous to his NASA appointment, he was Vice President-Research, of the Bendix Corp., Detroit, Michigan.

Born December 5, 1909, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dr. Kock was educated at the University of Cincinnati, with undergraduate degree in electrical engineering, in 1932, and M. S. degree in physics, 1933. He earned his Ph.D. in physics at the University of Berlin in 1934. He did post-doctoral studies at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India. He was given an honorary Sc.D. degree by the University of Cincinnati in 1952.

He became Director of Electronics Research at the Baldwin Piano Company in 1936, where he developed the Baldwin electronic organ. In 1942, he joined the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New Jersey, where he worked on radar antennas and a variety of microwave experiments. He was responsible for invention of the metal plate and artificial dielectric lens. In 1950 he was named Director of Acoustics Research where he directed research on the Navy Jezebel Project. He later headed the group developing the Picture-Phone, and was promoted to Director of Audio

10/1/64

and Video Systems Research, a position he held when he resigned to join Bendix in 1956 as Chief Scientist of the Systems Division. In 1958 he was promoted to Director and General Manager of the Research Laboratories Division and in 1962 he was named Vice President-Research.

Dr. Kock has won a notable reputation for his work in acoustics, microwaves, antennas, artificial dielectrics, automatic speech recognition, narrow band television and acoustic analogs. He headed the development of the Baldwin electronic organ, on which he holds 30 patents.

He contributed to the development of microwave lenses which are used in Bell system transcontinental relay link and development of anti-submarine detection system for which he received the Navy's Distinguished Public Service Medal. He was also instrumental in development of the coaxial form of the transistor and several acoustic lenses used in high fidelity loud speakers.

Dr. Kock has been consultant to the Secretary of Defense, Department of the Army, Office of Naval Research, National Academy of Sciences, and the Department of Defense Advisory Panel on Electronics. He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society, American Acoustical Society, and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, an Associate Fellow of the Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and a member of Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, Sigma Xi, and Omicron Delta Kappa.

In 1938, Dr. Kock received the Eta Kappa Nu Award for Outstanding Young Electrical Engineers. For his work on the scanning antenna of the Mark 13 fire control radar, he received the U. S. Naval Ordnance Award in 1946. He served for six years on the Governing Board of the American Institute of Physics and is a member of the Board of Trustees of Western College for Women.

He has written a number of technical papers in several fields and holds more than 80 patents.

Dr. Kock is married and has three children. They make their home in Beverly Farms, Massachusetts.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

DR. RICHARD L. LESHER

Assistant Administrator for Technology Utilization

Richard L. Leshar heads the Office of Technology Utilization, which is responsible for insuring the flow of scientific and technological information derived from space related research and development to the scientific, educational and business communities as well as to the NASA field centers, contractors and other government agencies. He was appointed to this position June 5, 1966.

Dr. Leshar was born October 28, 1933, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the fields of business and economics and was awarded a B.B.A. degree from the University of Pittsburgh; an M.S. from the Pennsylvania State University; and a D.B.A. from the Indiana University. His doctoral dissertation was titled "Independent Research Institutes and Industrial Application of Aerospace Research."

Dr. Leshar joined NASA as a consultant in June of 1964 and was appointed Deputy Assistant Administrator for Technology Utilization in June of 1965.

Prior to joining NASA, Dr. Leshar served on the faculty of the Ohio State University. He has also served on the faculty of the University of Georgia and has been employed by IBM and Westinghouse Electric. From 1954 to 1956 he served in the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Dr. Leshar has written several articles on finance and economics. He co-authored a comprehensive report for the Presidential Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress which deals with assessing effective means for channeling new technologies in promising directions (available from the Government Printing Office). He is a member of the American Society for Public Administration, Beta Gamma Sigma, and Phi Alpha Kappa.

-MORE-

Dr. and Mrs. Leshar and their four children live at 3809
Chanel Road, Annandale, Virginia.

Feb. 7, 1967

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

WILLIAM E. LILLY
Director, Program Control
Office of Manned Space Flight

William E. Lilly is responsible for a broad range of administrative and technical support functions including centralized control of Agency resources in the form of funds, manpower and facilities. He has held this position since March 1967.

Lilly joined NASA, February 1960, as Chief, Plans and Program Coordination, Office of Launch Vehicle Program and was subsequently appointed Director of Program Control for the Office of Manned Space Flight.

Prior to joining NASA Lilly was assistant to the director, Plans and Programs, Special Projects Office, Department of the Navy, from 1956 to 1960. He was Deputy Budget Officer at the National Bureau of Standards from 1954 to 1956, head of estimate and analysis section at the Navy Bureau of Ordnance from 1952 to 1954 and a budget and program analyst with the Navy Ordnance Test Station, California, from 1950 to 1952.

Lilly graduated from the University of California in 1950 with highest honors in the School of Political Science. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Sigma Alpha. Lilly also completed a year of graduate work at the University of California.

Lilly served in the Navy from 1940 to 1946 as chief radioman and holds the Navy Unit Commendation and served in the American, Asiatic-Pacific and Philippine Liberation campaigns.

Lilly was born at Liberty, Texas, August 25, 1921. He is married to the former Blanche E. Bromert. The Lilly's have two children and live at 2762 South Ives Street, Arlington, Virginia.

-end-

1/30/68

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

CHARLES W. MATHEWS
Deputy Associate Administrator
for Manned Space Flight

Charles W. Mathews is Deputy Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight in NASA Headquarters, Washington, D. C. In this position he serves as general manager of NASA's program for manned space flight.

Mathews was appointed to this position in March 1968 with an effective date of May 1, 1968. Prior to his present assignment he was Director of the Apollo Applications Program at NASA Headquarters since January 1967.

Mathews was born in Duluth, Minn., Feb. 16, 1921. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in aeronautical engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York.

Mathews joined the science staff at the NACA Langley Research Center in 1943. During his early years at Langley, he was engaged in airplane flight research and was project engineer in the free fall test program. This program was exploratory research to determine airplane configurations suitable for use at supersonic speeds, and through it the first verification in this country of the performance capabilities of sweptback wings was achieved.

Later, Mathews shifted his concentration to flight research in the areas of automatic control of airplanes. These activities included the improvement of airplane flying qualities through automatic control devices and development of automatic systems for use in the interception of enemy bombers.

Mathews became involved with manned spacecraft studies prior to the time of the first Sputnik flights; he conducted early studies on reentry of orbital manned spacecraft, and developed a configuration for high drag reentry which returned good low-speed flying qualities. Prior to the formation of NASA, he served as chairman for the group which developed detailed specifications for the Mercury spacecraft.

-more-

He transferred to the Manned Spacecraft Center (then the Space Task Group) when Project Mercury became an official national program in 1958. In early work on this program, he served as Chief of the Operation Division and directed the team which established the operating concepts for this new type of mission, in addition to directing the early flight tests. Other activities involved in this work included the concept and requirements for the worldwide Mercury tracking network and Mercury Control Center at Cape Kennedy (then Cape Canaveral). Planning of facilities and procedures for flight preparation of the spacecraft were developed under his direction. All the facilities and activities were implemented and were fully operational during the Mercury program.

Mathews served as Deputy Assistant Director for the Manned Spacecraft Center for engineering and development and as Chief of the Spacecraft Technology Division. His division conducted studies of the methods for accomplishing manned lunar landings. In particular, this group conducted detailed analyses of lunar orbit rendezvous and was responsible for the systems studies on the Apollo Lunar Module (LM). This work supplied the technical background for the NASA decision to utilize the lunar orbit rendezvous method.

Mathews assumed duties as Gemini Program Manager at the Manned Spacecraft Center March 19, 1963. Following completion of the Gemini program, Mathews was named Director, Apollo Applications.

Mathews was awarded the NASA Distinguished Service Medal by President Lyndon B. Johnson on November 23, 1966, for his contributions to the U.S. Manned Space Flight Program. He is also a recipient of the NASA Group Achievement Award - Gemini Program Team (1966) and the NASA Outstanding Leadership Medal (1965). He is the author or/co-author of numerous technical documents published by NASA. Mathews is a Fellow of the American Astronautical Society and an Associate Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Mathews is married to the former Marietta Short of Welch, West Virginia. They have a son Douglas Craig born May 7, 1951 and a daughter Elizabeth Ann born June 11, 1952. The Mathews reside in Vienna, Virginia.

###

May

THE EVENING STAR

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, March 19, 1968

Mathews Named to New NASA Position

By the Associated Press

Charles W. Mathews, former program manager for Project Gemini and now director of the Apollo Applications program, has been named general manager of America's manned space flight programs.



Charles W. Mathews

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced Mathews will become its deputy associate administrator for manned space flight May 1.

He succeeds Edgar M. Cortright, who will replace Dr. Floyd L. Thompson as director of the Langley Research Center at Hampton, Va. Thompson is to retire Nov. 25 at the age of 70.

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
November 30, 1966

RELEASE NO: 66-310

MATHEWS NAMED
TO HEADQUARTERS
POST-APOLLO JOB

Charles W. Mathews, Gemini Program Manager at the Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, has been named Director of Saturn-Apollo Applications in the Office of Manned Space Flight, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.

Mathews replaces Maj. Gen. David M. Jones who held the Acting Director Apollo Applications post in addition to his duties as Deputy Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight (Programs). Gen. Jones will continue in the latter position.

Mathews will direct NASA's effort to utilize manned Apollo space vehicles to extend scientific and technical exploration of space in Earth orbit and at lunar distances.

Prior to the Gemini assignment in 1963, Mathews was Chief of the Spacecraft Technology Division and Deputy Assistant Director for Engineering and Development at the Houston center.

Mathews joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, predecessor to NASA, in 1943 following graduation from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, with a Bachelor of Science degree in aeronautical engineering.

At the Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va., Mathews was engaged in aeronautical research and participated in early studies on reentry orbital manned spacecraft. He served as chairman of the group which developed detailed specifications for the Mercury spacecraft.

Mathews was awarded the NASA Distinguished Service Medal by President Johnson on Nov. 23 for his contributions to United States manned space flight as Manager of the Gemini Program.

Mathews is a native of Duluth, Minn. He is married to the former Marietta Short of Welch, W. Va. The Mathews have two children, Douglas Craig, 15 and Elizabeth Ann, 14.

-End-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CHARLES W. MATHEWS
CHIEF, OPERATIONS DIVISION
NASA SPACE TASK GROUP

Charles W. Mathews was appointed Chief of the NASA Space Task Group Operations Division on November 5, 1958, after 16 years as a scientist in the Flight Research Division of the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the predecessor of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Mathews is responsible for the operational phases of the manned satellite program, called Project Mercury. He is responsible for launch and recovery of the manned satellite; planning and implementing the world-wide tracking and communications network; coordinating research and development test and build-up flights of the capsule; determining the training and conditioning programs for capsule pilots; and compiling the detailed operations plans for each flight.

A native of Duluth, Minnesota, Mathews is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He is the author of numerous technical papers, and is a member of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathews and their two children live in Yorktown, Virginia.

2-24-59

- END -

FAA INFORMATION

OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES • FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20553

B100

BIOGRAPHY

of

GENERAL WILLIAM F. McKEE, USAF (Ret.)

Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency

General William F. McKee, USAF (Ret.), was nominated Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency by President Lyndon B. Johnson on June 23, 1965, confirmed by the Senate on June 30 and sworn in on July 1. President Johnson earlier had announced his selection of General McKee at an April 27 televised press conference.

According to President Johnson, General McKee was recommended by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara as "one of the most knowledgeable and competent administrators in the Defense Department."

On retirement from the Air Force in August 1964 General McKee was Vice Chief of Staff. In September 1964 he joined the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) as Assistant Administrator for Management Development, a post he held prior to his FAA appointment.

Born at Chilhowie, Va., on October 17, 1906, General McKee was graduated from West Point in 1929 and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army.

General McKee served in Army assignments in Florida, the Canal Zone, California, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and at the Norfolk Naval Station, Va., before he transferred to Headquarters, Army Air Force in January 1942. He received his first star in 1945 and was appointed Chief of Staff of the Air Transport Command in 1946. In August 1946 he went to Europe as Commanding General of the European Division, ATC, with headquarters at Paris. In December 1946 he transferred to USAF Europe (USAFE) headquarters at Wiesbaden and became its commanding general in January 1947.

(more)

When the Air Force became a separate service in 1947, General McKee returned from Europe to work under General H. H. "Hap" Arnold in setting up the new service. He was appointed Assistant Vice Chief of Staff of the USAF in September 1947 and was promoted to Major General in 1948. He remained in this post for nearly six years.

In 1953 General McKee became Vice Commander, Air Materiel Command, USAF, and continued in that post when AMC's name was changed to Logistics Command. He gained his third star as Lieutenant General in 1957, and, in August 1961, was named Commander, Air Force Logistics Command, receiving his fourth star at that time. The following July he became Vice Chief of Staff, USAF, under General Curtis LeMay.

General McKee was awarded three Distinguished Service Medals during more than 35 years of military service. He was also the recipient of the first annual Distinguished Management Award for outstanding contributions in Air Force logistics assignments.

A past president of the Armed Forces Relief and Benefit Association, General McKee is married to the former Gertrude Scheele. They have two sons and live at 2410 South Lynn Street, Arlington, Va.

#

July 1965

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

DR. GEORGE E. MUELLER
ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR
OFFICE OF MANNED SPACE FLIGHT

Dr. George E. Mueller (pronounced Miller) is Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight, National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He assumed direction of NASA's manned space flight program on September 1, 1963. In this capacity he is responsible for the planning, direction, execution and evaluation of NASA's overall manned space flight program. These functions include management authority over the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Manned Spacecraft Center, and the John F. Kennedy Space Center.

Dr. Mueller was born in St. Louis, Mo., on July 16, 1918. He received a B.S. in electrical engineering from the Missouri School of Mines in 1939 and an M.S. in electrical engineering from Purdue University in 1940. He was awarded a Ph.D. in physics from Ohio State University in 1951.

Following graduation from Purdue, Dr. Mueller joined the Bell Telephone Laboratories where he conducted television and microwave measuring experiments. He pioneered there in the measurement of radio energy from the sun, in microwave propagation, and in the design of low-field magnetrons. While employed in Holmdel he continued graduate studies at Princeton University.

In 1946, Dr. Mueller joined the faculty of Ohio State University as assistant professor of electrical engineering. In 1952, he was appointed professor of electrical engineering. His research at OSU included the study and design of broadside and end-fire dielectric antennas, cathode emission, low-field magnetrons, and traveling wave tubes. He designed and developed one of the first 6-millimeter traveling wave tubes and a scanning scintillometer for mapping radioactive iodine.

Before joining NASA, Dr. Mueller spent five years with Space Technology Laboratories, Inc., Redondo Beach, California, serving successively as Director of the Electronics Laboratories, Program Director of the "Able" Space Program, Vice President of Space Systems Management, and Vice President for Research and Development.

-more-

While at Space Technology Laboratories, Dr. Mueller had overall responsibility for the design, development, and testing of the systems and components basic to the Atlas, Titan, Minuteman, and Thor ballistic missile program; for the development of the United States' first successful space probe, Pioneer I; for several other space projects including Explorer VI and Pioneer V, and for the establishment of the U. S. Air Force SPAN satellite tracking network.

Dr. Mueller was one of the originators of the concept and design of the Telebit digital telemetry system. He holds seven patents in electrical engineering and is the author of more than 20 technical papers. With E. R. Spangler, he is the co-author of a book, "Communication Satellites."

Dr. Mueller is a member of the National Academy of Engineering; a fellow of the Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers; a fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; a member of the American Physical Society; and a Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Dr. Mueller and his wife reside in Washington, D.C. They have two daughters; Karen Hyvonen, who resides in Germany, and Jean of the home address.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

JOHN E. NAUGLE

Associate Administrator for
Space Science and Applications

Dr. John E. Naugle is Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications in NASA Headquarters. As head of the Office of Space Science and Applications, Dr. Naugle administers the following NASA program areas: Bioscience, Communications and Navigation, Lunar and Planetary, Meteorological, Manned Space Science, Grants and Research Contracts, Geophysics and Astronomy, and Launch Vehicles and Propulsion.

Before assuming his position as Associate Administrator for OSSA in October 1967, he was Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications (Sciences). He was assigned this post in May 1966.

Dr. Naugle was responsible for the overall scientific program of the Office of Space Science and Applications including its supporting research and technology. He was also responsible for the overall planning of the OSSA Program and for coordinating the OSSA plans with those of the other major elements of NASA.

From June 1962 until May 1966 he was Director of Physics and Astronomy Programs in the Office of Space Science and Applications. As such he was in charge of those programs which use spacecraft and sounding rockets to explore the Earth's environment, study the Sun and make astronomical observations.

Prior to that he served for a year as Chief of Physics, Physics and Astronomy Programs, Office of Space Sciences. His NASA service began in 1959 when he became Head of the Nuclear Emulsion Section at Goddard Space Flight Center. From 1956 to 1959 he was Senior Staff Scientist at the Convair Scientific Research Laboratory, San Diego, Calif.

Dr. Naugle was born Feb. 9, 1923, in Belle Fourche, S.D. He earned a B.S. degree in Physics in 1949, M.S. in 1950 and Ph.D. in 1953 at the University of Minnesota. He was a

research associate and physics instructor at the university from 1953 to 1956.

Dr. Naugle is the author of several scientific and technical papers and is a member of the Physical Society, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and Sigma Xi.

Dr. and Mrs. Naugle and their three children live at 7211 Rollingwood Dr., Chevy Chase, Md.

-end-

December 1967

ANNOUNCEMENT

E.I
4

WB

KEY PERSONNEL CHANGE

Date October 20, 1967

SUBJECT: OSSA AND OMSF PERSONNEL CHANGES

Dr. John E. Naugle has been appointed Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications. He fills the vacancy left when Dr. Newell assumed the position of Associate Administrator.

Dr. Naugle has been with NASA since July 1959 filling successively more responsible positions over the past eight years. After graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1949, he continued his studies earning an MS in 1950 and Ph.D in 1953. Dr. Naugle remained at the university for three years teaching and performing research on cosmic rays using nuclear emulsions. In 1956, he became a senior staff scientist at Convair Scientific Research Laboratory in San Diego conducting an independent research program in upper atmosphere physics until July 1959. Following a short assignment at Goddard Space Flight Center as a physicist, he transferred to NASA Headquarters in 1960. Dr. Naugle became Chief of Physics, Geophysics and Astronomy Programs, in November 1961. From May 1962 until May 1966, he served as Director, Physics and Astronomy Programs. He was then appointed Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications (Sciences).

Dr. Naugle is the co-author of several papers on cosmic ray experimentation. He is a member of the American Physical Society, the American Geophysical Union, the American Rocket Society and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Naugle, his wife, Ethel, and three children reside at 7211 Rollingwood Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Mr. Oran W. Nicks has been appointed Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications. He fills the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Cortright as Deputy Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight.

Mr. Nicks, as Director, Lunar and Planetary Programs, was responsible for guiding some of NASA's most successful unmanned space flight programs (Ranger, Surveyor, Lunar Orbiter, Mariner and Pioneer). He has been with NASA since 1960, having served two years prior to that with Chance-Vought Aircraft assigned to NASA Scout vehicle development. For ten years

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

HOMER E. NEWELL

Associate Administrator for
Space Science and Applications

Dr. Homer E. Newell is Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications in NASA Headquarters. He was the Director of the Office of Space Sciences from Nov. 1, 1961, until he assumed his present position Nov. 1, 1963. Previously he was Deputy Director, Space Flight Programs.

As head of the Office of Space Science and Applications, Dr. Newell administers the following NASA program areas: Bioscience, Communications and Navigation, Lunar and Planetary, Meteorological, Manned Space Science, Grants and Research Contracts, Geophysics and Astronomy, and Launch Vehicles and Propulsion.

An internationally known authority in the field of atmospheric and space sciences, he is the holder of the American Rocket Society's Pendray Award for 1958; the 1960 Space Flight Award, granted annually by the American Astronautical Society to the person who contributed most to the advancement of astronautical sciences; the AMVETS Civil Servant of the Year Award for 1961; Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League for 1965; and President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service for 1965.

He joined NASA in October 1958 from the United States Naval Research Laboratory where he was Acting Superintendent of the Atmosphere and Astrophysics Division. In this position he was also the Science Program Coordinator for Project Vanguard, the United States' scientific Earth satellite program for the International Geophysical Year.

-more-

6/27/66

Dr. Newell was born in Holyoke, Mass., and earned both B.A. and M.A. degrees in Teaching at Harvard University and a Ph.D. in Mathematics at the University of Wisconsin in 1940. He was awarded a Doctor of Science (Hon.) degree by Central Methodist College, Fayette, Mo., on Sept. 6, 1963.

From 1940 to 1944 he was an instructor and later Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the University of Maryland, and a ground instructor in navigation with the Civil Aeronautics Administration from 1942 to 1943. From 1951 to 1958, as Lecturer in Mathematics for the University of Maryland, Dr. Newell participated in the NRL-University of Maryland off-campus education program by teaching graduate courses in mathematics to NRL and other government employees.

Dr. Newell joined the Naval Research Laboratory in 1944, and became Head of the Rocket Sonde Branch in 1947. In this position, he was in charge of the upper atmosphere research program of the NRL. In 1955 he was named Acting Superintendent of the Atmosphere and Astrophysics Division.

His scientific committee memberships have included the Special Subcommittee on the Upper Atmosphere of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (1947-51), and the Rocket and Satellite Research Panel (formerly Upper Atmosphere Rocket Research Panel) since 1947. He was chairman of the Rocket and Satellite Research Panel in 1959 and 1960. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences' Panels on Rocketry and Earth Satellite Program for the IGY, and was Chairman of a special committee of the Rocketry Panel for planning and organizing this country's IGY sounding rocket program at Fort Churchill in Canada. Dr. Newell is an invited participant to the Space Science Board-National Research Council. In addition he serves on several committees and working groups of the Committee on Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions, of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, and of the International Scientific Radio Union.

Dr. Newell is the author of numerous scientific articles and seven books ranging from technical works to popular treatments of space science and rockets. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, honorary member of Sigma Pi Sigma, and the Cosmos Club. In addition, he holds membership in the following professional societies: American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow); American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (Fellow); American Geophysical Union (Fellow); and the Research Society of America. He served as president of the Planetary Sciences Section of the American Geophysical Union during the period 1962-64.

Dr. Newell, his wife, a son and daughter reside in Washington, D.C. There are also two married daughters.

-End-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

HOMER E. NEWELL
Associate Administrator

Dr. Homer E. Newell is the Associate Administrator for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. His scientific interests include the use of space techniques for investigation of the Earth, the solar system and the universe; as well as the application of space technology to practical uses such as satellite weather observations, satellite communications, navigation and traffic control, etc. Dr. Newell is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow), American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (Fellow), American Geophysical Union (Fellow), and the Research Society of America. Prior to joining NASA in 1958, he served for 15 years with the Naval Research Laboratory.

Born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, Dr. Newell earned A.B. and A.M.T. degrees at Harvard University, and a Ph.D. in Mathematics at the University of Wisconsin.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

ORAN W. NICKS

Director, Lunar and Planetary Programs
Office of Space Science
and Applications

Oran W. Nicks was appointed Director of Lunar and Planetary Programs on November 1, 1961. In this capacity, he is responsible for the over-all Headquarters program management of lunar and planetary programs, including program planning and development and maintaining cognizance of essential technological advancements. He is concerned directly with program execution by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and other NASA centers in addition to over-all coordination between NASA, industry, and other government agencies.

Nicks came to NASA as Head of Lunar Flight Systems, Office of Lunar and Planetary Programs, in March of 1960 from the Vought Astronautics Division of Chance-Vought Aircraft, Inc. of Dallas, Texas. There, since 1958, he had served as a Project Engineer supervising program planning, technical design, and analysis and exploration of new concepts and advanced space systems. He was the Scout project engineer from concept-to-hardware with complete responsibility for the Vought portion of the program.

From 1948 to 1958, he was with North American Aviation where he progressed from a junior aeronautical engineer (stress analyst) through a period as an aerodynamicist in the design and development of missile systems (Navaho, 1949-52), to the position of Supervisor, Aerodynamics, and Leader, Project Thermodynamics (1952-56), in which capacity he was responsible for the development of the air induction system and engine performance for the XSM-64 missile and coordinated this work with the Air Force and the engine companies. In 1957, Nicks became Technical Sciences Project Leader and served as company Project Engineer of missile design studies. At this time he was given technical responsibility for advanced space vehicle design and performance analysis, and directed extensive company studies in space technology.

He is a member of the Unmanned Spacecraft Panel of the NASA-DOD Aeronautics and Astronautics Coordinating Board, the NASA Space Sciences Steering Committee, and the Institute of Aerospace Sciences.

-more-

9/65

In 1964, Nicks received the NASA Exceptional Service Medal for directing the successful Ranger program which lead to the first high-resolution photographs of the Moon. In 1965, he received the NASA Outstanding Leadership Medal for his direction of the Mariner program.

Nicks was born in Eldorado, Texas, on February 2, 1925. He received an A.A. degree in Aeronautical Engineering from Spartan College in 1943, his BS in Mechanical Engineering degree (with aeronautical option) from the University of Oklahoma (1948), with study at University of Texas (February 1946 to January 1947), and continued with graduate studies at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles (1949-1957, on part-time basis).

Mr. and Mrs. Nicks with their four children live at 5809 Wiltshire Drive, Bethesda, Maryland.

ANNOUNCEMENT

EJ
4

LC
S

WB

KEY PERSONNEL CHANGE

Date October 20, 1967

SUBJECT: 'OSSA AND OMSF PERSONNEL CHANGES

Dr. John E. Naugle has been appointed Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications. He fills the vacancy left when Dr. Newell assumed the position of Associate Administrator.

Dr. Naugle has been with NASA since July 1959 filling successively more responsible positions over the past eight years. After graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1949, he continued his studies earning an MS in 1950 and Ph.D in 1953. Dr. Naugle remained at the university for three years teaching and performing research on cosmic rays using nuclear emulsions. In 1956, he became a senior staff scientist at Convair Scientific Research Laboratory in San Diego conducting an independent research program in upper atmosphere physics until July 1959. Following a short assignment at Goddard Space Flight Center as a physicist, he transferred to NASA Headquarters in 1960. Dr. Naugle became Chief of Physics, Geophysics and Astronomy Programs, in November 1961. From May 1962 until May 1966, he served as Director, Physics and Astronomy Programs. He was then appointed Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications (Sciences).

Dr. Naugle is the co-author of several papers on cosmic ray experimentation. He is a member of the American Physical Society, the American Geophysical Union, the American Rocket Society and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Naugle, his wife, Ethel, and three children reside at 7211 Rollingwood Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Mr. Oran W. Nicks has been appointed Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications. He fills the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Cortright as Deputy Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight.

Mr. Nicks, as Director, Lunar and Planetary Programs, was responsible for guiding some of NASA's most successful unmanned space flight programs (Ranger, Surveyor, Lunar Orbiter, Mariner and Pioneer). He has been with NASA since 1960, having served two years prior to that with Chance-Vought Aircraft assigned to NASA Scout vehicle development. For ten years

following his graduation from the University of Oklahoma in 1948 (BSME), Mr. Nicks was with North American Aviation as an aerodynamicist conducting subsonic and supersonic wind tunnel tests for the development and evaluation of missile propulsion systems.

Mr. Nicks was awarded the NASA Exceptional Service Medal in 1964 and the Outstanding Leadership Medal in 1965 for his work in directing the Ranger and Mariner programs. He is a member of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Mr. Nicks, his wife, Phyllis, and four children reside at 6411 Kenhowe Drive, Bethesda, Maryland.

Mr. George H. Hage has been appointed Deputy Director, Apollo Program (Engineering). He will be responsible to Major General Samuel C. Phillips, Director, Apollo Program, for the technical and engineering aspects of the Apollo spacecraft.

Mr. Hage has been with NASA since July of this year as the Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications (Engineering). He came to NASA after twenty years with the Boeing Company in Seattle, Washington. At Boeing he held positions of increasing responsibility following his graduation from the University of Washington in 1947 (BSEE). Mr. Hage was Engineering Manager for Boeing's Lunar Orbiter Program from 1963 to 1967. Prior to that he was Engineering Manager on the Minuteman Program at the Atlantic Missile Range, Cape Kennedy, Florida. Early assignments involved work on the Bomarc flight control system and the 707 jet transport avionics systems.

Mr. Hage, his wife, Eleanor, and three children reside at 4027 North 27th Street, Arlington, Virginia.

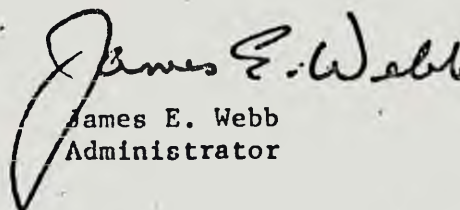
Mr. Donald P. Hearth has been appointed Director, Lunar and Planetary Programs in the Office of Space Science and Applications. He fills the vacancy left by the appointment of Mr. Oran Nicks as Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications.

Mr. Hearth has been the Voyager Program Manager since 1965, having previously served as the Program Manager (Advanced Projects and Technology) in the Lunar and Planetary Programs Division for three years. He was a project engineer from 1957 to 1962 with Marquardt Corporation in Van Nuys, California, on a USAF supersonic combustion ramjet program. Following his graduation from Northeastern University in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1951, he was employed at Lewis Research Center in the old NACA organization as an Aeronautical Research Engineer in supersonic wind tunnel testing.

Mr. Hearth is the author of a score or more papers on the results of supersonic wind tunnel tests. He is a member of the American Institute

of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the American Rocket Society and the International Astronautical Society.

Mr. Hearth, his wife, Joan, and three children reside at 8719 Waterford Road, Alexandria, Virginia.


James E. Webb
Administrator

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

MAJOR GENERAL SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS, USAF

DIRECTOR, APOLLO PROGRAM

OFFICE OF MANNED SPACE FLIGHT

Major General Samuel C. Phillips was appointed Director of the Apollo Program in October 1964, after having served as Deputy Program Director since January 1964. General Phillips is responsible for all aspects of the United States program to land astronauts on the Moon.

Born in Arizona in 1921, General Phillips moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming, at an early age. He attended public schools, graduating from Cheyenne High School in 1938. He graduated from the University of Wyoming in 1942 with a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering and a Presidential appointment as a Second Lieutenant of infantry in the Regular Army. After graduating, he was transferred to the Air Corps and earned his pilot's wings in 1943. Wartime duties included two combat tours in England with the 364th Fighter Group of the 8th Air Force. He earned the Distinguished Flying Cross and Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal with seven Oak Leaf Clusters, and Croix de Guerre.

After the war, General Phillips, then a Major, remained in Europe, assigned to theater headquarters, Frankfurt, Germany, until July 1947. His meritorious service during this period earned him the Army Commendation Ribbon.

An assignment as Director of Operations, 1st AACS Wing, Langley AFB, Virginia, was shortened by General Phillips' selection for graduate training at the University of Michigan, where he studied from 1948 to 1950 and received his Master of Science degree in electrical engineering, specializing in electronics.

Following his graduation in February 1950, he joined the Engineering Division of the Air Materiel Command at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and remained there in research and development work for six years, with the exception of three months in Eniwetok as an electronics officer on Operation Greenhouse in 1951, and three months at the Air Command and Staff School, Maxwell AFB, Alabama, also in 1951. While assigned at Wright-Patterson AFB, he served as Director of Operations at the Armament Laboratory; B-52 Project Officer; and Chief of the Air Defense Missiles Division, working on such missiles as Falcon and Bomarc.

-more-

2/3/67

In June 1956, General Phillips returned to England as Chief of Logistics for Strategic Air Command's 7th Air Division. There he participated in writing the international agreement with Great Britain on use of the Thor IRBM. Later, as 7th Air Division Director of Materiel, his duties included assisting in the completion of Thor IRBM installations for turnover to the RAF for which he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

He returned to the United States in 1959 and was assigned to the Ballistic Missiles Division of the Air Research and Development Command, in Los Angeles, as Director of the Minuteman program. He was nominated for promotion to Brigadier General in April 1961. He served as Director of that program until August 1963. During this period, Air Force reorganizations occurred resulting in the Minuteman Program Office being a part of the Ballistic Systems Division of the Air Force Systems Command.

In June 1963, the University of Wyoming conferred on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

In August 1963, he was made Vice Commander of the Ballistic Systems Division. In February 1964, he was nominated for promotion to Major General.

General Phillips calls Cheyenne, Wyoming, his permanent home. His mother and two brothers reside there. His wife, the former Betty Anne Brown, is also from Cheyenne. They have three daughters - Dana, Janie, and Kathleen.

General Phillips is a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

WILLIAM H. PICKERING

Director, Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

William H. Pickering has been director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology since 1954. As such, he has been responsible for the programs which resulted in Explorer I, the first U.S. artificial satellite, Pioneer IV, the first successful U.S. cislunar space probe, the Mariner flights to Venus in 1962 and 1967 and to Mars in 1964-65, the Ranger lunar photographic missions in 1964-65 and the Surveyor lunar landings of 1966-67.

Dr. Pickering was born in Wellington, New Zealand, but immigrated to California as a young man to attend the California Institute of Technology. There he obtained both bachelors and masters degrees in electrical engineering and a Ph.D. in physics, became a member of the faculty, and worked under Nobel Laureate Robert A. Millikan in a world-wide program of high-altitude cosmic-ray research. During World War II, he conducted applied research in electronics at Cal Tech, -MIT, and other laboratories. In July 1944, he organized the electronics effort at JPL to support guided-missile research and development. He became project manager for Corporal, the first operational missile developed by JPL.

As JPL's director, Dr. Pickering was involved in U.S. Army proposals for Earth-satellite launchings, and in 1957-58 for the development and operation of the early Explorer satellites and Pioneer space probes. Following these projects, he lead JPL into the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration as a major contractor responsible for unmanned lunar and planetary flight projects and the supporting technology.

He has been professor of electrical engineering at Cal Tech since 1946; he was the first president of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics in 1963, and president of the International Astronautical Federation in 1965-66. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Royal Society of New Zealand, among others.

-more-

5/15/67

He is an advisor to the University of California, the University of Washington, and the University of Connecticut. He has been a member of the Army Scientific Advisory Panel and was a charter member of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board. He has published a number of articles and technical papers in the field in which he is active, and has received NASA's Distinguished Service Medal, the Army's Distinguished Civilian Service Award, the British Interplanetary Society's Special Award, the Columbus Gold Medal of Italy, the James Wyld Memorial of the American Rocket Society, the Robert H. Goddard Memorial Trophy of the National Space Club, the Galabert Award of France and Italy's Order of Merit, among others.

He is married to the former Muriel Bowler; they have two children, William Balfour and Anne Elizabeth (Mrs. Wayne Mezitt).

-end-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

WILLIAM B. RIEKE

Assistant Administrator for Industry Affairs

William B. Rieke is Assistant Administrator for Industry Affairs. He was redesignated from Deputy Associate Administrator on January 2, 1965, where he served since June, 1965. He is responsible for effective relations between NASA and industry, and will direct the activities of the Offices of Procurement, Labor Relations, Reliability and Quality Assurance, and Construction, as well as for the Western Operations Office and the Executive Secretariat of the Inventions and Contributions Board.

Prior to his current assignment Rieke was Deputy Associate Administrator for the Office of Manned Space Flight with responsibility in institutional and program management pertaining to NASA's manned space flight centers: the Marshall Space Flight Center, Manned Spacecraft Center and the John F. Kennedy Space Center.

Before joining NASA in that position in November 1964, Rieke was president of Lockheed Aircraft International which conducts various manufacturing and licensing operations throughout the world. He was also an officer and director of affiliated companies in the international area.

Since joining Lockheed in 1941, Rieke's aviation career embraced assignments of increasing complexity and responsibility. He became chief of procurement activities of the Lockheed-California Co. in Burbank before 1952. He then helped establish the Lockheed operation in Marietta, Ga. There he worked as director of material and subsequently in various project and manufacturing positions before becoming a vice president of the Lockheed-Georgia Co. in 1961.

Before joining Lockheed, Rieke was a department manager for Dun and Bradstreet in Los Angeles and Oklahoma City. He attended the University of Oklahoma and is a native of Onawa, Iowa.

He and Mrs. Rieke (the former Violet Lindsay) reside with their two daughters, Joann and Marilyn, in Bethesda, Md.

-end-

January 11, 1966

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

JULIAN SCHEER
Assistant Administrator

Julian Scheer joined the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in November 1962.

Immediately before joining NASA, he was a reporter-columnist for ten years on the Charlotte, North Carolina, News.

He entered the newspaper business in 1939, working for a chain of weekly newspapers in Virginia. He has worked in television, owned and operated a newspaper feature syndicate, and has served as Assistant Sports Information Director at the University of North Carolina. As a free-lance writer he has been widely published.

He is the author of four books, including "First Into Outer Space." His latest, "Rain Makes Applesauce," was 1965 runner-up for the Caldecott Award as the most distinguished juvenile book of the year.

He is a native of Richmond, Virginia, and a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

WILLIS H. SHAPLEY

Associate Deputy Administrator, NASA

Willis H. Shapley, Associate Deputy Administrator serves as the principal assistant to the Administrator and Deputy Administrator of NASA and is responsible for policy planning and for general supervision of the processes whereby the work of the Agency is accomplished.

Prior to joining NASA on Sept. 1, 1965, Shapley served as Deputy Chief of the Military Division in the Bureau of the Budget which he joined in 1942. His assignments dealt with defense programs, especially military research and development, and with aeronautics and space programs. In addition to that work, he served as special assistant to the Director for space program coordination.

Shapley was born in 1917 in Pasadena, Calif. He attended Harvard College and the University of Chicago, and received an A.B. degree from Chicago in 1938. From 1938 to 1942 he did graduate work and research in political science and related fields at the University of Chicago.

He has received the Rockefeller Public Service Award (1956), and the Bureau of the Budget Director's Exceptional Service Award (1963). He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the author of papers relating to research and development, and space programs.

Mr. and Mrs. Shapley (the former Virginia Bishop) reside at 3040 P. Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. They have two daughters, Sarah of Ardmore, Pa., and Deborah, a student at Radcliffe College.

-End-

1/12/66

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

DR. GEORGE L. SIMPSON, JR.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR POLICY PLANNING

Dr. George L. Simpson, Jr. is Assistant Deputy Administrator of NASA and also Assistant Administrator for Policy Planning. In the former capacity he coordinates the work of staff members reporting directly to the Administrator and Deputy Administrator. As Assistant Administrator for Policy Planning, Dr. Simpson is responsible for initiating and directing the conduct of studies and analysis and the preparation of reports on the overall implications and effectiveness of policies of the agency.

Dr. Simpson assumed the duties of Assistant Deputy Administrator on November 1, 1963. Prior to that he was Assistant Administrator for Public Affairs from September 1, 1962. On March 21, 1963, he became the Assistant Administrator for Technology Utilization and Policy Planning. He maintained that job along with his new duties of November, 1963. In November, 1964, Technology Utilization became a separate office with Breene M. Kerr as its new Assistant Administrator.

Dr. Simpson has specialized in regional development for a number of years, and in 1956 he was named Executive Director of the Research Triangle Committee of North Carolina. The committee drew together the resources of the state government, industry and the research potential of the University of North Carolina, Duke University and North Carolina State University for the expansion of scientific activity in the South. Regional studies at the University of North Carolina were a major force leading to formation of the Research Triangle effort.

At the University of North Carolina, Dr. Simpson has been a member of the Institute for Research in Social Sciences since 1947 and just prior to joining NASA he was a Professor of Sociology.

Dr. Simpson was born on October 27, 1921, in Concord, North Carolina. He attended public schools in Concord and received his A.B. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1941, a M.A. in Sociology in 1944 and Ph.D. in Sociology in 1951.

2/8/65

He is the author of several articles and a book, a social biography of a family, entitled "The Cokers of Carolina," published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1955.

Dr. Simpson has served as a consultant on area development to the Governor of North Carolina, and was his representative to the Conference of Appalachian Governors. He has served as a member of the National Public Advisory Committee on Area Development, U.S. Department of Commerce.

During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy and won three campaign stars for three years of service aboard a destroyer.

Dr. and Mrs. Simpson (the former Louise Hartsell) have two sons, George L., III, 21, and Joe, 14, and reside at 4515 Cathedral Avenue, NW., Washington 16, D.C.

-end-

WASH DC
Langdon

6/24/65 James E. Webb presented
NASA ~~Excellence Award~~ Service
Award to Dr. George F. Simpson,
Assistant Administrator for Policy Planning,
in ~~the~~ informal headquarters ceremony.
Dr. Simpson resigned from ~~NASA~~ to become
Chancellor of the ~~University of Georgia~~ Georgia
University System. (APPH)

GEORGIA PICKS A CHANCELLOR

Space Official To Head Colleges

By REG MURPHY

Constitution Political Editor

A talent hunt that lasted more than a year and a half has ended. Dr. George L. Simpson Jr., 43, has been chosen chancellor of the University System of Georgia.

Simpson currently holds top echelon positions with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He will assume charge of Georgia's college system about July 15.

James Dunlap, chairman of the State Board of Regents, announced the decision to bring Simpson to the post which has been vacant since July, 1963.

He and Gov. Carl Sanders were highly enthusiastic about Simpson agreeing to come to Georgia. They said he is a sociology specialist who has worked on area development and is familiar with the nation's science effort.

"I think Dr. Simpson is eminently qualified to fill this position, based on his experience in coordinating the activities in NASA and having observed the top-flight universities in the United States," Dunlap said.

Simpson was the chairman of the group which established North Carolina's famed Golden Triangle research program in North Carolina in the late 1950s.

Over 50 persons were screened (and many of those were interviewed personally by Dunlap) before the offer was made to Simpson. The Board of Regents agreed to the selection at the April meeting provided Simpson would accept.

The new chancellor is assistant deputy administrator as well as assistant administrator for policy planning at NASA.

He has been with the space agency since Sept. 1, 1962. Prior to that he taught social sciences at the University of North Carolina. There he was a member of the Institute for Research in Social Sciences.

Dr. Harmon Caldwell resigned as chancellor back in 1963 and the talent hunt to find a successor has been under way ever



NEW CHANCELLOR

Dr. George Simpson Jr.

since. Dr. Walter Martin has been acting chancellor.

Educators have said ever since Caldwell retired that the state should bring in an educator who had no special ties to any one school in the university system.

Several officials emphasized that point in commenting Tuesday on Simpson's hiring.

A native of Concord, N. C., Simpson received his bachelor's, masters and doctor's degrees from the University of North Carolina.

He is the author of several articles and a book, *The Cokers of Carolina*, published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1955.

Budgeted pay for the chancellor is \$35,000. It was understood, however, that Simpson will be paid more as a result of negotiations with the regents.

He is scheduled to attend a dinner with the Regents Monday night in Atlanta and be confirmed the following morning as the new chancellor during the board's regular meeting.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

WALTER D. SOHIER
General Counsel

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1924.

Served with the field artillery of the Army for 3 1/2 years during World War II.

Graduated from Harvard College in 1948 with honors in American government. Worked briefly for the National Planning Association. Graduated from Columbia Law School in 1951, where also served as staff assistant for the Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University. At Columbia, was a Stone Scholar.

From 1951 to 1952, was employed by Central Intelligence Agency. Transferred in 1952 to the Office of General Counsel, Department of the Air Force, and worked primarily on legal matters in the procurement and civil aviation areas. In 1955, transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Materiel) where served for two years as Assistant to the Deputy for Procurement and Production. Returned to Air Force General Counsel's office for two years, working primarily in areas of civil aviation and international matters such as foreign base rights negotiations.

Joined National Aeronautics and Space Administration in November 1958 as Assistant General Counsel, working primarily on procurement matters. Became Deputy General Counsel of NASA in 1961, and General Counsel in 1963.

-End-

2/23/65

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

DR. ROBERT C. SEAMANS, JR.
Deputy Administrator

Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., was appointed Deputy Administrator of NASA in December 1965 by President Johnson. Dr. Seamans joined NASA in September 1960 in the top career post of Associate Administrator. As Associate Administrator he was responsible for NASA's research and development program and operations, and the field laboratories, research centers, rocket testing, assembling and launching facilities, and a world-wide network of tracking stations. As Deputy Administrator he has retained many of the management responsibilities of the Associate Administrator and also serves as Acting Administrator in the absence of the Administrator.

Born October 30, 1918, in Salem, Massachusetts, Dr. Seamans earned a B.S. degree in engineering at Harvard University in 1939; he earned his M.S. degree in aeronautics in 1942, and Sc.D. degree in instrumentation in 1951 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has received Honorary Doctor of Science degrees from Rollins College and from New York University.

Dr. Seamans has been active in the fields of missiles and aeronautics since 1941. From 1941 to 1955 he held teaching and project-management positions of increasing responsibility at M.I.T. These included: 1949 to 1955, Associate Professor of the Department of Aeronautical Engineering; 1950 to 1955, Chief Engineer of Project Meteor; and 1953 to 1955, Director of the Flight Control Laboratory.

He joined the Radio Corporation of America in 1955 as Manager of the Airborne Systems Laboratory and Chief Systems Engineer of the Airborne Systems Department. In 1958 he became Chief Engineer of the Missile Electronics and Controls Division, at Burlington, Massachusetts, supervising all scientific engineering and technical personnel in the division, and continued in this position until he joined NASA in 1960.

From 1948 to 1958 Dr. Seamans served on technical committees of NASA's predecessor organization, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. From 1957 to 1967 he served as a consultant to the Scientific Advisory Board of the Air Force. He is a National Delegate, Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (NATO), and a member of the International Academy of Astronautics.

Dr. Seamans is a member of Sigma Xi, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Astronautical Society, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, American Ordnance Association, American Society for Public Administration, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Boston), and the National Space Club.

He has received the following awards: Naval Ordnance Development Award (1945); AIAA, Lawrence Sperry Award (1951); Godfrey L. Cabot Aviation Award (1965); NASA Distinguished Service Medal (1965).

He is married to the former Eugenia A. Merrill. They have five children and reside in Washington, D. C.

8/15/67

Public Information Office
NASA Lewis Research Center
Cleveland, Ohio 44135
433-4000, ext. 415

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ABE SILVERSTEIN

Dr. Abe Silverstein is Director of NASA's Lewis Research Center at Cleveland, Ohio.

A native of Terre Haute, Indiana, he earned the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering at Rose Polytechnic Institute in 1929, and in 1934 received a Mechanical Engineering Professional degree from the same school.

Dr. Silverstein began his scientific career with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in 1929 at the Langley Research Center. There he helped design and later was placed in charge of the Full-Scale Wind Tunnel. In this facility he directed important aerodynamic research which led to increased high-speed performance of most of the combat aircraft of World War II.

In 1943 he was transferred to the Lewis Laboratory at Cleveland. As Chief of the Wind Tunnel and Flight Division, he directed research in propulsion aerodynamics in the Altitude Wind Tunnel. These investigations led to significant improvements in both reciprocating and early turbojet aircraft engines. He also pioneered research on large-scale ramjet engines.

Following World War II, Dr. Silverstein was responsible for the conception, design, and construction of our nation's first supersonic propulsion wind tunnels. The investigations in these facilities greatly contributed to the development of our present day supersonic aircraft.

- more -

Dr. Silverstein was placed in charge of all research at the Lewis Research Center in 1949, and in 1952, he was appointed Associate Director of the Lewis Laboratory.

In May 1958, Dr. Silverstein transferred to NACA Headquarters in Washington to help plan the organization and programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. When the agency was officially established by Law on October 1 of that year, he became Director of Space Flight Programs. In this capacity he was responsible for NASA programs concerned with mission planning, spacecraft design and development and in-flight research and operation. Under his leadership Project Mercury, our nation's first man-in-space program, was organized and planned, and the groundwork laid for the Gemini and Apollo programs.

Dr. Silverstein was especially interested in the benefits to the nation possible through communications and weather satellites. The direction both of these programs have taken up to the present time was established under his leadership.

In November 1961, he returned to Lewis to direct a major expansion of the basic research laboratory into a research and development organization of much greater scope. He increased Lewis personnel from 2,800 to 4,800 in 2 years' time and made Lewis NASA's primary installation for both research and development of propulsion and power generation.

Today Lewis is responsible for NASA's intermediate launch vehicles for unmanned scientific missions. It was responsible for developing the Atlas-Centaur rocket, our nation's first high energy launch vehicle, which is being used for Surveyor flights to the moon. Centaur has also been selected to launch Mariner spacecraft to Mars in 1969.

Lewis has management responsibility for Atlas, Atlas-Agena, Thor-Agena and Thrust Augmented Thor-Agena launch vehicles. Atlas-Agenas were used for sending Mariner IV to Mars, the Ranger spacecraft to the Moon and launching such satellites as Nimbus, PAGEOS and the Orbiting Geophysical Observatory series. Currently it is being used for Lunar Orbiter.

Other major projects at Lewis include SNAP-8, a nuclear 35,000 watt electric power generation device, and the 260-inch solid motor technology program.

Lewis pioneered in liquid hydrogen technology and continues in the high-energy field with research and development of liquid hydrogen and liquid fluorine systems. The first electric rocket engine to operate in space was invented and built at Lewis. The lab is also busy with work in support of the NERVA nuclear rocket program and advanced nuclear engine concepts.

In addition to nuclear power generation, Lewis has made many contributions in solar cells, fuel cells, and the thermionics field.

Beginning in 1965, the center re-established a strong program in the air breathing propulsion field. This area had been de-emphasized during the early years of the space effort. The program includes all aspects of air breathing engines from materials to design of turbines, compressors, inlets, nozzles, bearings, lubricants and cooling methods. The technology is expected to find use in supersonic transports, vertical take-off and landing craft and advanced military planes.

Dr. Silverstein was American representative to the Joint Meeting of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences and the Royal Aeronautical Society in London in 1947; delivered the annual Wright Brothers Lecture before the Institute of the Aerospace Sciences in 1948, and in 1961 delivered the 49th Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture in London. He was awarded an honorary Sc.D. by Rose Polytechnic Institute in 1959, an honorary L. H. D. by Yeshiva University in 1960, and an honorary Doctor of Applied Science Degree from Fenn College in 1964. He was presented the Air Force Exceptional Civilian Service Award in 1960, the NASA Medal for Outstanding Leadership in 1961, the National Civil Service League's Career Service Award in 1962, and the Sylvanus Albert Reed Award of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics in 1964.

He is a member of Tau Beta Pi, a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the American Astronautical Society, the Royal Aeronautical Society, and a member of the International Academy of Astronautics. Extremely active in community and civic affairs, Dr. Silverstein was named to the first Board of Trustees of Cleveland State University in 1964.

He is a Trustee and Member of the Executive Committee of Case Institute of Technology, a Member of the Carnegie Institute of Technology Visiting Committee for the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Member of the Baldwin-Wallace College Council of Cleveland Business and Industrial Leaders, Member of the Cleveland Natural Science Museum Business Advisory Council, Chairman of the Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism, and Member of the Cleveland Federal Executive Board and its Policy Committee. He also holds the positions of Vice President, Greater Cleveland Council, Boy Scouts of America, Member of the Explorer Committee, and Chairman, Southwest District.

Dr. Silverstein, his wife Marion, and their three children reside at 21160 Seabury Avenue, Fairview Park, Ohio.

#

4/67

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Gen. Jacob E. Smart, USAF (Ret.)
Acting Administrator for Administration

Gen. Jacob E. Smart has been Acting Administrator for Administration, NASA Headquarters, since Jan. 1, 1967. He is responsible for the planning and direction of NASA's administrative management activities including financial management, personnel, business services, security and inspection, occupational medicine, and management analysis. Gen. Smart joined NASA on Nov. 1, 1966, as a special assistant to Administrator James E. Webb. He is serving in both positions concurrently.

Gen. Smart, former Deputy Commander in Chief of the U.S. European Command, retired from the U.S. Air Force July, 31, 1966 after 35 years of service. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1931.

In World War II, he commanded the 97th Bombardment Group in Italy. Shot down and captured in May 1944, he remained a prisoner of war until the Spring of 1945. In 1950, following graduation from the National War College, he was appointed Commander, 32nd Air Division.

His later assignments included positions as Assistant Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force; Commander 12th Air Force, Tactical Air Command; Commander of the U.S. Forces, Japan, and Fifth Air Force; Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Forces; and Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command. Gen. Smart received his fourth star in 1963.

The General has been the recipient of many medals and decorations. Among these are the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Purple Heart, Order of the British Empire, and other foreign decorations.

Born in 1909, he is a native of Ridgeland, S.C., and is the father of four, Mrs. Joan E. Pedersen, Mrs. Jacklyn C. Freeman, Mrs. Rose Mary S. Ellis, and William E. Smart.

-END-

Jan. 1, 1967

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FRANCIS B. SMITH
CHIEF, TRACKING PROGRAMS

Francis B. Smith, Chief of Tracking Programs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, is responsible for the planning, installation, and coordination of the NASA ground instrumentation facilities which will be established to support NASA flight programs.

Smith is a native of South Carolina. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering in 1943 from the University of South Carolina, where he was named Phi Beta Kappa. From 1944 to 1946 he served in the U.S. Navy engaged in airborne radio and radar work.

In 1947, Smith joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the predecessor of the NASA, in the Instrument Research Division, Langley Aeronautical Laboratory. He later was made head of the Pilotless Aircraft Instrument Research Branch.

He was responsible for the development, procurement, installation, and operation of the various telemetry, control, and radar tracking instrumentation systems that supported the NACA high-speed rocket test program at the Wallops Island, Virginia, test station. In addition, he was responsible for the development of the instrumentation systems used in the D-558, the X-1, X-2, and X-15 high speed research airplanes.

Mr. and Mrs Smith (the former Hazel Long) and their three children live on Route 2, Queens Lake, Williamsburg, Virginia.

- END -

3-18-59

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER
LANGLEY STATION
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA 23365
Phone: 703 722-7961

FLOYD LAVERNE THOMPSON
DIRECTOR

Dr. Floyd LaVerne Thompson was born in Salem, Michigan, November 25, 1898. He graduated from South Lyon High School in Salem in 1917 and served the following four years in the United States Navy. After his war service, he entered University of Michigan and was awarded a B. S. Degree in Aeronautical Engineering in June 1926.

He began his science career July 8, 1926, as a member of the staff of the Langley Research Center of the former National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which on October 1, 1958, became the nucleus of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. During the early years of his career, he was an aeronautical engineer in the flight research division, becoming chief of the division in July 1940. Three years later he was promoted to Assistant Chief of Research and from November 1945 to September 1952 was Chief of Research. He was appointed Associate Director in charge of all research at the Langley Research Center on September 14, 1952, and continued in that capacity until May 23, 1960, when he became Director. In addition to his duties as Langley Director, Dr. Thompson recently completed a two-year period of service as Chairman of the NASA Policy Planning Board at NASA Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

He plans and directs research designed to provide the science and technology for a variety of important aeronautical and space programs, including the national effort to land a man on the moon and safely return him to earth by the end of this decade. Langley research is presently concentrated in two distinct fields-- with the greater part of the effort devoted to solving the problems associated with space flight and reentry; and the remaining activity aimed at providing information required for the design and development of aircraft of all types, including supersonic transports of the future.

He guides an organization that has initiated research leading to a number of programs of world importance, including Project Mercury-- the nation's pioneer man-in-space effort; the concept of erectable space vehicles originated at Langley and led to the development of Echo I, the world's first passive communications satellite which has been orbiting the earth since August 12, 1960; the four-stage Scout, first solid-fueled launch vehicle to propel a satellite into orbit, was developed at Langley.

Langley utilizes a large array of specialized research facilities which represent an investment of \$250,000,000. More than one-third of the more than 4,000 staff members at Langley are engineers, scientists, and other professional personnel. Dr. Thompson directs all research activities and other operations of the research center, whose facilities are considered to be among the most modern in the fields of aeronautical and space research. Many of the wind tunnels and laboratories were the first of their type anywhere and were designed and developed by members of Langley's engineering and science staff.

He is the author or co-author of 20 technical reports based on research he conducted. He has lectured or otherwise participated in a number of technical conferences conducted by NASA, the American Institute of Aeronautics and

Astronautics, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and many other professional organizations. These conferences are attended by top scientists of the NASA, other Government agencies, and private industry to discuss various aspects of the flight sciences.

He has helped advance the nation's science industry through service on a number of research committees comprised of representatives from the NASA, other civilian Government agencies, private firms, and the military services; and as a consultant on a number of special technical committees. In accordance with policy of the NASA and the United States Government, he is often called upon to consult with representatives of foreign governments in the exchange of technical information in the aeronautical and space sciences and to direct the activities of his staff in this regard.

He was elected in 1949 as a Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In 1953, he was cited by the University of Michigan as a distinguished alumnus-- in recognition of his outstanding career in the flight sciences. The University of Michigan honored him again in June 1963 by awarding him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. The College of William and Mary also awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in June 1963.

In May 1963, the President of the United States presented the NASA Medal for Outstanding Leadership to Dr. Thompson at ceremonies at the White House. He was honored by the NASA "for his outstanding leadership of the scientists and engineers who were responsible for the original technical concepts and who comprised the nucleus of the development team for the space flight missions of the United States in Project Mercury."

Dr. Thompson was presented the Distinguished Service Award of the American Legion, Department of Virginia, at the organization's annual convention in Roanoke, Virginia, July 27, 1963. He was cited by the Legion for his outstanding service as an engineer and research director and for his active participation in community affairs.

He was selected for recognition as "Distinguished Virginian" for 1963 in the field of aeronautics and space by the Virginia State Exchange Clubs. The award was presented at the annual spring meeting of the Virginia State Exchange Clubs in Richmond in March 1964.

Active in civic affairs in Hampton, Virginia, and surrounding communities, he is a member of the Hampton Rotary Club; and the Board of Trustees of the Dixie Hospital, a \$3,500,000 community facility financed in part by public subscription and a Federal grant. He played a major role in the planning which led to construction and dedication of the hospital in Hampton in 1959. He is an honorary member of the Board of Directors of the Virginia Peninsula Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of The War Memorial Museum of Virginia, located in Newport News, and an honorary life member of the Engineers' Club of the Virginia Peninsula.

He lives at 94 Alleghany Road, Hampton, with his wife-- the former Jean Geggie of Hampton. They have three daughters.

(October 1965)

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

GERALD M. TRUSZYNSKI
Associate Administrator
Office of Tracking and Data Acquisition

Gerald M. Truszynski, the Associate Administrator, Office of Tracking and Data Acquisition, is responsible for the NASA effort to plan, implement and operate a world-wide network of ground tracking and data acquisition facilities in support of NASA space missions. The office is also responsible for all NASA communications and for central coordination of all the agency's automatic data processing equipment.

Mr. Truszynski was deputy associate administrator for tracking and data acquisition for seven years before his appointment to associate administrator Jan. 26, 1968. Prior to this, he was Chief, Operations, Office of Space Flight Operations. He came to NASA Headquarters from the Flight Research Center, Edwards, Cal.

Truszynski's career began in 1944, when he joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory where he was concerned with instrument research and development.

In 1947, Truszynski was transferred to NACA's flight station at Edwards, Cal., as instrumentation project engineer on the X-1 rocket research aircraft. In 1954, he became Chief of the Instrumentation Division, heading the development and operation of on-board research instrumentation, airborne and ground telemetering, ground radar tracking systems and initial automatic data systems required in the airplane program conducted by NACA. These planes included the X-1, X-2, X-3, X-4, X-5, D-558-I and D-558-II, X-15 and certain other advanced tactical aircraft used for research. He was involved in the technical design, implementation and operation of the 500-mile X-15 "High Range" tracking and data network.

Born in Jersey City, N.J., in 1921, Truszynski received a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from Rutgers University in 1944.

-more-

2/28/68

He is a member of Tau Beta Pi and of the Instrument Society of America.

Truszyński is married to the former Helen Bennett of East Millstone, N.J. They live with their two children in Chevy Chase, Md.

-end-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

V. ADM. CHARLES E. WEAKLEY, USN (RET.)
Assistant Administrator for Management Development

Vice Admiral Charles E. Weakley, USN (Ret.) assumed the position of Assistant Administrator for Management Development on Feb. 1, 1968. In this staff position he will have the function of updating and modifying the NASA management system to match the forward thrust of advancing technologies.

A native of St. Joseph, Mo., Adm. Weakley is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy who took three years of postgraduate engineering study at Annapolis and at Cambridge University in England.

When he retired from the Navy last November, he was Commander, Anti-Submarine Warfare Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet for which he was awarded the Navy Distinguished Service Medal.

Earlier positions included Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Development); Command of the Destroyer Force U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Anti-Submarine Warfare Readiness Executive, Staff of the Chief of Naval Operations; Director of the Undersea Warfare Division, Office of Naval Operations, and Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Naval Reserve.

Adm. and Mrs. Weakley live in Chevy Chase, Md. They have two daughters, Mrs. J. P. Wissinger and Mrs. Fred Chase.

-end-

2/19/68

NEWS



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

TELS. WO 2-4155
WO 3-6925

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
July 30, 1968

RELEASE NO: 68-137

WHITTAKER SUCCEEDS DORMAN AT NASA

Bernhardt L. Dorman, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Assistant Administrator for Industry Affairs has resigned to return to private industry. His successor will be Philip N. Whittaker, Vice President of IBM's Federal Systems Division, who will join NASA Aug. 5.

Whittaker has been with IBM, Gaithersburg, Md., since 1946 and has held a succession of corporate positions in sales management, defense contracts and product planning and marketing.

In his most recent position, he has been responsible for the personnel, marketing, legal, planning and communications departments.

-more-

7/30/68

Whittaker is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received an A.B. degree in 1940.

During World War II, Whittaker served in the U.S. Navy in the South Pacific attaining the rank of lieutenant commander. He lives in Potomac, Md., with his wife, Elizabeth, and their four children.

Dorman came to NASA in Jan. 1967 from Aerojet-General Corp., El Monte, Calif., where he was Vice President for Future Operations. He is returning to that company Aug. 1 to become Vice President for Procurement and Materiel. -

The Assistant Administrator for Industry Affairs is responsible for policies, programs and practices through which the agency seeks effective relations with industry, and for supervision of NASA's activities in procurement, labor relations, reliability and quality assurance and cost reduction.

In commenting on Dorman's departure, James E. Webb, NASA Administrator, said: "He brought to the nation's space and aeronautics effort a wide background of engineering and management experience and a high measure of professional skill which, in crucial times, helped solve vexing problems and make critical decisions. His unfailing courtesy and energetic approach were distinctive marks of his strong leadership."

-end-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

D: D. WYATT

Assistant Administrator for Program Plans and Analysis

Dr. Wyatt is head of the Office of Program Plans and Analysis. This office is responsible for evaluation of program actions flowing to the Office of the Administrator to insure that adequate planning consideration has been given to all matters of agency concern and that problems, issues, alternatives and possible consequences of the actions are clearly identified. Dr. Wyatt was appointed to this position in March of 1967.

Prior to this assignment he had been Assistant Administrator for Programming since January 1966.

Dr. Wyatt is a native of St. Joseph, Mo., where he attended public schools. He earned a bachelor of science degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1941 at the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (now the University of Missouri at Rolla). In June 1963 he received an honorary doctorate in Engineering from that school.

Dr. Wyatt worked for the General Electric Company and was an instructor in mechanical engineering at his alma mater before he joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics as a research engineer at the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1944. He specialized in supersonic propulsion research, and rose to the position of Associate Chief, Propulsion Aerodynamics Division. In September 1958, he was transferred to Washington, D.C.

With the creation of the NASA in October 1958, Dr. Wyatt became technical assistant to the Director of Space Flight Development. In February 1960 he was named Assistant Director for Program Planning and Coordination of Space Flight Programs and on June 1, 1961, became head of the Office of Programs. In 1963 the office was expanded and he was appointed Deputy Associate Administrator for Programming: the title was changed in 1966 to Assistant Administrator for Programming.

-more-

-2-

Dr. Wyatt is the author of numerous technical articles and reports.

He is married to the former Louise Dunlap. They live with their son, Keith, in Bethesda. They also have a daughter, Mrs. Thomas DeWitt.

-end-

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

John D. Young
Assistant Administrator for Administration

As Assistant Administrator for Administration, John D. Young plans and directs NASA's administrative management activities. He served as Deputy Director of this office from November, 1961 until he was appointed Deputy Associate Administrator for Administration on April 14, 1963. His title was redesignated to its present one in January, 1966.

From December 1960, to November 1961, Young was Director of Management Analysis in NASA Headquarters. He was detailed to the Peace Corps from February to May 1961 to advise on the organization and management of the corps.

Young was with McKinsey & Co., management consultants, from 1954 to 1960. During this period he served as an associate, senior consultant, and principal in the firm. He served industrial, state, and federal clients in such areas as financial management, organizational planning, industrial purchasing, technical information management, marketing, and research programming and management.

He served in World War II as a Captain in the Marine Corps, entering the Bureau of the Budget in 1946 as a budget examiner. From 1951 to 1953 he was Executive Secretary of the Office of Defense Mobilization; from 1953 to 1954 he was that agency's Executive Officer. During this period he also served as one of three staff members to the President's Committee on Government Organization.

A writer and teacher in the field of public administration, Young was a 1954 winner of the William A. Jump Memorial Award for outstanding federal service. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Political Science Association, and the American Society for Public Administration. He was president of the D.C. chapter of this society in 1958.

Young, his wife and two children reside at 1014 Cedar Lane, Falls Church, Va.

January 11, 1966