

2. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

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NASA HISTORICAL PROGRAM

For better or for worse, the modest NASA Historical Program may offer the most substantive support to future historians concerned with NASA during the administration of Lyndon B. Johnson. While we may be adjudged decades hence as "chroniclers," our efforts have been dispassionate and relatively unhampered by the normal bureaucratic constraints. This has been mainly a product of the high intellectual tolerance of the late Hugh L. Dryden and of James E. Webb, and the success of our efforts to date.

Of major help in maintaining a professional historical effort in the Federal structure has been the functioning of the NASA Historical Advisory Committee. Created by Administrator Webb in 1962, this unpaid Committee has selflessly reviewed the NASA program annually, contributed to a viable dialogue in the profession, and provided NASA with a yardstick against which to evaluate the historical effort. The Fourth Report of the NASA Historical Advisory Committee, attached as (3), provides a detailed account on the content and functioning of the Historical Program and the Committee's evaluation and commentary. It was felt this offered as useful guidance as any to future historians, since the members of the Advisory Committee are of recognized national reputation.

It should be pointed out that the report of the NASA Historian, contained as an appendix to the Advisory Committee Report, offers a series of checklists for references and guides for the history of NASA. It will be noted that formal history series are planned for the following:

- . History of NASA Series (similar to AEC Series)
- . Program History Series
- . Center History Series
- . Special Studies Series

Additionally, appended as (4) of this bibliographical note is an "Outline of the NASA Historical Archives," prepared by the archivist, Lee Saegesser. The Archives is designed to support the history of NASA. It is open to any serious scholar. As a part of NASA's effort to encourage scholarship, a preliminary bibliography on the History of Aeronautics and Astronautics is appended as (5). Prepared by Katherine Dickson of the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress, it attempts to focus on qualitative aspects of the enormous body of popular, technical, and other literature. Other technical bibliographies

and listings of NASA publications have already been provided the Lyndon B. Johnson Library, see attachments (8) and (9). NASA's Technical Library (located in Federal Office Building 10B) and Law Library (Federal Office Building 6) offer other specialized bibliographical resources.

As a part of our oral historical interviewing experience, "Historical Notes on Oral History in NASA" is also attached as (6). Bibliographic notes in our published histories to date offer further assistance.

NASA PERSONAL PAPERS

Top NASA history-makers inevitably have personal papers of considerable future import. In the case of Presidential appointees (i.e., the Administrator and Deputy Administrator), copies of their official NASA papers may be defined as "personal" and made available to the respective Presidential Libraries. Dr. T. Keith Glennan, first NASA Administrator, has given his personal papers to the Eisenhower Library. Administrator James E. Webb is placing all of his papers in the Harry S. Truman Library, and providing copies of his signed NASA papers to the John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson Libraries.

The NASA papers of the late Dr. Hugh L. Dryden (Deputy Administrator, 1958-65) have been centralized in the Headquarters Secretariat for Mrs. Dryden. Attached as a guide to his tremendous contribution to American letters is a "List of Publications of Hugh L. Dryden" (7), compiled by Helen Wells, former editor on the Historical Staff. The NASA Historical Archives maintains full biographical files on all NASA key personnel, including papers, clips, publications, etc. The top forty biographies have been attached in Appendix A of this history. Future biographies offer a fertile field for academic theses. As far as is known, the first two Associate Administrators, Richard Horner and Robert C. Seamans, Jr., (who of course also served as Deputy Administrator, 1966-1968) have made no disposition of their personal papers.

OTHER RELATED SOURCES

NASA Center Historians and their archives offer considerable additional resources for historians of NASA. The rich documentation aired in the congressional authorization and appropriation process each year, publications of numerous hearings and reports, etc., is not preserved in numerous copies (a set exists in the Historical Archives).

The historian also must look to the great amount of NASA business with industry, academic institutions, and other governmental agencies. Ninety percent of NASA's budget is spent outside of NASA. Thus much of NASA's history is made outside of NASA proper. This is discussed at length in (3), the report of the NASA Historical Advisory Committee.

For photographic, motion picture, and tape recordings of NASA historical interest, the audio-visual division of NASA's Office of Public Affairs maintains archival responsibility. They do a job fully satisfying to the professional historian. In the area of historical artifacts, NASA has delegated the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution the responsibility to inventory and manage these artifacts.

These bibliographical notes are simply signposts. The NASA Historical Staff will be happy to amplify them on request and to serve the needs of the historical scholar.

B.(1) MICROFILM

(1) Administrator's Secretariat

Categories Microfilmed for the LBJ Library and Index

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>PORTION FILMED</u>	<u>REEL NUMBERS</u>
Accounting	Categories 3 and 12	1 thru 4
Aero-Astronautics	All categories	4 thru 11
Armament	All categories	11
Astronomy	All categories	11
Biology	All categories	11 and 12
Budget and Appropriations	All categories	12 thru 17
Committees	All categories	17 thru 26
Contracts	All categories thru 2-2-3 General	26 and 27
Education	All categories	27 thru 31
Foreign Relations	All categories	31 thru 36
Fuels and Lubricants	All categories	36
Industrial Applications	All categories	36 and 37
Legal	All categories	37
Mail	All categories	38
Meetings	All categories	38 thru 46
National Defense	All categories	46
Organization and Management	All categories except 2, 3, 4, and 5	46 thru 53
Personnel	Categories 1, 2, and 3 only	53 and 54

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>PORTION FILMED</u>	<u>REEL NUMBERS</u>
Power Plants	All categories	54 and 55
Procurement	Categories-General 1, and 2-8	55 and 56
Public Relations	Category 2 only	56 thru 58
Related Sciences	Categories 3 and 4 only	58
Reports and Statistics	Categories 1, 4 and 9-1*	58, 59, and 71
Research Facilities	All categories	59 thru 61
Safety	All categories	61
Scientific Information	Categories 4 and 9 only	61 and 62
Telecommunications	All categories	62 and 63
Travel	All categories	63
Vehicles	All categories	64 thru 70

* Reports and Statistics 9-1 was added after we had filmed that category and as a result was added at the end of the filming.

(2) Office of the Administrator

List of Regular Reports to the White House

1. Bi-weekly (January 1967-to date) filed in Secretariat under Reports and Statistics 9-1
2. Bi-monthly (April 1967-to date) filed in Secretariat under Reports and Statistics 9-1
3. Weekly Highlights of the Administrator (Reports of the various codes to Webb, but not forwarded to the White House), covering the period May, 1967-to date, filed under Meetings 8. For the first few reports they are filed under the respective codes, and then are filed at a later date under Meetings 8.

The Weekly Administrator's report has been filmed for the LBJ Library. The Bi-weekly and bi-monthly reports to the White House will be filmed.

4. Weekly Highlights of NASA Activities (February 1961-1966) filed in Secretariat under Reports and Statistics 6-1. These reports were done in reply to a memo dated February 9, 1961 from Frederick G. Dutton of the White House.

C.(3) FOURTH REPORT
ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

FOURTH REPORT
of the
NASA HISTORICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
for
The NASA ADMINISTRATOR

July 2, 1968



July 2, 1968

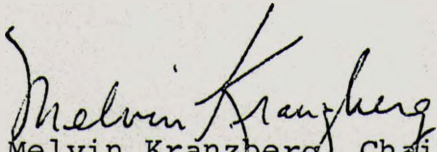
Honorable James E. Webb
The Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, D.C. 20546

Dear Mr. Webb:

As Chairman of the NASA Historical Advisory Committee it is my pleasure to transmit our Fourth Report, providing our assessment of the NASA Historical Program, and recommendations for the future. Our report attempts also to essay some appreciation of NASA's historical venture in the broader context of American life and letters

The members of this Committee are strongly of the view that our collective and individual interests in the functioning of the NASA Historical Program does not end with the submittal of this report

The Committee wishes to acknowledge the services of its Executive Secretary, Eugene M. Emme, and our host, the Manned Spacecraft Center.


Melvin Kranzberg, Chairman

Members:

Raymond Bisplinghoff, MIT
James L. Cate, Univ. of Chicago
Earl DeLong, American University
A. Hunter Dupree, Univ. of California at Berkeley
Joe B. Frantz, Univ. of Texas
Louis Morton, Dartmouth College
Robert L. Perry, RAND Corporation

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I

RECOMMENDATIONS

OF THE NASA HISTORICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

General:

1. The present location and functioning of the NASA Historical Division in NASA Headquarters should be maintained.

2. Despite contemporary NASA budgetary and program constraints, perhaps because of them, it is imperative that the Historical Program be maintained at its present level, and if necessary, increased, for NASA's past ten years will require many years of intensive effort to be covered adequately.

3. The Committee fully endorses continued publication of the NASA Historical Series as a record of a major effort by the U.S. Government and people and as an outstanding achievement in the history of mankind.

4. The NASA Historian and Archivist should continue to maintain a vigilant monitorship of the NASA Records Management and Retirement Program, not only in furtherance of the NASA Historical Program, but also to insure the survival and retrievability of NASA records for future historians and administrators.

5. There should be continuing cooperation with the related historical efforts of the Smithsonian Institution, the Presidential Libraries, and professional historians concerned with science, technology, and public policy.

6. And, the twin pillars of professional historical research must continue to be maintained by NASA: (a) freedom of the author(s) to draw his (their) own conclusions on the basis of the evidence without fear or favor or censorship; and (b) complete access of NASA historians and contractors to all documents and participants in the preparation of their histories. The only qualification to the above guarantees of integrity of research would be the presumption of review on national security grounds. The proprieties of official publication is a separate problem.

Specific:

7. A periodic NASA Historian Workshop, including Center historians, contractors and invited guests, should be instituted to raise professional standards, to foster mutual interests and an appreciation of research and writing problems and techniques, and to abolish unwarranted parochialism in NASA histories. (Parenthetically, outside professional^s_h might also lose some of their parochialism and prejudice against contemporary history by participation in such workshops.)

8. The NASA Historian should make every effort to seek publication other than the Government Printing Office of major histories in order that they might reach the largest possible audience.

9. More attention should be given to the history of aeronautics, as distinct from space science and technology, because of its past neglect, particularly in the NACA period.

10. The plan and schedule for the preparation of the full history of Apollo should be defined in detail and prepared for review in depth at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee; the plan should include positive recommendations for action on the neglected areas of the ultimate history requiring documentation now.

11. Beyond Apollo and without specifying means, the Committee recommends that the following NASA histories be given priorities for initiation: (a) Administrative History, 1963-68, (b) Rocket Research Airplanes of NACA/NASA, (c) Comsat technology development by NASA, (d) Metsat development by NASA, (e) History of NASA, and (f) Center histories of Lewis, Flight Research, and Electronics Research Centers.

12. Preparation and issuance of the NASA History Newsletter should be continued and placed on a semi-annual rather than a random basis.

13. Information about the development of history contracts should be circulated among the members of the Advisory Committee so that committee members can give timely advice on potential professional participants from universities.

14. Despite the austerity of NASA's fiscal status in the foreseeable future, graduate students and academic scholars must continue to be encouraged, supported, and otherwise attracted to NASA-related historical research. The NASA historian should formulate a number of alternative programs to achieve the above goal, as he has done in the past: Flexibility will be necessary in order to select those programs showing the most promise

within the fiscal constraints, and also to meet changing trends within the historical profession itself. The Historical Advisory Committee will, of course, be happy to advise on the feasibility and viability of such programs.

II

PERSPECTIVE ON THE DISCIPLINE OF HISTORY

The NASA Historical Advisory Committee met at the Manned Spacecraft Center, January 22-23, 1968. This report reflects not only the critical and stimulating discussions during our formal detailed review of the current status, plans, and problems of the NASA Historical Program, but also informal discussions and subsequent communications between the Chairman and the members. Its conclusions and recommendations are made without constraint but with recognition that the interests of NASA and of historical scholarship as an intellectual discipline would be best served by candor. Bearing in mind the professional and intellectual contribution of history to basic knowledge, to an informed citizenry, and in the long-run to national welfare, our report concerns itself with a viable historical program for NASA in the face of present and future fiscal constraints. First, the Committee wishes to commend the NASA management for its past support of its historical program. This program is a balanced one in terms of documentation, preliminary studies, monographic histories, and publication; at the same time it has maintained sound professional standards. Furthermore, the NASA History Program has not been disjointed by the pressures of public affairs, "make-work" requirements for annual reports or central documentary files, or any of the other common workload hazards to sound historical practices in the governmental bureaucracy. Moreover its first major publications, the Astronautics and Aeronautics chronology series and particularly the Administrative History and This New Ocean, have been widely--and on the whole, favorably--reviewed in serious scientific and historical journals. This means that

these publications are reaching scholars outside of the aerospace community, and represent sources of information to individuals who in the long-run might have considerable influence on the national decision-making process.

This Committee freely submits that NASA has pioneered reasonably well in the difficult field of contemporary history as it relates to science, technology, and public policy. Aeronautics and space affairs have had, and continue to have, a profound effect upon national affairs and the other concerns of society. Aeronautics is far from a static technology, and space technology is even more dynamic. The challenging task for the historian in documenting such dynamic developments and interpreting their complex socio-political relationships is one which is deserving of NASA's fullest support. Unfortunately, many professional historians of science and technology are interested primarily in the distant past; the NASA Historical Program, however, has helped to attract the attention of some very able scholars to the historical interpretation of the recent rise of "big science" and "big technology." For better or for worse, space affairs today rank with national security, oceanography, the war on poverty, and other major current problems; as such they are properly the concern of historians who are sensitive to significant developments in American life.

The full history of NASA, written, remains a fundamental challenge. It takes several years to produce a quality history, the historical program NASA has thus far supported is a modest and necessary prelude to this larger effort.

It was a central view of this Committee that the inattention of the historical profession as a whole to non-military science and technology is not a problem of NASA's making. This observation, previously discussed with Administrator Webb, bears repetition, for it provides the greatest constraint upon the dimensions and achievements of the NASA Historical Program. We sympathize and agree with the NASA Historian when he states that the unavailability of interested and competent scholars to handle NASA historical projects is his greatest single handicap. Indeed, even if ten new historian posts were established by NASA it is doubted these could ever be filled via civil service with competent scholars.

Nevertheless, regardless of the current political dialogue, the history of the U.S. space venture under NASA seems as worthy an area for historical concern as wars, politics, and philosophy, as well as science and engineering; and none of these should be viewed in vacuo.

Now that NASA is approaching its tenth birthday as an institution, it is possible to view its history with some perspective. The perspective of a decade helps clarify the needs of posterity on what, why, how, and when NASA exercised a prominent role in the Federal structure and made its mark upon the life of the American people. The final assessment is one which will inevitably be made by future generations of historians and others, whether NASA does anything about it or not. One of the greatest consequences of the current NASA historical program will be the availability of documents and documented histories with short perspectives. We believe that NASA

histories, by their full documentation and oral interviews of participants, are contributing not only to contemporary understanding but also to the depth and validity of future history. Most importantly, this Committee endorses the fundamental responsibility of a government agency, particularly one concerned with R&D, to institute a historical effort of highest professional merit.

The NASA Historical Program stems from Section 203(a)(3) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. It requires the NASA Administrator to "provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning its activities and the results thereof." While "history" is often misused, appreciation of the intellectual discipline has been at the core of the creation and functioning of the NASA Historical Program. Stimulated by Hugh Dryden, NASA early decided to sponsor the modest but long-fused contribution of the professional historian. As an institutional response to the challenge of the Sputniks in 1957, NASA's basic Congressional charter (cited above) emerges even more relevantly because of the almost-singular public preoccupation today with the fulfillment of the 1961 decision to land an American on the Moon in this decade. While NASA is accomplishing many other things in the process of completing the manned lunar landing, its visible goal as far as the public is concerned has aroused debate on the future of the agency. Hence, the intellectual value for tomorrow of NASA's history, of what it has done and why during the past decade, may prove even greater than the original architects of NASA had originally envisioned. Sound history may not meet the criterion of cost-effectiveness from a short perspective,

nor can it provide certain answers to problems of determining ways and means in R&D affairs at the national level. But if the historian's products help define base problems in their own time, or at least provide documented experience on what was done previously for better or for worse, they may be useful as guidance for current decisions influencing the future.

The sheer novelty of the space venture has dimmed, at least until an American or a Russian lands on the Moon, and scientific advances in exploring our solar system register poorly on public comprehension. This Committee suspects that the general public has little fundamental understanding of what space exploration and exploitation really mean; Russian space activities, rather than the intrinsic merits and extrinsic benefits of the space venture itself, seem to be the chief determinants of the American public's attitude. It is precisely at this point that history can provide a reliable educational and communications medium for transmitting the deeper and broader meaning of space science and technology in human affairs.

III

REVIEW OF THE NASA HISTORICAL PROGRAM

The Committee began its assessment of the NASA History Program according to its agenda (see Appendix A). All members had been provided a detailed "Summary Report" by the NASA Historian as basis for discussion (see Appendix B).

MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

The NASA Historian reported to the Committee that the organic location of the History Program in the Office of Policy has been essentially a happy one to date. This assignment by Mr. Shapley (ADA) in September 1966 was an outcome of a Management Analysis study which examined the options in the Offices of Public Affairs, Technology Utilization, Administration, and in the Executive Secretariat. Successively, the Office of Policy was headed by Assistant Administrators B. Kerr and J. Smart, and a new Administrator for Policy was being designated as this Committee sat (i.e., A. J. Eggers).

In the past the Committee felt that the location of the History Program was of little moment provided the hazards of competitive activities were avoided and that top level support and interest were assured. In response to the Committee's questioning on this point, the NASA Historian assured us that the past year had been optimum as far as agency location was concerned. General Smart had obtained the two new positions (the Archivist and an additional typist) for the Historical Staff, as had been recommended by this Committee, and had in many other ways assisted

internal Headquarters communications and relationships. The NASA Historian pointed out that the re-creation of this Historical Advisory Committee in November 1967, with the blessing of the Administrator, was done in an hour of crisis--all of NASA was under critical review in the post-Apollo tragedy period by the Congress, the press, and the general public, and internal operations were being closely reassessed by NASA itself. This act of renewing this important part of the historical charter was eloquent endorsement of the soundness of the location of the Historical Staff in the Office of Policy.

It was pointed out that the revised Management Instruction (2700.2) on the "NASA Historical Program" (previously coordinated) had not yet been issued. The delay was explained by the fact that a comparable Instruction had not been issued for the sister Policy Staff. The Committee concluded that a revised NASA Management Instruction should be issued. It now understands that since our meeting this may be accomplished as a part of the operations of the Office of Management Development under Admiral Charles Weakley, thus obviating any need for a recommendation by this Committee this time.

There was considerable discussion of the basic purposes of the NASA Historical Program, and an effort made to distinguish goals from tasks. The NASA Historian stated that the NASA Historical Program had the following functions: (1) preparation of official histories covering the overall agency, management, programs and centers; (2) preservation and retrieval of NASA records (selectively by Historical Staff and generally

by monitoring Records Management and Retirement); (3) preparation of chronologies, preliminary histories, and special studies (serving both historical operations and providing data references); and (4) serving as history focal point for NASA, including external professional historical interests. He suggested that few Federal activities could support ivy-tower history unless some pragmatic values were also served, but that the intellectual discipline of history was closely akin to the research, development, and managerial practices of NASA. Early feasibility of management and program histories was cited in this regard. Collection of basic documents and records was, as Hunter Dupree pointed out, of fundamental importance for future historians and a problem on which the Federal Government as a whole should have a firmer policy beyond the National Archives-General Services Administration activities. The sheer problem of bulk of documentation for recent decades, multiplied by xerox machines and computers, enhanced the need for better selectivity of records to be retired. Emme pointed out that the NASA Archivist was already beginning to pay high dividends, not only in support of the Historical Program but on the matter of overall NASA records, as would later be discussed.

PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Internal and Other Governmental

Agency-wide relations of the Historical Staff appear to have been adequate. This was possible because of activities by others: the Executive Secretariat, Technology Utilization (published most NASA histories to date), Administration (handles records retirement, historical

property, and Presidential Libraries), and Public Affairs (monitors Smithsonian agreement on artifacts and prepares NASA's semi-annual reports)--all functions which could consume entirely the capacities of the NASA Historical Staff. Most organic problems were a normal consequence of communicating the historian's professional intent. Functionally, relationships between Headquarters and the Centers regarding historical matters were classed as entirely normal, and certainly less difficult where effective Center historical activities were operative.

Perhaps the Committee did not sufficiently discuss the highest goals of historical scholarship and the purpose of a professionally sound historical program in a government agency. Such a contribution may be taken for granted if the Historical section is permitted to function professionally, and the ultimate products meet professional standards. Previous reports of this Committee have elaborated on this at some length with regard to NASA.

Using the term "professional historian" as roughly meaning one "dedicated" to the historical profession (whether on a government, corporate, or academic payroll), the Committee noted that the reconciliation of the professional historian to the ways of government requires constant definition and, in effect, is the central purpose of this Advisory Committee. So long as the NASA Historical Staff has custody of the historian's methodology in NASA, and is able to operate agency-wide without undue constraints, the concerns of this Committee may be devoted to practices

rather than principles. Such appears the case at the present time. Dean DeLong contributed, as a political scientist¹, the working definition of the "professional historian" as "one practicing an intellectually-derived methodology for ordering a body of knowledge." Hunter Dupree pointed out that the Behavioral Sciences Committee of the National Science Foundation had observed that people in government service tend to have two foci of loyalty -- to the government (i.e., agency), and, if they were professionals, they also have a loyalty to their profession. No special comments were made on this by members of the Committee or by the NASA historians present, although it could have been pointed out that the same situation prevails in a university. Hopefully, NASA has such a historical program not suffering from ambivalence but one mindful of its two umbilicals for effective performance. The NASA Historian did recount a heated discussion with one former administrative official who was objecting to the oral history interview of President Eisenhower as being "politically inappropriate" for the NASA Historian and a contractor to undertake. Fortunately this matter never came to a head as a problem of a professional historian in government service.

Emme pointed to the fact that interagency historical relationships were not problems, perhaps because there was very little intercourse between agencies. USAF contributions to the Gemini history has been superb as a result of the mutual learning experience with the Mercury history. The Committee had not been fully aware of the deep DoD difficulty for NASA in avoiding censorship on the Mercury history, but had been alerted to enter the situation upon the call of NASA Historian. That

NASA (e.g., Dryden, Scheer) withstood the disapproval by the DoD Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs is commended by this Committee.

The NASA Historian reported that a representative of RAND had used the NASA Historical Program as illustrative of a means to chronicle current events in a study for the Housing and Urban Development Agency. He also pointed out that Health, Education and Welfare had examined the NASA Historical Program as means of giving top level appraisal of their own decentralized historical effort (i.e., NIH, etc.). Emme pointed out that the most promising event of the past year was the invitation extended to Federal agency historians to meet with the American Historical Association's Committee on the Historians in Government. Chaired by Louis Morton, also a member of the NASA Advisory Committee, such meetings can and will go further in promoting professional relations.

Kranzberg and Dupree raised the basic question of the relationship of the NASA Historical Division with the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. What was the nature of current relations, and what about the future? The NASA Historian agreed that this was more important than the current NASA-NASM agreement on the handling of NASA artifacts. As the nation's museum there was no question that the NASM has first call on NASA artifacts. But effective portrayal of the "physical history" of NASA required that the NASM fully profit from NASA's historical activities. Provision of chronologies, histories, surplus publications and documents, and close liaison were cited as existent practices. The paucity of scholarly research at the NASM was a product of its limited

support in the past, a condition that was improving under the current leadership of Dillon Ripley. Emme concluded that once library, archival, and historical research capabilities of the NASM improved further ("became professional") there could be innumerable ways that mutually greater benefits could result. Dupree emphasized that this was an important matter, and the Committee recommended that cooperation between NASA and the NASM continue in a healthy manner. The NASA Historian also pointed out that the AIAA and NSC History Committees, both served by NASA and NASM personnel, amplified worthy historical working relationships. The Committee deferred discussion of the NASM exhibits as not being under its purview.

A short discussion of the extremely meager historical representation serving the aerospace and related industries concluded with no Committee recommendation. The History Committee of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics is one forum at which Federal, academic, and industrial historians get together. Industry history is a difficult area for the contemporary history of technology in general. Very useful oral history interviews of key NASA contractor personnel for the Gemini and Apollo history projects were pointed out by the MSC Historian, James Grimwood. While the historical profession looks hard at "official history," it was pointed out by several that industry historians were considered even more suspect of being management corrupted. Worthy exceptions were noted (e.g., Jerry White, Standard Oil of California).

Relations with Center and Contractor Historians

The professional qualifications and the working problems of Center historians came in for discussion, this being the first committee meeting they were not in attendance as auditors. Deputy Historian Frank Anderson recounted some of the professional problems, pointing up control of the publication process as the most effective means of setting and maintaining standards of content and form in Center historical projects. Center histories perforce have a local spectrum of primary focus, but all draft Center histories tended to be overly provincial and neglectful of the "big picture" of NASA or aerospace science and technology as a whole in the context of public policy. Professor Cate indicated that he was very concerned about this. The most productive way to attack this very difficult problem is to have a periodic NASA Historian Workshop, which would cover historiographical techniques, mutual problems, and interrelated history coverage, and Cate urged the Committee to go on record as recommending that the NASA Historian establish such a workshop. The Committee so recommends. Such a workshop should not be a bureaucratic "snow job" of Center historians by Headquarters but a roundtable discussion of professional mission, interrelated projects, avoidance of parochialism, and, in sum, contribute to the evolution of a corps of NASA historians. A previous meeting, prior to the Advisory Committee meeting in 1966, had proved very helpful, and the only reason a workshop of Center historians had^{not} been called recently was the press of current business. Several members of the Committee pointed out that the cost of a NASA Historian Workshop was very nominal in return for the

increased efficiency and improved standards it would generate.

Academic and Contractor Relations:

The Advisory Committee inquired into the method by which NASA developed its history contracts. The evolution of contract histories from Vanguard to the more conventional academic-institution-type of recent years was reviewed. NASA Historian recounted that there were three basic ingredients to the successful contract: availability of funds; a well-defined project; and an available and competent scholar. The unavailability of qualified historians had been the chief obstacle to date in developing history contractors: the funding has been approved when a solid proposal could be offered. But there were "chicken and egg" aspects, for certain projects (i.e., Mercury, Gemini, etc.) had priorities, and, as with most program histories, were clearly defined. Other NASA histories were more difficult to define. Some contracts evolved from the availability of competent researchers (i.e., Rosholt, Administrative History). The use of retired government engineers, political scientists, and graduate students was pointed to as perhaps the most feasible way to get many historical tasks performed because of the limited interest of the historical profession in contemporary history, especially in the area of science, technology, and public policy.

The desire of NASA to contract with academic institutions rather than individuals raised several questions. Several of the Committee members had been deluged with calls seeking available professionals for the MSFC and KSC contract histories. Cate stressed the fact that no scholar or

university would accept a contract with strings attached. Kranzberg pointed out that certain contracts would seem justified to help build up university competence, a principle applied in the Mercury history contract with the University of Houston. Dupree stated it was desirable that a university historian working on a contract should in principle possess tenure, but he thought that NASA should not attempt to shape tenure policies of academic institutions via contracts was endorsed by the Committee. At the same time the informal consensus of the Committee was that NASA should continue to attempt to develop the historical capabilities of contract institutions.

The Committee expressed its reaffirmation of the principles underlying NASA historical practices: (1) that authors have full access to records and participants in their research; and (2) the integrity of author(s) to draw historical judgments without fear of censorship. The Committee recognized that by means of a procurement contract the completed history was de facto NASA property, to publish or not to publish as it determined. The Committee noted with approval that the review and publication process by NASA had not been objectionable to NASA contractor-authors. Some sensitive matters were not published in full detail but, at the same time, the issues and essence of these matters were not swept under the rug. The Committee went on record as wanting to be considered as a professional court of last resort should any NASA contractor-author desire to object to the "sanitation" attempted by the NASA review and publication process.

With regard to relationships with independent academic scholars, the Committee was pleased to note the appearance of the draft Bibliography on the History of Aeronautics and Astronautics, which would shortly be published in expanded form. The NASA Historian also pointed out that he had performed much missionary labor in fostering academic scholarship (i.e., through the NSC Goddard Essay Contest and the AIAA Book Award), but this was a long and time-consuming way to remedy lack of competent potential contractors. Winner of the first two Goddard Essay competitions was now the JPL Historian. A notable recruit was the University of Arizona graduate student in history (M. Keller) who was undertaking the history of the Langley Laboratory; the NASA Summer Seminar on History and Space had attracted him. Several graduate students were now being assisted in their research. Hopefully, this trend will continue, attracting and developing personnel.

The Committee also recommended that the NASA History Newsletter be issued on a periodic basis. This is a most useful device to communicate professional notes of interest to NASA as well as academic historians.

RECORDS AND ARCHIVES

The functioning of the NASA Historical Archives was summarized in a Report by the Archivist (Lee Saegesser). This report (see Appendix C) was reviewed and accepted by the Committee. The importance of this basic function was repeatedly emphasized throughout the meeting.

The NASA Historian reported that there seemed some increase in the desire to use the open files by outside scholars, and the Administrator himself repeatedly has been helpful in the release of certain sensitive documents. The Committee repeated its recommendation that the NASA historians must continue to have full access to all NASA records regardless of sensitivity if they were to do their research properly.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Having been provided a xerox folio of published reviews of NASA's published histories to date, the Committee attempted some assessment. In sum, however disappointing the first reviews of the Administrative History and This New Ocean may have been to NASA, the Committee noted nothing exceptional; the reviews represented standard criticism of historical works, and the NASA Historical section need not be ashamed these products. It was questioned whether, as some reviewers noted, the full socio-economic, foreign policy, biographical detail, and White House decision-making aspects could have been covered in these first histories. The "building block" concept of the NASA historical series was cited---- the Mercury history obviously could not cover the entire history of NASA. NASA obviously could not cover the entire history of American technology, and if these publications covered NASA's role this was entirely adequate. The idea of a social matrix in which the historical role of NASA would appear was discussed, but no recommendation was forthcoming from the Committee. The need for filling out the full spectrum of developments during the 1950's and 1960's (including NASA's role) will remain the task of historians for some time to come.

A spirited discussion did evolve from consideration of this matter. Dean DeLong claimed that this was primarily a matter of priorities for NASA. First, and most obviously, the NASA Historical Program must preserve and augment the documentary record of NASA. Secondly, the early historical ventures must make "first cuts" at the NASA experience, thereby further augmenting the search for records and expanding comprehension. On the other hand, the historical impact of NASA on science, technology, and society probably cannot be tackled as well by NASA as by scholars outside of the NASA institution. Yet outside scholars must perforce rely on the groundwork of the NASA historical program, and it would be a tragedy if NASA did not do its priority historical tasks first. Dupree added that the real way to preserve the record is not "passive history." Rather, as had been done by Grimwood et al., in the Mercury history, a well-defined program history had been fully examined. There were, therefore, no basic research recommendations on the NASA Historical Program deriving from the reviews of NASA's publications. It was noted, however, that the Government Printing Office imprimatur was not helpful to the launching of NASA histories with the academic community, which led to a discussion of publication policies and practices.

PUBLICATION

Deputy Historian Anderson reviewed the function of the NASA Historical Staff as a publisher joining authors and printers, and marketing the product. This activity, he claimed, had the beneficial effect of maintaining high

professional standards for NASA's historical publications. At the moment there was an embarrassment of riches in history manuscripts to be published: Goddard Center history, the historical bibliography, Ten Year Data Book (statistical compilation for NASA anniversary), Gemini and Apollo Spacecraft chronologies, and the forthcoming Vanguard history. In the latter case, Constance McL. Green was obtaining detailed comments from principal participants as she went along, rather circulating a large Comment Edition as was done with the Mercury history. To date, the Scientific and Technical Information Division of NASA had fully supported Historical Division publication efforts.

The Advisory Committee raised the question of whether all objectives would not better be served by having NASA histories published by university and commercial presses. Publication outside the GPO might remove some of the stigma of subsidized history, would increase market ability of the volumes, and perhaps save the taxpayer money.

Anderson stated that outside publication had been investigated, and admitted that the sale and reception of the Mercury history done by the GPO had been less than spectacular. Every effort would be made to examine the legal, proprietary, and policy aspects of outside publication of major NASA histories in the future. Several publishers, including the newly reorganized Smithsonian Institution Press, were interested in publishing the Vanguard history because of its Pulitzer-Prize winning author.

The Committee went on record as noting the highly productive publication program and recommending fullest consideration be given to non-Government Printing Office publication. Such outside publication, it was felt, would provide the fullest reception for NASA historical products, and undoubtedly save the taxpayer's money. The military services and the AEC have led the way in non-government publication of government-sponsored historical publications, and this Committee stands prepared to support the NASA Historical Program in this regard.

CURRENT AND PROJECTED HISTORY PROJECTS

Tab G of the "Summary Report" (Appendix B) provided the basis for a discussion of historical projects, in-being and projected.

The question of a general, overall history of NASA, which would be a multi-volume work built upon the administration, program, and center histories, was discussed at some length. The NASA Historian reported that he was working on the first volume of this general history, on his own initiative, but that he had made little research progress in the past year except for supporting related projects covering the early years of NASA. His administrative workload had allowed his own research and writing to be only infrequent and piecemeal. In any event, Emmet pointed out, this lag would allow for the ten-year perspective which had proved viable in the case of the AEC History Series. Furthermore, the options of doing nothing else or of contracting the work out had not appeared feasible for this major project.

Dupree pointed out that the AEC was doing its volume (each covering

five years) in-house but that a nonprofit corporation performing the work on a contract basis might also be feasible, as in the case of the Bureau of Standards' Measures for Progress. Several members of the Committee discussed the advantages of the contract route. The NASA Historian suggested, however, that he had a high professional stake in exploiting his own research in a history of NASA's beginning years, one which transcended any reward associated with administering the NASA Historical Program. If anything, he pointed out, most people exaggerate the bulk of NASA's early history (inherited programs, planning for the future, and getting organized). With the completion of the Vanguard history a large portion of material on the founding of NASA has been fairly well staked out, some gaps which required filling were known, and other gaps which might appear could be dealt with in the course of process. This Committee's report in 1966 has pointed out that "preliminary drafting" of the NASA history "would require liberation of the NASA Historian", perhaps via a sabbatical, from administrative details of managing and developing an agency-wide program. The press of other matters prevented this recommendation from being carried out in 1967. The other option of additional personnel was not impossible, but the survival of the Historical Program was no less a priority for Emmet's attention. It was the sense of the Committee that the NASA Historian must work this requirement out via definition and priorities. It does seem logical that in-house expertise would be most productive in drafting this history, but surely not at the expense of the rest of the historical program. Mentioned, but

not discussed, was the possibility of a combination of in-house and contract work for this volume, as in the case of the Mercury history.

In examining the list of current and projected studies the Committee noted the absence of an adequate coverage of aeronautics, particularly that of NACA, NASA's predecessor organization. The NASA Historian pointed out that Dr. Dryden had not encouraged any historical project on the NACA other than assisting Arthur Levine on his doctoral dissertation. However, the Langley, Ames, and Wallops center histories would cover part of the NACA experience. The X-15 and all rocket research airplane programs were considered of immediate importance for balancing the NASA Historical Program. Deputy Historian Anderson also pointed out the limited coverage of unmanned space flight programs as compared to the Mercury history and the Gemini and Apollo histories now in progress.

The Committee recommends that increased attention be given in the Historical Program to aeronautics, particularly since a history of the NACA does not exist and since aeronautics remains a dynamic technology of widespread civil and military importance. The history of the Lewis Research Center was cited as a serious gap. Efforts must be continued to initiate a history of this center.

The planning for the full history of Apollo was discussed by Assistant Historian Putnam (see Appendix D). The Committee noted with pleasure the steps taken on the Saturn history project at MSFC, the launching facilities history project at KSC, and the Apollo spacecraft

history project at MSC. The Committee felt that at next year's meeting a clearer picture of the monograph projects could be obtained, and the time schedule of the Apollo history preparation should be reviewed again. There is great virtue in establishing priorities for certain documentary and oral interviews while the development and operations teams are intact. Once an Apollo crew has been placed on the surface of the Moon, dispersal of the people, facilities, and resources would accelerate. While it is impossible to predict in detail the outlines of the final history of Apollo, the complexity, difficulty, and importance of the early historical chores connected with it indicated that this project must be given serious attention at all levels.

There was discussion of the Astronautics and Aeronautics chronology process by the Committee. It was pointed out that this annual volume was increasing in reference value with each passing year. As a chronicle, Astronautics and Aeronautics is only what it is stated to be: the best documentation in terse form of available information, no more and no less. Would future historians regard it as complete? Obviously not; any sound scholar would not find all important events cited or would he have the same perspective as the chroniclers. The Committee asked for a definition of the methods and sources used in compiling the chronology (see Appendix E). It was the view of the NASA Historical Staff that a chronology is a chronology, and that if future "scholars" did not do their own research based upon the leads and first evidence in the annual chronology, history would not be fully served. On the other hand, it was impossible to estimate

the time and money savings achieved throughout the aerospace community, in government, and elsewhere by having this massive yet compact and well-indexed reference work available. There was, all agreed, merit in fully examining the increased utility of "specialized with interpretation" versus "general with less interpretation" chronologies.

SUMMING UP

The Committee could not conclude its discussion without noting that two of its eminent alumni died during the past year. The NASA Historical Program and the nation lost the stellar presence of the late Lloyd V. Berkner and ^{to} ~~Alan D.~~ Waterman, both key figures in the origin of America's space venture. Both men had made preliminary comments on the Vanguard history in progress.

The Committee concluded that meeting at a Center, including a visit to select facilities and meeting key personnel, was most informative in learning how NASA operated. It was suggested that an annual meeting was mandatory, and unless "unforeseen circumstances" required a special meeting earlier, that the Committee could conduct any necessary business by correspondence in the intervals between the yearly meetings. The Executive Secretary was asked to provide a tape of the meeting to the absent members if they desired it for making their contribution, and to draft the report of the meeting. This report reflects the comments, additions, and reflective thoughts of all members.

Advisory Committee Report

Appendixes:

A. Agenda

B. "Summary Report" on the NASA Historical Program

- Tab A - NASA Organizational Chart - December 18, 1967
- Tab B - NASA NMI 2700.2 - "NASA Historical Program" -(5/11/65)
- Tab C - (Draft NMI, withdrawn)
- Tab D - List of NASA Historians and Monitors
- Tab E - Master Log of Historical Projects
- Tab F - List of NASA Historical Publications
- Tab G - NASA Histories: Current and Projected

C. Status of Archives

D. Apollo History Status

E. Criteria for NASA Chronologies

F. NASA Historical Personnel Data

G. Recent reviews of NASA Historical Works

1. Review of A/A, 1966, by Perry
2. Review of This New Ocean by Duncan

A

Fourth Meeting
NASA HISTORICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Manned Spacecraft Center
Houston, Texas
January 22-23, 1968

Tentative Agenda

INTRODUCTION: (Building 2, Conference Room 850) - 8:30 A.M.

1. Welcome by Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, MSC Director
2. Introductions by Chairman Melvin Kranzberg - 8:45
3. Working Decisions on Agenda, Schedule, and Procedures

MISSION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE NASA HISTORICAL PROGRAM:

4. Goals and Means (objectives and personnel)
5. Organization and Working Relationships
6. Discussion and Critique
7. Problems and Recommendations

PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:

8. Internal and Other Governmental
9. Academia and Other Historical
10. Industrial and Other Professional

RECORDS AND ARCHIVES:

11. Status Review (summary to be provided)
12. Problems and Recommendations

PUBLICATIONS:

13. Review of Reviews of Major Publications (provided)
14. Current Policies and Operations - F. W. Anderson, Deputy Historian

CURRENT PROJECTS:

15. History of NASA Series
16. Administrative and Management History Series
17. Program History Series
18. Center History Series
19. Chronologies and Special Studies Series

PROPOSED PROJECTS:

20. Review and Discussion
 21. Review of Apollo History Plan - Wm. Putnam, Assistant Historian
 22. Recommendations of Committee
- Lunch: 12:00 - Cafeteria, Building 3 - MSC Briefing - J. Grimwood, MSC Historian
- Tour of MSC Facilities: 1:00 P.M. - W. Frueland (completed by 3:45)

SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS (Executive Session) - 4:00 P.M. - Rm. 850

PREPARATION OF REPORT:*

23. Conclusions and Recommendations
23. Decision on Processing of Report
24. Recommendation on Next Meeting

*Sessions will continue after Tour, and on Tuesday A.M. until adjourning on Tuesday, January 23. The Chairman desires to adjourn by noon.

4

SUMMARY REPORT
on the
NASA HISTORICAL PROGRAM

December 1967

Prepared by the NASA Historian

Office of Policy
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, D.C. 20546

FOREWORD

The following Summary Report on the NASA Historical Program was prepared for the information of the Historical Advisory Committee. It is more than an annual report because this Committee has not met since May 1966.

Intent was to make this reflect the current status of the Historical Program, and at the same time, provide sufficient detail for launching meaningful questions and discussion on salient problems and progress. On the matter of "Oral History," for example, adequate discussion is contained in Historical Note No. 77, which has been previously distributed.

While the agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the Advisory Committee will be determined by the Chairman and the Committee, it is recommended that Summary Report provides a useful checklist for a tentative agenda. Copies of this report have also been provided top management, and perhaps additional points of concern may be offered the Committee for its assessment.



Eugene M. Enme
Executive Secretary

December 28, 1967

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I. Mission and Organization	1
II. Mode of Operations	4
III. Current NASA Historical Projects and Publications	7
IV. Academic and Professional Relationships	9
V. Problems and Prospects	11

Appendices:

- A. NASA Organization Chart - December 18, 1967
- B. NASA NMI 2700.2 - "NASA Historical Program -
(5/11/65)
- C. Draft NMI - NASA Historical Program
- D. List of NASA Historians and Monitors
- E. Master Log of Historical Projects
- F. List of NASA Historical Publications
- G. NASA Histories: Current and Projected

MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

Among the historical programs in Federal agencies that of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is both unique as to its mission, and in many of its operational features. The legislative charter of NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, decreed that the civilian space agency was required to make the "widest possible dissemination of information" concerning its activities, as well as to perform "socio-economic studies" of long-range implications of scientific and technical advances.

Completing its tenth year of existence, NASA has had an eye to the contribution of professional historians in its operations since November 1959.

The NASA Historical Program is, in many ways, inadequate to the pace, complexity, and impact of aerospace research, development, and operations in national and international affairs. It has been fortunate, however, in having the general support and recognition of top management. Contemporary institutional history of science and technology was previously established only in the AEC, but NASA from the beginning has had a broader scope. Indeed, the existence of the Historical Advisory Committee itself is a measure of the recognition given to enlist the professional academic guidance from what generally is considered but one field of the social sciences and humanities. NASA has manifold relationships with academia, as it also has other information and analysis efforts other than history.

The hazards of tactical public relations in the fishbowl of an agency scrutinized daily by the White House, the Congress, and the news media have been largely avoided in the NASA historical venture. Moreover, the temptation to exploit historians for policy, planning, and other governmental writing chores has, upon reflection, been minimal. And, functional and line relationships with

the rest of the agency by the NASA historical staff have not been crimped by conventional preconceived prejudices. Although level of support desired by the NASA Historian has not always been forthcoming, it can be said that the instinctive hostility to history common to government and industry does not exist in NASA. In a very dynamic agency, the Historical Program has had, of course, to earn its way; and during increasing austerity has actually gained added resources when it could not do so during the period of massive expansion. We feel that this is a partial product of the internal impact of our first major products.

The meaning of "history" and the professional mode of its contributions in the Federal bureaucracy remain fundamental questions to which the subsequent part of this report is a terse record of NASA's thoughts and actions to date.

Organization: At the time of the last meeting of the Advisory Committee, the historical function had been studied by management analysts for over a year. The Historical Division was assigned to the Office of Policy, where it continued to operate with functional sovereignty under successive Assistant Administrators Breene Kerr and General Jacob E. Smart (USAF Ret.). (See Appendix A, Organization). A new Assistant Administrator for Policy is to be named shortly. The Historical Division has continued to exercise functional management of historical activities throughout the agency, and to draw its Headquarters' housekeeping support from the Office of Policy.

The mission of the NASA Historical Division, as currently embodied in the NASA Management Instruction 2700.2, dated May 11, 1965. (See Appendix B). This has been thoroughly revised to reflect current practices, and coordinated throughout NASA for concurrence, but has not been issued (See Appendix C). Main feature of the revision is Paragraph 3 on the "Responsibilities" of the NASA Historian:

The NASA Historian is responsible for providing the professional leadership for the planning, conduct, and evaluation of a comprehensive

NASA historical program, and for exercising agency-wide functional management responsibility and authority for historical activities...

In practice, this responsibility is existent, and efforts are nonetheless being made to get this NMI issued for agency-wide reference.

The Headquarters' Historical Division now consists of several persons additional to those listed in our agency-wide point-of-contact roster (See Appendix D, List of Historians and Monitors). Deputy NASA Historian Frank Anderson carries major responsibilities for the publication activities beyond back-stopping the NASA Historian. Assistant NASA Historian William Putnam functions directly in the Office of Manned Space Flight, a functional double-barrel not existent in other major program areas (Advanced Research and Technology, Space Science and Application, and Tracking Offices). Other professional staff members in Headquarters are:

Lee Saegesser, Archivist
(vacant), Editor

We have an office secretary and one typist, plus a parttime Youth Opportunity Corp typist.

At NASA Centers, "Historians" exist only at Goddard, Manned Spacecraft, Marshall, Kennedy, and Jet Propulsion Laboratory (Contract Center). We will provide a current numerical breakout of Center staffs at the meeting.

Historical Monitors in Headquarters and at Centers function with variable effectiveness. Several Monitors (Ames and Langley, and Wallops) function in superior fashion, and actively support Contract history projects. Center historians and monitors previously audited meetings of the Advisory Committee, a practice which was recommended be discarded. It is our plan, however, to program a NASA Historian Workshop later in the year to give vent to mutual problems and to cross-fertilize on sound historical practices.

II

MODE OF OPERATIONS

Development and monitoring of an agency-wide historical program imposes the greatest load upon the NASA Historical Staff in Headquarters. This is quite beyond the question of in-house versus out-house historical research and writing later discussed. For focus, however, it is useful to consider three of the primary functional areas in which major operations must be maintained in an institutional historical program:

Archives: Preservation, retention, and retrieval of documents and other source materials.

Collation and Analysis: Preparation of chronologies, bibliographies, preliminary histories, essays, etc. (including oral history, internal background papers, and historical notes, many requested)

Production of Histories: Monographic research leading to publication (definition, procurement of means, review, editing, and printing)

When one is cognizant that NASA's overall program involves many antecedent agencies, technology, and resources; that over 90% of NASA's money and manpower utilized is expended outside of the agency proper (e.g., industry, other governmental, and campus); and that space affairs, not to mention aeronautics, influences indirectly most sectors of American life of governmental interest from national security to social welfare--the scope and basic historical problems involved may appear more meaningful. The impact of the entire space venture on the historical spectrum is perhaps best not instituted per se in the NASA Historical Program for it could appear self-serving.

The archival function, presently managed by Lee Saegesser since August 1967, involves support of all on-going projects; management of the NASA Historical Archives; monitoring and exploiting all current document collections and so-called "data banks" (e.g., Secretariate, etc.); monitoring and recommending guidance to NASA Records Management Program (National Archives and Federal Records System)

including Centers; and exploiting all pre-NASA document archives relating to NASA (e.g., NRL Vanguard, NACA, etc.). He is presently completing a study of the document system of the historical offices of all governmental agencies for our reflection and guidance. It has taken some years to procure an archivist position, the incumbent of which ably serves all other historical activities.

The chronology of the projects in the NASA Historical Program is catalogued in the Master Log of Historical Projects (Appendix E). Research and writing leading to actual publication is best illuminated by a comparative examination of our List of Publications (Appendix F) and our list of "Historical Projects: Current and Projected" (Appendix G).

It appears that the shredout of NASA historical projects, one derived from previous sessions of the NASA Historical Advisory Committee, usefully aids both historians and NASA management in delineating categories and levels of concern in respective histories. The following series of publications, the apex of historical production, are now existent:

- . Management and Administration Series (SP-4100's)
(First published was Rosholt's Administrative History, 1958-1963)
- . Program History Series (SP-4200's)
(First published was Swenson, Grimwood, and Alexander, This New Ocean)
- . Center History Series (SP-4300's)
(First to be published is Rosenthal's "Venture Into Space" (1968))
- . Special Studies Series (SP-4000's) Chronologies, Bibliographies, etc. (Best recognized is Astronautics and Aeronautics, monthly and annual chronologies).
- . History of NASA volumes, comparable to AEC's, must necessarily follow preliminary monographic base of above volumes. Ten year "lag rule" of AEC appears valid.

Two operational principles have governed the fulfillment of the NASA historical mission:

- (1) Access to all persons (past and present) and files relevant to the

history of NASA.

- (2) Integrity of documentation and interpretation as the province of the historians, with only policy and security constraints in effect with regard to immediate publication.

To date, there have been no lasting problems with regard to these principles, which, if there were, would have been brought to the attention of the Advisory Committee. Normal constraints have not militated against genuine service to the goal of contributing to the full and accurate record of NASA experience. The greatest constraint, of course, is the massive and complex nature of NASA's activities in a brief period of time. Also the temptation to engage in public dialogue upon an incomplete understanding or theoretical evaluation is not the province of the professional historian, and our mission has not been so shunted in this regard.

For the record here it can be stated that the NASA Historical Program has no budget per se, which is consistent with the intimate role of history within overall NASA operations, and particularly the understanding of top management. At the same time, the lack of qualified and interested professional scholars is the greatest constraint on the scope and depth of our on-going program. To date, a well-defined prepared project, with qualified performers, has yet to fail to be approved and supported by NASA management. We can grouse about important histories to be yet instituted. Yet it is the lack of interest by scholars in the field of the contemporary history of science, technology, and public policy which remains the base problem influencing our entire operation, and to which the Advisory Committee has previously addressed itself (See Appendix H). Relationships with the academic historians will be briefly discussed in Section IV.

III

CURRENT HISTORICAL PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Discussion of our current program may usefully launch from the list of on-going and proposed projects (Appendix G). We recommend that the Advisory Committee assess this checklist for evaluation of what is now being done as against what should be done. Further, the means of doing the neglected projects (those proposed but not instituted) is worthy of special attention. A major project not receiving timely attention is the overall History of NASA, Volume I, because of the press of other duties upon the NASA Historian. Also the follow-on volume to the Administrative History is a basic monograph of general significance.

In particular, your attention is also directed to the outline of the proposed coverage for the history of the Apollo program (Appendix G, page 2). This major NASA activity requires review in depth, one starting from our experience with Mercury, a quick look at the on-going Gemini history, and the developing segments of the Apollo history at the major Centers and Headquarters. I have requested Bill Putnam to be prepared to lead discussion on the review of the Apollo history plan by the Advisory Committee. It is important to be aware that a program history is the easiest to institute because it has a beginning and an end.

The publication of NASA histories, managed mainly by Deputy Historian Anderson, is worthy of evaluation-in-depth by the Advisory Committee at this point in our program. While it is the cap of the iceberg, publications provide the visibility accorded our entire efforts not only by academia and the general public but also by our NASA management. The list of publications (Appendix F) offers a launching pad. The reviews of our first two major products, This New Ocean and the Administrative History will be provided you before the meeting. And, a discussion of our current modus operandi on publications led

by Dr. Anderson will enable helpful reflections to appear. There is merit, it is submitted, that the appearance and reception of our first major volumes be fully assessed by the Committee from the full perspectives. The comments of the last Advisory Committee urging nongovernmental publishers were formulated before the volumes were launched.

IV

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIP

It would appear that the NASA Historical Program was entering a new phase concerning its academic relationships. The first phase of all-out missionary labors for recognition of the neglect of recent history of science, technology, and public policy as related to aeronautics and astronautics has come to require less need for NASA attention. The impact of AAAS-SHOT program on The History of Rocket Technology, the National Space Club \$500 Goddard Prize Essay Competition, and the creation in 1967 of the AIAA History Award for a book manuscript, provide sustaining focus. The issuance of a comment edition of K. Dickson's History of Aeronautics and Astronautics: A Preliminary Bibliography (HHR-24) produced a flood of unfillable requests. And, the summer seminar on "History, Social Science, and Space" for the first time in 1966, had only MA's in history as participants.

It is planned to print the revised and expanded Dickson Bibliography to place it in the body of reference materials. This should end NASA's general historical guidance to the scholarly world as the technical literature since 1958 is thoroughly surveyed. There may be a need to prepare and issue specialized historical bibliographies in the future but our energies must be invested on our primary NASA historical mission. We are now drafting the guide to research resources in the history of aeronautics and astronautics, as well as a suggested list of subjects for historical research--these being the original recommendation of Paul Van Riper of the Advisory Committee based upon OCMH leadership in this regard.

As of now, plans for summer employment will continue the seminar thrust. However, it would appear that we may be able to fit our available positions with mature scholars or graduate students already at work on relevant dissertations. Planning must be general because the availability of positions

for the summer of 1968 is not known at this time. It has been encouraging also to note the "walk in" serious scholars such as John Logsdon of NYU and Judith Tegger of MIT, whom we have been able to assist without NASA support.

The NASA Historian continues to serve on professional and advisory committees but is consciously de-limiting such efforts. In this connection the International Academy of Astronautics is sponsoring a history session on rocketry and astronautics (1919-39) in NYC next October. Attempts will be made to encourage U. S., including NASA authors, to participate. The invitation of agency historians to meet with the A.H.A. Committee on the Historian and Government, Louis Morton, Chairman, was a most useful innovation during the past year. Quite frankly, the attendance at the O.A.H. session on the Mercury history in April 1967, was disappointing as an attempt to offer something of interest to the general historian, granting that we were not successful in scheduling an astronaut as chairman James L. Cate had requested.

It appears that the Third Report of the NASA Historical Advisory Committee (Appendix H) adequately covered the subject of academic relationships. To the NASA historians, at any rate, this does not appear as an outstanding problem for NASA at this time. The normal crunch of scholarly affairs, however, must always be attended.

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

In the previous report, the basic thrust for reviewing the NASA Historical Program was stated as follows:

In summarizing the NASA Historical Program for the past year it is difficult to generalize broadly on a functional professional effort in an aggressive and fast-moving agency. Our modest resources and our list of historical products speak for themselves. Above all else, it would seem that critical examination of our labors by the Advisory Committee and by management would be most useful. Have we focused on priority tasks? Could we have done what was done better? What additionally needs doing? Additional requirements obviously impose additional costs. With the appearance this summer of the Administrative History and This New Ocean, our first general monographs, both NASA as well as academia will gain a fuller impression of what we have really been up to. In addition, these are, in a sense, just caricatures of the total NASA history as they represent only administrative and program fractions of the whole.

The prevailing mission of the NASA Historical Program seems fairly sound. As has been often stated there are four major purposes which support the existence of NASA-sponsored historical activity:

- . The dictates of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 for "widest possible dissemination" of results.
- . The need for accurate reference and background data to support management and informational needs.
- . The practical need to help Congress, the academic community and the general public better understand and judge current events from a historical perspective.
- . The official history of NASA and the needs of future historians and scholars.

1967 was a pivotal year in the history of NASA, initiated by the Apollo tragedy of January 27, and sustained congressional and public comment on the worth of the U. S. space program. The signing of the Space Treaty as well as the publicizing of Soviet space weaponry stand out despite the exciting lunar and interplanetary missions and the noteworthy first flight of the Saturn V (Nov. 9). Within NASA, the reorganization and soul-searching has not tangibly impacted the historical program, and, if anything, the hope that the full record, favorable or otherwise, be one day available to speak for itself. As budgetary

constraints may further appear, inevitably the justification of historical activities may require additive ammunition and effort. To date it can be reported that some lower level questioning of the historical requirements has been overruled by higher review. It may appear odd, but it is not, that the NASA historical effort has not been crimped during the past year of difficulties. Where our effort was weak, say at certain centers and program areas, it so remains. Again, there was no question about the viability of the historical investment, which the existence of this committee testifies eloquently.

The last report of the Advisory Committee bears re-reading in the context of January 1968. Many helpful guidelines are worthy of repetition if only to keep first principles in perspective. We have acquired the professional archivist (See H, p. 5) but the additional personnel recommended were not acquired. Recommendation on the Center historians was partially fulfilled by the completion or initiation of contract histories at Ames and Langley, and the procurement of Cargill Hall as the JPL Historian. The proposal for a historian at the Electronics Research Center is difficult when the Director lost 300 positions during the year. We have a proposal for the history of the Flight Research Center in hand.

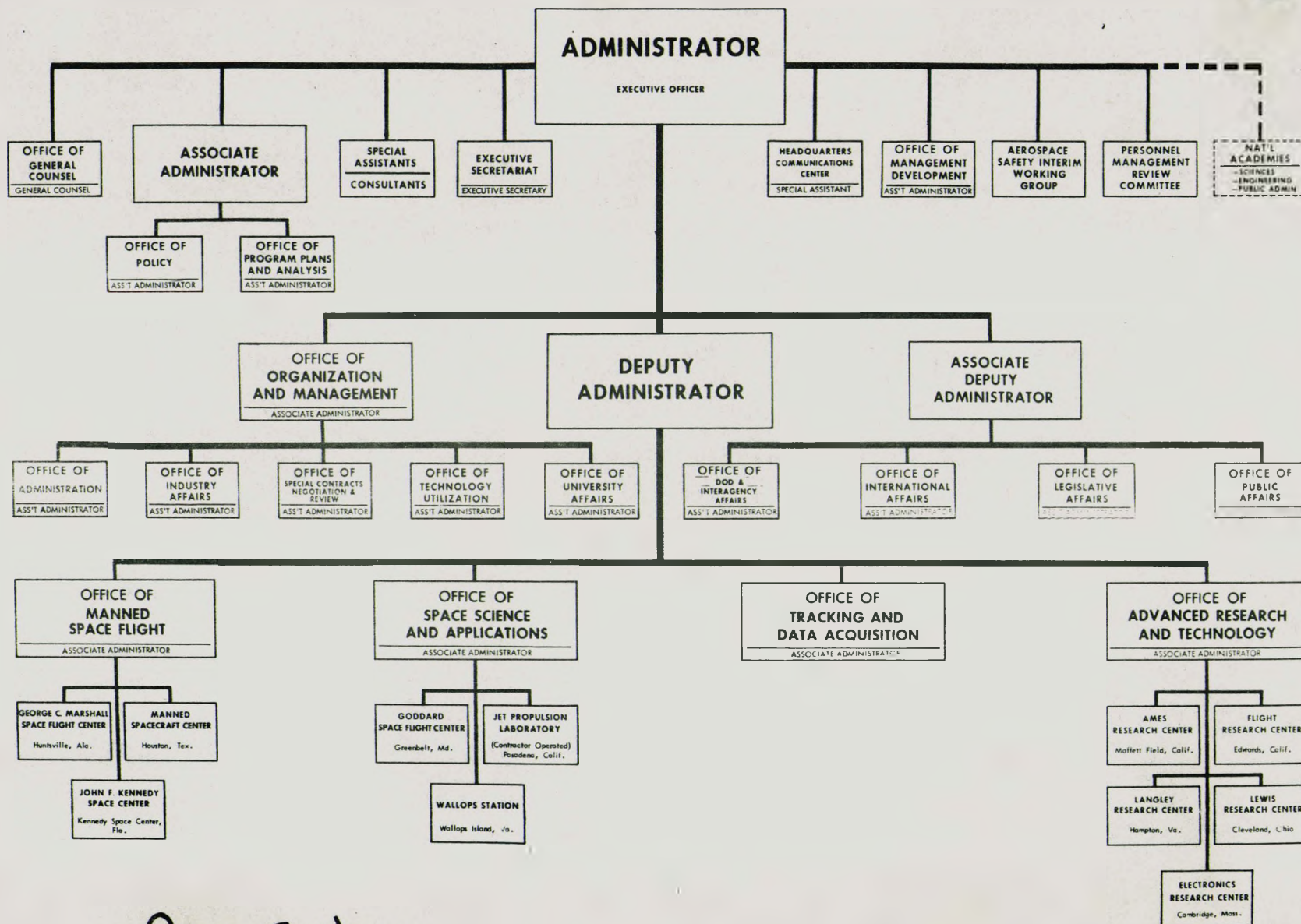
The projects recommended by the last Committee (pp. 7-8) has been a useful guide. A revision of this list is needed in recognition of those now being instituted: 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, and 14. As previously stated, the follow-on administrative history (1) and the lack of progress on the first volume of the overall History of NASA (15) appear major deficiencies in our current program.

In summary, the meaning, utility, and preparation of institutionally-sponsored history, such as in NASA, requires constant reflection, discussion, and questioning. In this, neither the NASA management nor the Historical Division would claim perfect vision or conduct. Thoughts and questions not raised in this report undoubtedly will be of fundamental importance, and are most certainly welcomed.

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TAB
A

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION



APPROVED: *James E. Webb*
ADMINISTRATOR
EFFECTIVE: *December 18, 1967*
(Supersedes chart dated June 19, 1967)

TAB B

TAB B

NASA ISSUANCE TRANSMITTAL SHEET	DATE May 11, 1965	ISSUANCE NO. NMI 2700.2
MATERIAL TRANSMITTED		
1. NMI 2700.2, "NASA Historical Program," effective May 17, 1965. 2. The attached Instruction is a conversion of NASA Management Manual Circular 88 (Reference 25-3) into the new NASA Issuance System with major revisions. This Instruction establishes procedures for recording the historical activities of NASA.		
FILING INSTRUCTIONS		
1. File in standard 3-ring binder in numeric sequence, without regard to the alphabetic prefix which identifies the type of issuance. 2. NASA Management Manual Circular 88 (Reference 25-3), July 19, 1960, is superseded by this Instruction.		



May 17, 1965

Effective date

Management Instruction

SUBJECT: NASA HISTORICAL PROGRAM

1. PURPOSE

This Instruction establishes procedures for recording the historical activities of NASA.

2. APPLICABILITY

This Instruction is applicable to NASA Headquarters and field installations.

3. AUTHORITY

a. Section 203(a)(3) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2473(b)(7)).

b. NASA Management Manual Instruction 2-5-10.

4. POLICY

An official history of major NASA activities shall be prepared, one which the pace, complexity, and significance of NASA programs and operations make imperative.

5. NASA HISTORICAL PROGRAM

In development of aeronautical and space flight technology and its application, the NASA program is considered to be without precedent or parallel in significance to American history with regard to science, engineering, public policy and administration, and social impact. The NASA Historical Program includes:

a. Describing and documenting NASA's role in the national aerospace program, with emphasis placed on the scientific investigation and

May 17, 1965

technological utilization of space for peaceful purposes, and on the national and international impact of NASA's research, development, operations, and record of results.

- b. Providing for future use, basic documentation and record of NASA's programs, their management, organization, development, and accomplishments in the history of American science and technology in the Space Age.
- c. Insuring preservation of NASA records and their retention so as to promote access and retrieval for historical use.
- d. Promoting and encouraging historical research and analysis of all NASA-related activities both within NASA and by nongovernmental scholars, foundations, and other appropriate entities.

6. PROCEDURES

- a. NASA Historian. The NASA Historian, Office of Policy Planning, NASA Headquarters, will:

- (1) Plan and direct the preparation of the official history of NASA which will include books, monographs, reports, chronologies, and other materials.
- (2) Establish guidelines in coordination with institutional directors for the collection of historical documents and other materials by all NASA installations on major NASA programs and accomplishments, and provide counsel and assistance related thereto.
- (3) Collect, collate and maintain historical material in the NASA Historical Archives.
- (4) Provide necessary guidance and support on historical matters to NASA management.
- (5) Serve as Executive Secretary of the NASA Historical Advisory Committee.

- b. Headquarters and Field Installations. The Officials-in-Charge of Headquarters Program and Staff Offices and Directors of Field Installations will:

- (1) Assign historical responsibility to a qualified staff representative, who will serve as point of contact for the NASA Historian.

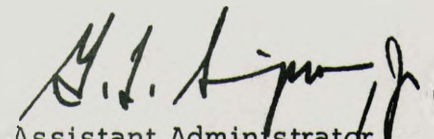
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May 17, 1965

NMI 2700.2

- (2) Maintain cognizance of historical records for the office or installation, insuring their appropriate preservation and disposition.
- (3) Assist the NASA historical program in carrying out historical projects based on the guidelines and procedures.
- (4) Prepare for review and publication, when appropriate, historical monographs, documentary reports, and other materials in consultation with the NASA Historian.
- (5) Provide factual inputs as well as critical comments on historical monographs, reports, and chronologies submitted for review by the NASA Historian.

7. CANCELLATION

NASA Management Manual Circular 88 (Reference 25-3), July 19, 1960.


Assistant Administrator
for Policy Planning

DISTRIBUTION:
SDL 1

TAB
D

NASA HISTORIANS AND MONITORS

HEADQUARTERS:

EH/Dr. Eugene M. Emme, NASA Historian (13-37371 or 202/96-37371)
EH/Dr. Frank W. Anderson, Jr., Deputy NASA Historian (13-35493 or 202/96-35493)
EH & MCS/Mr. Wm. D. Putnam, Assistant NASA Historian (13-27461 or 202/96-27461)
MM/Dr. Mae M. Link, Office of Space Medicine, Monitor (13-24571 or 202/96-24571)
RC/Mr. John Sloop, Office of Adv. Res. & Tech., Monitor (13-20937 or 202/96-20937)
SP/Dr. Jack Posner, Office of Space Science & Appl., Monitor (13-24540 or 202/96-24540)

CENTERS:

ARC/Mr. Manley Hood (Monitor), NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California, 94035 (415/961-2256)

ERC/Mr. Edward T. Martin (Monitor), NASA Electronics Research Center, 575 Technology Square, Cambridge, Mass., 02139 (617/494-2228)

FRC/Mr. Ralph Jackson (Monitor), Public Information, NASA Flight Research Center, Box 273, Edwards, California 93523 (805/258-3311)

GSFC/Mr. Alfred Rosenthal, Historian, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md., 20771 (301/982-4555) or (134-4955)

GISS/Dr. Arthur Levine (Monitor), NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, 2880 Broadway, New York, New York 10025 (212/UN-6-3600)

JPL/Mr. R. Cargill Hall, Historian, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Bldg., 180, Rm. 201, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, California, 91103 (213/354-7018)

KSC/Dr. Robert A. Lindemann & Mr. Frank Jarrett, Historians, NASA Kennedy Space Center, Florida 32931 (305/867-3561)

LaRC/Mr. Robert Mulac (Monitor), NASA Langley Research Center, Langley Station, Hampton, Virginia 23365 (703/722-7961, ext 4765 or 165-4765)

LeRC/Mr. Hugh Harris (Monitor), NASA Lewis Research Center, 21000 Brookpark Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44135 (216/433-4000, ext. 6415)

MSC/Mr. James Grimwood, Historian, NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Texas 77058 (713/HU-3-7571)

MSFC/Mr. David S. Akens, Historian, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama, 35812 Attn: M-MS-H (205/876-4072)

Wallops Island/Mr. Joseph Robbins (Monitor), NASA Wallops Station, Wallops Island, Virginia, 22337 (703-VA-43411, ext 248 or 189-2248)

TAB-E

TAB
E

OCT 25 1967

NASA Historical Staff (EH)

MASTER LIST OF PROJECTS*

I. NASA HEADQUARTERS

A. Historical Monographs

- HRM-1 - History of NASA, Vol. I, "Dawn of the Space Era 1957-1961" (in progress, 1968)
- HRM-2 - "A History of the Office of the United Nations Conference Staff," by Dr. W. J. Smith (Official Use Only), September 1961.
- HRM-3 - "History of Project Vanguard" (Green-Contract NASr-160) (1969)
- HRM-4 - "History of Project Mercury" (MSC-Univ. of Houston, Comment Edition Circulated July 1965), published as This New Ocean by L. Swenson, J. Grimwood and C. Alexander, (SP-4201), December 1966.
- HRM-5 - "U.S. Aeronautical Research Policy, 1915-1958," by Dr. Arthur Levine, GISS (Revision in progress)
- HRM-6 - "An Administrative History of NASA, 1958-63" (Univ. of Minn. Contract NASr-148) published with Foreword by the Administrator, June 1966 (SP-4101) R. Rosholt.
- HRM-7 - "Space Medicine in Project Mercury," by Dr. Mae M. Link (Comment Edition, HHR-15, October 1963) published as SP-4003, 1965
- HRM-8 - "History of NASA Comsat Development", by Dr. G. Raynor Thompson (Comment Edition, November 1965; revised January 1966, shelved pending reactivation)
- HRM-9 - "History of Project Gemini" (MSC-Univ. of Houston Contract-in progress)
- HRM-10 - "History of NASA Meteorological Satellite Program" (definition phase)

NASA HEADQUARTERS (Continued)

A. Historical Monographs (Continued)

- HHM-11 - "History of Project Apollo" (Origin and Decision);
Booster and Engine Development (MSFC); Launch
Facilities and Operations (KSC); Spacecraft
and Systems Development (MSC); Crew Selection
and Training (MSC); Mission Operations and
Control (MSC); and Management
- HHM-12 - "History of Ranger" (JPL) (Initiated 4/67)
- HHM-13 - "History of Mariner" (JPL) (In definition)
- HHM-14 - "Evolution of the Life Sciences Program" (In
Progress by Dr. Mae Mills Link)
- HHM-15 - Thirty-Year History of Langley Research Center
(University of Arizona, NSR-03-002-123 in
progress)

I. NASA HEADQUARTERS (Continued)

B. Historical Reports

- HHR-1 - "NASA Briefing" (Confidential), July 1960
(Out of Print)
- HHR-2 - "Robert H. Goddard: American Rocket Pioneer,"
notes for Administrator, July 1960, reprinted
as "Yesterday's Dream . . . Today's Reality,"
Airpower Historian, October 1960 - E. Emme
- HHR-3 - "Aeronautics and Astronautics: An American
Chronology of Science and Technology in the
Exploration of Space, 1915-1960" (Comment
Edition issued November 1960; published as
Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1915-1960,
G.P.O., 1961 - E. Emme
- HHR-4 - "American 'Firsts' in Space Exploration" (Draft
issued in May 1961, not cleared for release)
- E. Emme
- HHR-5 - "Chronology for 1961" (January-December) segments
issued each month for comment; published by
House Committee on Science and Astronautics
as Aeronautical and Astronautical Events of
1961, June 1962
- HHR-6 - "Historical Origins of NASA" (Comment Edition
issued in November 1961, revised June 1962;
published in Airpower Historian, January
1963; published and illustrated as OEPS
pamphlet, October 1963) - E. Emme
- HHR-7 - "Aerospace Science and Technology - A Chronology
for 1962" (January-December segments issued
each month for comment; published by House
Committee on Science and Astronautics as
Astronautical and Aeronautical Events of 1962,
June 1963

I. NASA HEADQUARTERS (Continued)

B. Historical Reports (Continued)

- HHR-8 - "Chronology of Major NASA Launchings, 1958-62"
(Comment Edition issued in September 1962 -
R. Rosholt, revised in January 1963,
January 1964, January 1965, January 1966
and January 1967; published as Appendix B
in Astronautical and Aeronautical Events;
supplements issued quarterly for Administrator's
"Black Book".
- HHR-9 - "History of Rocket Technology"--(AAAS program chaired
by NASA Historian, December 1962) - augmented and
published in Technology and Culture, Vol. IV (Fall 1963);
republished with additions by Society for the History of
Technology (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1964).
- HHR-10 - "Astronautics and Aeronautics: Chronology of
Science and Technology in the Exploration
of Space--1963" (monthly segments issued,
revision published as NASA SP-4004).
- HHR-11 - "A Chronology on Communications Satellites,"
(Comment Edition issued in March 1963, re-
issued in May 1963).
- HHR-12 - "X-15 Chronology" (in progress) - F.W. Anderson, Jr.
- HHR-13 - "The Exploration of Space and the National
Interest" (in progress)--E. Emme.
- HHR-14 - "First Five Years of NASA--A Concise Chronology"
(issued in October 1963); revised as "First
Six Years of NASA" (issued in September 1964).
- HHR-15 - "Biomedical Support of Project Mercury" (Comment
Edition issued in August 1963; see HHM-7)--M. Link.
- HHR-16 - "Evolution of the National Space Program," Essay
for Administrator's Office, submitted on
September 12, 1963--E. Emme.

I.

NASA HEADQUARTERS (Continued)B. Historical Reports (Continued)

- HHR-17 - "Astronautics and Aeronautics: Chronology of Science, Technology and Policy in the Exploration of Space--1964" (Segments issued each month for comment).
- HHR-18 - "Space Flight Log," updated compilation of Appendix A and B from Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1957-1963, plus X-15 flight log (in progress) F. W. Anderson, Jr.
- HHR-19 - "Historical Sketch of NASA," Educational Program pamphlet (EP-29) (October 1965, reprinted November 1966) E. Emme
- HHR-20 - "Astronautics and Aeronautics: Chronology of Science, Technology, and Policy in the Exploration of Space--1965" (Segments issued each month for comment).
- HHR-21 - "Astronautics and Aeronautics: Chronology of Science, Technology, and Policy in the Exploration of Space--1966" (Segments issued each month for comment).
- HHR-22 - "NASA Historical Data Book, 1958-67 (In progress) R. Rosholt and others.
- HHR-23 - "Astronautics and Aeronautics: Chronology of Science, Technology, and Policy in the Exploration of Space--1967" (Segments issued each month for comment)
- HHR-24 - History of Aeronautics and Astronautics-A Preliminary Bibliography (Comment edition issued June 1967)
- Katherine M. Dickson, (Library of Congress)
- HHR-25 - "Aerospace Innovation" (Anthology based on AIAA History Committee program, December 1966, to be published by AIAA) - E. Emme.
- HHR-26 - "First Five Years in Space," (Reworked full chronology and appendixes on early, out-of-print NASA period--Library of Congress)

I. NASA HEADQUARTERS (Continued)

C. Historical Notes

- HHN-1 - Summary of Public Statements by NASA Officials,
December 1959 - E. Emme
- HHN-2 - NASA's Historical Requirement -- A Staff Study,
December 1, 1961.
- HHN-3 - Satellites, Space Probes and Manned Space Flights,
published as Appendix A of 1961 annual chronology--F. W. Anderson, Jr.
- HHN-4 - Historical Notes on NASA-DOD Relationships, April 11,
1962 (Not for Release)-- E. Emme.
- HHN-5 - Thoughts on NASA's Historical Program, July 1962 --
E. Emme.
- HHN-6 - Historical Programs in Federal Agencies, October
1962-- E. Emme.
- HHN-7 - NASA Finances, 1958-62, October 12, 1962
-- R. Rosholt.
- HHN-8 - NASA Personnel, 1958-62, October 12, 1962
-- R. Rosholt.
- HHN-9 - Historical Notes on the V-2, October 20, 1962
-- F. W. Anderson, Jr.
- HHN-10 - Weather Satellites--A Draft Chronology, November 15,
1962-- E. Emme.
- HHN-11 - Communications Satellites-- A Draft Chronology,
November 15, 1962-- E. Emme.
- HHN-12 - History of NASA, briefing to new NASA personnel,
Headquarters, December 12, 1962; February 16,
March 19, April 16, June 18, and July 17, 1963;
May 19, June 15, September 22, 1964, February
9, May 18, July 20, 1965; January 18, July 12,
1966)-- E. Emme.

I. NASA HEADQUARTERS (Continued)

C. Historical Notes (Continued)

- HHN-13 - Satellites, Space Probes, and Manned Space Flights-- 1962, January 1963 (published in Astronautical and Aeronautical Events of 1962 as Appendix A-- See above)-- F. W. Anderson, Jr.
- HHN-14 - N.A.S.A. and the National Space Program, lecture at Air War College, February 1, 1963-- E. Emme.
- HHN-15 - American Milestones of Space Flight, revised HHR-4 for OEPS use, February 6, 1963-- E. Emme.
- HHN-16 - Space Historical Index, published in HHR-7, --10, -20, and continued chronologically--F. W. Anderson and others.
- HHN-17 - Thoughts on Mankind in Space: Selections from the Historical and Philosophical Literature Pertinent to Astronautics, prepared for the Administrator, February 1963 (not released) -- E. Emme.
- HHN-18 - The National Space Program, lecture at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, May 22, 1963 (not released)-- E. Emme.
- HHN-19 - The Challenge of Space Exploration, commencement address at Wilson High School, West Lawn, Pa., June 5, 1963 (not released)-- E. Emme.
- HHN-20 - Policy Documentary Research Project, requested by the Office of Administrator, July 15, 1963-- E. Emme.
- HHN-21 - Statements of Prominent Americans on the Opening of the Space Age, October 1957-1958, prepared for Office of Administrator, July 15, 1963, continued as HHN-24-- L. Daniels (American University).

I. NASA HEADQUARTERS (Continued)

C. Historical Notes (Continued)

- HHN-22 - The Impact of Sputnik: Case-Study of Public Opinion, prepared for Office of the Administrator, July 15, 1963 -- M. George (Mt. Holyoke).
- HHN-23 - Statements of Dwight D. Eisenhower on Space Exploration, 1952-1963, prepared for Office of the Administrator, July 15, 1963-- S. Miller (not released) (University of Florida).
- HHN-24 - Statements by Prominent Americans of Space, June 1958-1962-- L. Daniels (American University).
- HHN-25 - Impact of the Space Age Upon Religion-- M. George (Mt. Holyoke) (not for release).
- HHN-26 - Statements of John F. Kennedy on Space, 1953-1963, limited distribution--S. Miller (University of Florida) (not for release).
- HHN-27 - NASA's First Five Years in Space, prepared for NASA anniversary use, August 1963-- M. Holme.
- HHN-28 - Five Years of Major NASA Launches, prepared for NASA anniversary use for the Office of Public Information, September 1963-- F. W. Anderson, Jr. (unpublished).
- HHN-29 - History of NASA, lecture to the NASA Spacemobile Lecturers, September 9, 1963, June 22, 1965; to George Washington University Policy Seminar, June 22, 1965--E. Emme (not released).
- HHN-30 - Historical Perspective on Space Exploration, San Francisco City Science Series, September 18, 1963; also Guide Orientation Course, U. S. Space Park, New York World's Fair, April 1, 1964 (not released) -- E. Emme.

I. NASA HEADQUARTERS (Continued)

C. Historical Notes (Continued)

- HHN-31 - Historical Origins of NASA Names (draft, May 1967)
-- H. Wells

- HHN-32 - Perspective on Space Exploration, address at Space Exploration Symposium, New York University, Division of General Education, November 1, 1963; reprinted in Airpower Historian, Vol. XI (January 1964), and, in part, in Reflections on Space published by the American Assembly (for the Air Force Academy) (May 1964)--E. Emme.

- HHN-33 - NASA Lunar Program Chronology (comment draft issued in November 1963)-- E. Emme (being revised).

- HHN-34 - Statements of Lyndon B. Johnson on Space Exploration --A Preliminary Anthology (Draft edition completed on December 1, 1963, not for release)-- M. Holme.

- HHN-35 - Selected Statements Concerning Military Utilization of NACA Research (Draft, not released), December 18, 1963; narrative draft submitted to Deputy Administrator, January 1964.

- HHN-36 - Critical Comment on the Historical Contributions of the NACA (SC 8289) -- Ira H. Abbott (April 1964).

- HHN-37 - American Technological Development in the Twentieth Century, lecture at the USCSC Executive Seminar on Effects of Technological Development, Kings Point, New York, February 4, 1964 and April 21, 1964--E. Emme.

- HHN-38 - Satellites, Space Probes, and Manned Space Flights --1963, January 1964 (published in Astronautics and Aeronautics 1963 as Appendix A--see HHR-10 above)-- F. W. Anderson, Jr.

I. NASA HEADQUARTERS (Continued)

C. Historical Notes (Continued)

- HHN-39 - Glossary of NASA Abbreviations and Acronyms
(in progress)-- F. W. Anderson, Jr.
- HHN-40 - Outline History of Langley Research Center,
1915-1958 (Final draft, July 1966)-- Hartley
Soule.
- HHN-41 - Priorities, Frugality and the Space Race: A
Preliminary Analysis of Congressional
Criticisms of Project Apollo (September
1964)-- H. Babbitt (Yale Law).
- HHN-42 - History of Alouette: NASA Case-Study of an
International Program (September 1964; revised
September 1965)-- J. Casper (Yale).
- HHN-43 - Genesis of a Space Astronomy Program in NASA
(September 1964)-- E. Coyne (Case).
- HHN-44 - Preliminary History of the Origins of Project
Syncom (September 1964)--E. Morse (Berkeley)
- HHN-45 - A Preliminary History of the Evolution of the
Tiros Weather Satellite Program (September 1964)
-- J. Ashby (American).
- HHN-46 - Statements of Barry M. Goldwater on Space-- A Pre-
liminary Anthology (Draft July 27, 1964, Not
for Release).
- HHN-47 - The American Space Program, Its Meaning and Purpose,
Selected Statements by NASA Administrators,
prepared for the Vice President, December 1964
-- E. Emme.
- HHN-48 - Satellites, Space Probes, and Manned Space Flights
--1964, January 1965 published in Astronautics
and Aeronautics -- 1964 as Appendix A--F. W.
Anderson, Jr.

I. NASA HEADQUARTERS (Continued)

C. Historical Notes (Continued)

- HHN-49 - Innovations of Science and Technology, Historical Notes on Case Studies of Major Impact, January 13, 1965 (in progress)-- E. Emme. (See HHR-25)
- HHN-50 - Early History of the Space Age, speech at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, April 8, 1965-- E. Emme; published in The Aerospace Historian, Vol. XI:1 (Summer 1966), pp. 74-81, and Autumn 1966), pp. 127-32.
- HHN-51 - Statements of Hubert H. Humphrey on Space Exploration (Not for Release)--P. Seaborg (Harvard).
- HHN-52 - History of the AACB (Classified) - R. Smoke (Harvard) --September 1965
- HHN-53 - Functional Management in NASA-- J. Casper (Yale) --September 1965
- HHN-54 - Establishment of NASA's Manned Tracking Network-- M. Chriss (Berkeley) (incomplete).
- HHN-55 - History of Manned Space Flight-- A Management Chronology-- W. Putnam (in progress - Not for Release).
- HHN-56 - Concise Chronology of Major Space Firsts, August 17, 1965 (Not for Release).
- HHN-57 - NASA Implementation of the Accelerated Space Program: The Decision to Use Army Engineers for Management of New Construction-- E. Emme (Draft, April 1966).
- HHN-58 - Chronology of Manned Space Flights (Appendix C, Astronautics and Aeronautics, 1965) - W. F. Putnam.
- HHN-59 - List of Publication of Hugh L. Dryden (Comment draft, April; Revised, July 1966)-- Helen Wells; published in
- HHN-60 - Bibliography for Historians on the History of Space Exploration (In progress, LC project)
- HHN-61 - List of Academic Theses since 1961 Related to the History of Aeronautics and Astronautics-- Charles M. Atkins (MIT), (Comment draft July 1966)

I. NASA HEADQUARTERS (Continued)

C. Historical Notes (Continued)

- HHN-62 - The Space Science Board and NASA (Comment draft Sept. 1966, Comment Edition, March 1967)
--Charles Atkins (MIT)
- HHN-63 - Long-Range Planning: An Historical Analysis (Draft September 1966) --Loftus M. Becker (Penna.)
- HHN-64 - Evolution Toward a Space Treaty (Comment Draft, Sept. 1966)--John M. Kemp, (G. W. Law)
- HHN-65 - 50-Years of Flight Research: Chronology on Langley Research Center (Dec. 1966)--Michael Keller (Arizona)
- HHN-66 - Astronauts and Microclimatology: A Conceptional Appreciation (Sept. 1966)--John Cooper (Okla.)
- HHN-67 - List of Doctoral Theses Since 1960 on the Management of Aerospace Activities (Dec. 1966)--Howard E. McCurdy (Cornell Univ.)
- HHN-68 - Man's First Steps Into Space: Project Mercury, papers at Organization of American Historians Convention, Chicago, Illinois, (April 27, 1967)
--by James M. Grimwood and others.
- HHN-69 - The Site Selection for the NACA Engine Research Laboratory: A Meeting of Science and Politics (April 1967)--John D. Holmfeld (Case Institute)
- HHN-70 - "Chronology of the Development of Rocketry from Ancient Times Until 1935" by Josef Stemmer--translated by Bruce K. Byers (June 1967)
- HHN-71 - Preliminary History of Lunar Orbiter Program--Bruce K. Byers (Univ. of Maryland) (Draft, October 1967)
- HHN-72 - Case-Study of a NASA Tracking Site in Africa (Sensitive)--Patrick Kelly (Georgetown)
- HHN-73 - Reflections on NASA's Administrative History (August 1967) R. Rosholt (Wooster)
- HHN-74 - Preliminary History of Ariel I - Arnold Levine (Wisconsin) (Draft, September 1967)
- HHN-75 - Historical Perspectives on Apollo (AIAA Program on "Turning Points" in Aerospace History (October 1967)--E. Emme
- HHN-76 - Chronology Notes on Office of Science and Technology (Draft, September 1967) -- M. Callahan (Brandeis)

II. NASA CENTERS

A. Ames Research Center

1. Adventures in Research: A History of the Ames Research Center, 1940-1965 (draft, September 1967)

B. Electronics Research Center: none

C. Flight Research Center: none

D. Goddard Space Flight Center

1. Venture Into Space: Early Years of Goddard Space Flight Center (SP-4301)
2. Satellites and Space Probes Log for 1962 (Completed; for inclusion in HHR-9)
3. Goddard--1963--A Chronology (April 1964)
4. Preliminary History of Tiros (draft December 1963; revised as HHR-45)
5. Preliminary History of the Origins of Project Syncom (HHN-44, September 1964)
6. Evolution of STADAN (draft, June 1966, issued as The Evolution of the Satellite Tracking and Data Acquisition Network (STADAN), by W. Corliss, GHN-3, January 1967).
7. History of Mercury and Gemini Tracking, by W. Corliss (in progress)

E. John F. Kennedy Space Center

1. Historical Origins of Launch Operations Center to December 1962 (draft submitted December 1963) (KHM-1)
2. Historical Aspects Concerning the Redesignation of Facilities at Cape Canaveral (KHN-1), April 1964
3. Origins of Kennedy Space Center (in progress)
4. Apollo Launch Facilities and Operations (Contract: FIT, September 1967)

F. Langley Research Center

1. History of Transonic Research (file copy only)
2. Conception and Research Background of the X-15 Project (file copy only) Soule, et al.

II. NASA CENTERS (Continued)

F. Langley Research Center (Continued)

3. Thirty Years of Advanced Research and Aerospace Technology:
A History of the Langley Research Center, 1917-1947
University of Arizona (Michael Keller, 1968 in progress).
4. HHM-15 Thirty-Year History of Langley Research Center (University of Arizona, NSR-03-002-123 in progress)
5. History of Lunar Orbiter (projected) (See HHN-71)
6. History of Voyager (projected)

G. Lewis Research Center

1. History of Lewis Research Center (not initiated, but see HHN-69)

H. Manned Spacecraft Center

1. Project Mercury--A Chronology (SP-4001), September 1963 (from MSC-HR-1)
2. This New Ocean A History of Project Mercury (SP-4201), December 1966 (from MSC-HR-2, HHM-4)
3. Project Gemini -- A Chronology (comment draft issued in May 1967)
4. History of Project Gemini (MSC-HR-4, HHM-9, being defined)
5. Apollo Spacecraft-- A Chronology (HHM-11, in progress)
6. History of Apollo Operations (HHM-11)
7. History of Manned Spacecraft Center (in progress - R. Merrifield)

I. Marshall Space Flight Center

1. Historical Origins of Marshall Space Flight Center
(MHM-1) (being revised)
2. Semi-annual and Annual Histories, 3 vols. (MHM-2-)
3. Saturn Illustrated Chronology (MHR-4; updated edition issued in May 1965)
4. Mercury-Redstone Chronology (MHR-2)
5. History of The Saturn (being defined)

II.

NASA CENTERS (Continued)

J. Wallops Station

1. History of Wallops, 1947-1957 (Contract: J. Shortal; comment draft being issued)
2. History of Wallops, 1957-1963 (Contract: J. Shortal, in progress)

K. Western Support Office

1. Preliminary History of NASA WOO/WRO (in progress)

L. Jet Propulsion Laboratory

1. History of Jet Propulsion Laboratory (Cal Tech defining)
2. History of the Ranger Program (initiated 4/67, See HHM-12)
3. History of the Mariner Program (not initiated)
4. History of the Surveyor Program (in projection)

III.

OTHERS (being supported)

- A. John Logsdon, Lunar Landing Program Decision, Political Science Dissertation, NYU
- B. U. S. Air Force, Historical Liaison Office, USAF Support of Gemini (received March 1967).
- C. U, S. Army Engineers, History of Construction of NASA Launch Facilities at KSC (approved OCMH historical project).

TRANSLATIONS BY NASA Scientific and Technical Information*
Sponsored by the NASA Historian

1. Collected Works of K. E. Tsiolkovsky, Vol. I, Aerodynamics (Moscow: 1952)(NASA TT F-236, \$7.); Vol. II, Reactive Flying Machines (Moscow: 1954)(NASA TT F-237, \$4.50); Volume III, Dirigibles (Moscow: 1959)(NASA TT F-238, \$3.75). Volume IV in progress.
2. K.E. Tsiolkovsky, Works on Rocket Technology (Moscow: 1947)(NASA TT F-243, \$3.50)
3. F. A. Tsander, Problems of Flight by Jet Propulsion (Moscow: 1961) NASA TT F-147, \$4.00
4. T.M. Mel'Kumov (ed.), Pioneers of Rocket Technology (Moscow: 1964) NASA TT F-9285), Papers of Kibalchich and Kondratyuk only (papers of Tsiolkovsky and Tsander otherwise available in more complete form)
5. Eugen Saenger, Rocket Flight Engineering (Berlin: 1933) (NASA TT F-223, \$7.00)
6. Hermann Oberth, Rockets in Planetary Space (Berlin: Oldenbourg, 1923) (NASA TT F-9227, n.p.)
7. A.A. Blagonravov and Others (ed.), Soviet Rocketry: Some Contributions to Its History (Moscow: 1964) (NASA TT F-343, \$6.00)
8. V. N. Sokol'skii, Russian Solid-Fuel Rockets (Moscow: 1963)(NASA TT F-415)
9. V. N. Sokol'skii, A Short Outline of the Development of Rocket Research in the USSR (Moscow: 1960) (TT-67-51340)
10. Rudolf Nebel, "Rocket Flight" (Berlin: 1932) (NASA TT-F-11, 173)
(Others in Progress)

* For sale by the Clearing House for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151 (CFSTTI price \$3.00 on all translations available)

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TAB F

TAB
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NASA HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

HISTORIES:

MANAGEMENT HISTORY SERIES:

- . Robert L. Rosholt, An Administrative History of NASA, 1958-1963, NASA SP-4101, 1966, \$4.00.*

PROGRAM HISTORY SERIES:

- . Loyd S. Swenson, James M. Grimwood, and Charles C. Alexander, This New Ocean: A History of Project Mercury, NASA SP-4201, 1966, \$5.50.
- . Constance McL. Green and Milton Lomask, Vanguard: A History (1968).

CENTER HISTORY SERIES:

- . Alfred Rosenthal, Venture Into Space: Early Years of Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA SP-4301, 1968, \$2.50.

HISTORICAL STUDIES:

- . Eugene M. Emme (ed.), History of Rocket Technology, special issue of Technology and Culture (Fall 1963); augmented and published by Society for the History of Technology (Detroit: Wayne State University, 1964).
- . Mae Mills Link, Space Medicine in Project Mercury, NASA SP-4003, 1965, \$1.00.
- . Historical Sketch of NASA, NASA EP-29, 1965, \$.25.
- . Katherine M. Dickson, History of Aeronautics and Astronautics: A Bibliography, in conjunction with the Library of Congress, NASA SP-4010 (1968).

CHRONOLOGIES:

- . Aeronautics and Astronautics: An American Chronology of Science and Technology in the Exploration of Space, 1915-1960, compiled by Eugene M. Emme, Washington: NASA, 1961 (Out of Print).
- . Aeronautical and Astronautical Events of 1961, published by the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, 1962 (Out of Print).
- . Astronautical and Aeronautical Events of 1962, published by the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, 1963, \$1.00.
- . Astronautics and Aeronautics, 1963, NASA SP-4004, 1964, \$1.75.
- . Astronautics and Aeronautics, 1964, NASA SP-4005, 1965, \$1.75.
- . Astronautics and Aeronautics, 1965, NASA SP-4006, 1966, \$2.25.
- . Astronautics and Aeronautics, 1966, NASA SP-4007, 1967, \$1.50.
- . Astronautics and Aeronautics, 1967, NASA SP-4008 (1968).
- . Project Mercury: A Chronology, by James M. Grimwood, NASA SP-4001, 1963, \$1.50.
- . Project Gemini Technology and Operations: A Chronology, by James M. Grimwood and Barton C. Hacker, with Peter J. Vorzimmer, NASA SP-4002 (1968).
- . The Apollo Spacecraft: A Chronology, Vol. I, through November 7, 1962, by Ivan D. Ertel and Mary L. Morse, NASA SP-4009 (1968).

* All titles with prices can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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TAB
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NASA HISTORIES

TAB G

Current and Projected*

December, 1967

I. Overall Official Histories of NASA:

Volume I, Dawn of the Space Era, 1957-May 1961

(Emme/in progress - 1969) (HHM-1)

Volume II, America Accelerates Into Space, 1961-67 (in definition)

II. Administration and Management History Series:

History of NASA Management, 1961-1965

- . Decision Case-studies - Contract #NGR-33-010-039 Cornell

(Van Riper, 1968)

- . Manned Space Flight (Putnam/in definition)

Administrative History of NASA

- . 1961-1967-Proposed by NASA Historian (not approved as minimal follow-on to Rosholt 1958-63)

Other:

- . U. S. Aeronautical Research Policy - A Study of the N.A.C.A., 1915-1958 (Revision in progress by A. Levine, GISS - 1968) (HHM-5)
- . History of NACA (Proposed)

*Proportions of the Historical Program are more fully appreciated by noting histories already published, and the "Master Log" of Historical Projects (listing preliminary and other related work in progress not listed here).

III. Program History Series:

- . History of Project Vanguard - Contract NASr-160
(Green and Lomask, draft 1968) (HHM-3)
- . History of Project Gemini - MSC Contract with Univ. of Houston
(J. Grimwood and B. Hacker in progress, draft 1969) (HHM-9)
- . History of Apollo:
 - . Origin and Decision (Hqts. - in definition)
 - . Development of the Saturn - defined and approved (MSFC contract procurement in progress)
 - . Launch Facilities and Operations - KSC Contract with Florida Institute of Technology (in progress)
 - . Spacecraft and Systems Development (chronology in progress, in definition at MSC)
 - . Mission Operations and Control (in definition at MSC)
 - . Crew Selection and Training (in definition at MSC)
 - . Management (in definition)
- . History of NASA Sounding Rocket Program (in definition)
- . History of Ranger - JPL in-house (C. Hall, in progress - 1969) (HHM-12)
- . History of Mariner - JPL in-house (in definition) (HHM-13)
- . History of Surveyor - JPL (in definition)
- . History of Lunar Orbiter - LaRC (in definition with preliminary outline compiled)
- . History of NASA Development of Comsat Technology - Draft (Thompson) shelved (redefinition pending) (HHM-8)
- . History of NASA Development of Metsat Technology - (requirement approved, in definition)

- . History of NASA Tracking Program, 1958 - present - (in definition)
- . History of the Rocket Research Airplane Program (in definition)
- . History of the NASA Life Sciences Program (in progress - M. Link - 1968) (HHM-14)

IV. Center History Series (objective is a background history for every major center):

- Ames - ARC Contract (E. Hartman), Adventures in Research (draft received 7/67)
- FRC - (Proposed)
- GSFC - Venture into Space (In press, SP-4301)
- LaRC - EH Contract #NSR-03-002-123 Univ. of Arizona (M. Keller), History, 1917 - 1947 (1968)
- LeRC - (Proposed)
- JPL - (In definition at Caltech, a non-NASA project)
- KSC - (In progress, first draft being revised - 1968)
- MSFC - (In progress - 1968)
- MSC - (In progress, R. Merrifield at MSC - 1968)
- Wallops Station - WS Contract (J. Shortal), (Part I draft received)
- Western Support - WSO (Draft in progress)

V. Chronologies and Special Studies Series:

- . Astronautics and Aeronautics, Monthly and annual volumes - (In progress, (Library of Congress exchange of funds for drafting)
- . Project Gemini Chronology - MSC/U. of Houston (Manuscript received for printing, SP-4002)
- . Apollo Spacecraft Chronology, Part I, to 1962 - MSC/U. of Houston (Manuscript received for printing, SP-4009)

- . Ten-Year NASA Historical Data Book - EH/Library of Congress, and College of Wooster. (In Progress, March 1968)
- . History of Aeronautics and Astronautics - A Bibliography - Library of Congress (Final draft due January 1968)

Appendix C

NASA Headquarters

January 16, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: Historical Advisory Committee Members

FROM: NASA Historical Office Archivist

SUBJECT: Status Report on the NASA Historical Archives

The mission of the archives is threefold: 1) support the NASA Historical program; 2) provide historical information to NASA management; and 3) provide reference and research service to scholars from outside NASA.

This report will be divided into two sections. The first deals with the archives as it now exists. The second presents some problems concerning the archival function.

The NASA Historical Office Archives:

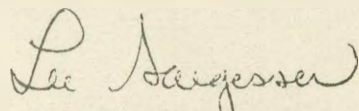
1. The archives is presently composed of approximately 42 filing cabinets of varying size and capacity, plus subsidiary holdings in the Office of Manned Space Flight and at Centers (i.e., Manned Spacecraft Center, etc.)
2. The archives is composed of a variety of materials; some of the more important:
 - a. Papers and speeches of top management, 1958 - present.
 - b. Congressional documents, hearings, appropriations, reports, etc., 1958-present.
 - c. Select documents and files of important NASA offices.
 - d. General records including basic reports, newspaper clippings, news releases and correspondence dealing with a wide range of NASA topics and projects.
 - e. Biographical files.
3. The Archivist monitors the NASA records retirement system (separately instituted) and select central files of major interest (e.g., Administrator's Secretariat, etc.) in Headquarters.
4. He is also familiar with the various repositories of NACA/NASA records and those of other Federal agencies, including the National Archives.

Areas in need of further development or refinement:

1. The current filing system of the archives is just adequate and must be improved. With this end in view, the Archivist is making a critical survey of other historical offices of Government agencies. The only conclusion that can be drawn thus far is that each archival

collection appears unique to its creating agency. The Federal Aviation Agency Historical Office, for example, maintains a small collection that is solely for the writing of the Annual Report. The historical archives of the Air Force, located in Silver Spring and at the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, are arranged so that one collection complements the other.

2. As the collection of historically-important documents continues to age and grow the Historical Office will experience an increase in its use by researchers. This will, in some cases, increase the loan of material. To facilitate this development an adequate charge-out system, somewhat along the lines employed by the National Archives, should be adopted.
3. The NASA Historian and Archivist should have unrestricted access to all files of NASA. This includes the Secretariat, which maintains the correspondence of the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator, and is governed by security and other types of restrictions that may be imposed upon use of the files. With each change in the Secretariat management it has been necessary to re-establish access.



Lee Saegesser
NASA Historical Office
Archivist

Appendix D

APOLLO HISTORY STATUS

Manned Spacecraft Center --

Underway - Spacecraft research and development

Research and writing in progress, first volume of
chronology (through 1962) ready for publication cycle.
Work proceeding on second volume of chronology (post 1962)

Cooperative through contract with University of Houston

Planned - Mission Operations and Control

Logical follow-on to spacecraft research and development

Crew Selection and Training

Could be part of mission operations or parallel, depending
on resources available in future.

Kennedy Space Center --

Underway - Launch Facilities (planning through construction)

Initial work underway, research assistant reported
in October, principal historian reports February 1.

Contract with Florida Institute of Technology

Planned - Launch Operations

Logical follow-on project to launch facilities

Marshall Space Flight Center --

Saturn Research and Development program

Project defined, approved, funds available,
difficulty in finding qualified, acceptable
source for support.

(Proposal rejected from RCA for policy reasons,
and University of Alabama Research Studies
Institute at Huntsville as beyond the scope
desired. Currently under consideration a
reduced proposal from U. Of Al University of
Georgia Systems has expressed interest and
may make proposal.)

Office of Manned Space Flight (NASA Hq.)

Overall program management.

Mode, means, and timing still under consideration.

Appendix E

Criteria for Selection of Items for Chronology

I. Audience

- A. Scholars, researchers, writers, both now and in future.
- B. NASA and other Government personnel, aerospace industry, newsmen.
- C. Intent of items plus copious index is to give user a starting point in terms of time of event and in terms of a readily available source.

II. Subject matter covered, in order of priority:

- A. NASA and its programs (contractor as well as in-house developments)
- B. U.S. national space and aeronautical research and development (inter-agency, other Federal agency (e.g., USAF, FAA, AEC, ESSA), and supra-agency developments.
- C. U.S.S.R. space and aeronautical research programs.
- D. Other foreign national and international (e.g., ESRO) space and aeronautical research programs.
- E. Related scientific, technological, political, and sociological developments.

III. Sources used

In monthly segments

Announcements and bulletins
Current News (newspaper clipsheet compiled by NASA Public Affairs Office)
Historical Program inputs (Historians, Monitors, etc.)
Management Instructions
Releases (Hq and Centers)
Speeches
Transcripts (NASA congressional testimony)
Other pertinent sources

2. Other Federal sources:

AEC Releases, speeches, and publications

E

AFOSR releases, publications
AFSC releases, speeches, and publications
ComSat Corp releases, speeches
Congressional hearings and reports
Congressional Record
DOD releases, speeches
NSF Releases
Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents

3. Professional:

Astronautics and Aeronautics
Aviation Week
Interavia
Science
Spaceflight
Space/Aeronautics
Technology Week

4. News media:

New York Times
Wall Street Journal
Washington Post
Washington Evening Star

5. Industry:

Releases, speeches
Company newspapers
Publications

B. In annual volume: (in addition to correction and comment from the 600 recipients of the monthly comment edition):

1. NASA sources:

Program documents
Mission Operation Reports
Program Review documents
NASA technical publications
NASA Semi-annual Report to Congress

2. Other Federal sources:

AEC annual report
DOD annual report
FAA annual report
President's Report of Congress: United States Air and Space
Activities 1958--
NSF annual report, publications
Department of Commerce annual report (for ESSA)
Com Sat Corp annual report, publications

3. Professional sources:

Journals
Papers given at conventions, symposia, etc.
Books published during the year

Appendix F
NASA Historical Personnel

<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>In-House</u>	<u>Contract</u>
	<u>Professionals</u>	<u>Total</u>
EH	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ames	0	1
ERC	0	0
FRC	0	0
GSFC	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
LaRC	0	0
LeRC	0	0
JPL	1	0
KSC	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
MSFC	2	0
MSC	2	2
Wallops	0	1
TOTAL	10	17 $\frac{1}{2}$

Enclosure (3) to L-3583

Dated February 21, 1968

Robert L. Perry, RAND

Jw
T4C?

Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1966: Chronology in Science, Technology, and Policy, Text by Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Sponsored by NASA Historical Staff (Government Printing Office 1967), 477 pp., indexed, illustrations (paper covers, \$1.50)

The death of an abbot or the coming of pestilence, the failure of a crop or the gift of an angel's feather might be weighed differently in the monkish chronicles compiled when this millenium was young, but for the most part those events were seen as eruptions in the regularity of a predictable present. It is a harder task to decide whether the angel's feathers are more important than the plagues in a period dominated by the uncertain and the unique. It is still harder to assign values to major events that arise in or affect only one segment of a sprawling culture. The recorder can never be sufficiently remote from events to see them in the perspective of time and, unless he is foolish, he will not rate highly his ability to sense and note the first signs of what may eventually be some new and oppressively important theme.

The publication of the sixth in NASA's annual chronologies of aeronautics and astronautics underscores both the difficulties of the chronology process and the advantages that accrue to its being done well. Who is to say so soon after the event whether the appointment of a special Federal Aviation Administration advisor on "economic and financial aspects of the supersonic transport (SST) development program" (April 6th) or the discovery by British schoolboys that the Soviets were launching some of their Cosmos satellites from an unannounced site near Archangel (December 12th) will be considered important 10 or 20 years later? Both occurrences are noted, with admirable economy of detail, in the 1966 chronology sponsored by the NASA Historical Staff and compiled by the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress. So are the principal incidents of the Gemini program, the vital statistics of the 118 orbital vehicles and space probes launched in 1966, the discovery of new comets, and the negotiation of contracts for Thor and Agena launch stages. Such diversity certainly must have taken note of the vast majority of events that conceivably can be of interest to assessor and analysts of aerospace technology, either tomorrow or decades from now.

Quite apart from its standing as a sort of space age Guinness reference, the NASA chronology contains a wealth of information on the more prosaic world of aeronautics, a part of NASA's responsibility that often is overlooked in our national fondness for space spectacles. And perhaps because the compilers have made determined and sometimes obvious efforts to be blandly objective in their recording of events, the entries frequently have a disconcerting candor. The summary of events arising from destruction of the second XB-70 on June 8th, 1966 is an excellent example: the unemotional recital of disaster, occupying but one-third of a single page, includes not only the principal items of fact but a brief and pointed reminder that not even President Johnson was immediately advised of the reason (publicity photographs) for flying another aircraft in such dangerous proximity to the huge bomber prototype. It is difficult to restrain admiration for such brevity and precision--and subtlety.

A practice to be commended is the citation of readily available sources for all main entries. Researchers at the high school level and above will easily be able to find original accounts of most of the noted events in almost any reasonably large civic or school library. Any depository that keeps the New York Times and Technology Week is a good candidate. Some citations of press releases and the like may be of doubtful value, but they are happily few. The compilers seem to have missed very little in the way of congressional documents and testimony, and that alone should recommend the book to researchers who have become resigned to plowing through volume after volume of unindexed congressional publications in search of some obscure kernel of vital fact. (This volume has an excellent index, incidentally.)

Perhaps the most important attribute of Astronautics and Aeronautics, 1966, is that it represents a contemporary record not only of what happened but of how people reacted, of what important national figures thought was important, of what problems had been identified and, for future historians, of what matters seemed little important. Certainly some events that will be considered important tomorrow have been missed. Had such a chronology been started when the original National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics was established in 1915 it is unlikely that

the early printed record would say much about Tsiolkovski or Goddard; no serious-minded researcher would have noted publication of Oberth's first book; and the account quite properly would have ignored the initial circulation of von Karman's papers on the phenomena of vortex behavior. But these are the sorts of "events" that become important only when hindsight is brought to focus on origins, and there is quite enough detail in the present chronology to occupy at least one generation of motivation researchers.

Space buffs and people who have made aerospace technology their livelihood can go through the chronology with scarcely a pause for uncertainty. Others may choke and fumble a bit when they are obliged to dredge from a reluctant memory the differences between Surveyor and Mariner and Voyager. Some of the acronyms are bafflingly obscure. In a book that runs 429 pages plus indices and that requires as much time and patience to prepare as this did, there is no real excuse for failing to include an appendix that briefly identifies and describes the principal space programs, and even less excuse for omitting an index of abbreviations and acronyms. In all other important respects the chronology fully satisfies the demanding requirements to which it was built. The writing style is quite good, even though all the governmentese was not caught by editorial filters, and it is surprisingly consistent for a work that clearly was done by several people over a long period. The editing is superb; it is also, sadly, anonymous.

Some there are who may settle down with the chronology for an evening of browsing; some few may even begin at the first page and go doggedly and happily on through Appendix C (Chronology of Manned Space Flight, 1966), but such as they will have earned their bifocals on the complete works of Shakespeare or even the 11th Britannica. For most, once it has been scanned and sampled, the chronology will go on a shelf beside its predecessors, a sound reference to be consulted without misgivings.

pies chapter iv, which Goodwin ends with a passage of high prose: "The countdown descends the magic ladder of numbers into the necromancer's circle, the blankness of zero, and the sacred fire roars into being from below the sacrificial capsule. Will the tongue of Baal flame higher, consuming the sacrifice, or will he soar heavenward like the Phoenix, reborn from the fire into the clean lovely emptiness of space, a heroic mote in the eye of infinity, circling the planet that gave him birth? Men may scoff at the necessity of manned flight, but who among us can resist its unparalleled drama?" (p. 108).

After this excursion into social psychology, written before either astronauts or cosmonauts were known to have perished, Goodwin examines the fickleness of public opinion during the seesaw of space spectaculars from 1957 to 1965, and then in another chapter he considers the debate over Project Apollo specifically. The question of American initiative or reaction to the "Moscow Effect" is correctly exhibited, before Goodwin in a final section concludes that the symbolism of the adventure is "vastly more important for the immediate future than the exploration of space itself" (p. 162). Eventual co-operation between the United States and the Soviet Union in space exploration can only be achieved now by competition in order to attain parity. In short, Goodwin argues, as have others more philosophically, that national pride more certainly than national power or prestige demands the best efforts of Americans toward the moon goal.

Neither Etzioni nor Goodwin is likely to convert the other's partisans. Either alone is persuasive enough, but together they cancel each other's rhetoric. In that case, Goodwin's book alone of the two invites further study by a "notes and comments" appendix.

LOYD S. SWENSON, JR.*

This New Ocean: A History of Project Mercury. By Loyd S. Swenson, Jr., James M. Grimwood, and Charles C. Alexander. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966. Pp. xv+681. \$5.50.

This is an important book in the history of technology. Save for an administrative history and a few chronologies, *This New Ocean* is the first of a series of historical volumes planned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The authors see their purpose as "an effort to lift out of anonymity, where so much of mankind's technological progress lies buried, the odyssey" of those men who shared in Project Mercury, this nation's venture to place a man in orbit. It is not only as a history of Project Mercury that *This New Ocean*

* DR. SWENSON is a research associate at Harvard University with Project Physics and associate professor of history at the University of Houston. He is co-author of *This New Ocean: A History of Project Mercury*.

Review file
4

Robert Merton
Goodwin 1954

April 1967

is significant. The three authors have ambitiously attacked the problem of rescuing from obscurity participants of events less than a decade old—very little time for the growth of historical perspective. The successes and failures of the authors will influence later NASA volumes as well as other efforts to record the recent strides of technology. To say that a book is important because it is a pioneering effort, however, begs the question: How well did the authors succeed?

Their approach is heavily chronological. Alexander draws together the several strands of technical development and administrative events that finally converged in Project Mercury. He covers the origins of the army's Redstone and the air force's Atlas missiles, both to be of crucial importance in boosting men into orbit. His survey of space medicine explores the early attempts to discover how the human body reacted to sudden and severe stresses, to control the environment needed for survival, and to determine the danger from space radiation and meteoroids. Before the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics became the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in 1958, Alexander finds strong beginnings for Project Mercury. At Langley, Virginia, tests had revealed that a carefully designed couch could support a human under severe physical stress. H. Julian Allen had determined that a blunt-nosed capsule instead of a finely streamlined body had the best chance of carrying a man through the searing temperatures of re-entry. Of the various types of capsule, the manned ballistic vehicle had begun to emerge as a better choice than the manned satellite glider. Although these achievements were rich in promise, the over-all picture Alexander reveals is one of confusion caused by economy, hesitancy, and interservice rivalry. Not until the challenge of Sputnik in October 1957 did the United States know that it stood second in the conquest of space. Alexander does much to reveal why this was so.

Swenson takes up the development phase of Project Mercury, a period he defines as extending from the establishment of a manned-space-flight program in 1958 to the suborbital flights of April 1961. The theme of his section is the quest for reliability. The unknowns faced by the NASA Space Task Group were tremendous. Although the Atlas appeared the best choice for putting a man into orbit and the Redstone for performing the needed suborbital test flights, the dependability of both for manned missions was questionable. Uncertainties in other areas caused tension with the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation over the design, instrumentation, and schedules for the capsule; with Von Braun at Huntsville over Redstone scheduling; with designers over the extent the man in the capsule should override automatic controls; with medical personnel over the coverage of the communication network. Swenson does a good job in describing the development of the ceramic heat shield. The apparent advantages of

a metallic heat sink gradually disappeared before the superiority of the ablation approach. Interesting too is the initial reluctance of many in the project to accept the mathematical concepts of reliability which Nicholas E. Golovin sought to introduce. Although there were successes, there were also harrowing failures, and Swenson matches both against one Russian triumph after another, the growing political and public pressures during the election campaign of 1960, and the change of administration that threatened the existence of the project itself.

Grimwood describes the suborbital and orbital flights, the very real dangers of each mission, and the wisdom of the decision that the man in the capsule should be an active participant rather than a comparatively inert test subject. Many reading Grimwood's account will have the feeling of having seen it all before on television, an inevitable reaction, and no fault of the author.

This New Ocean has weaknesses. Alexander begins his section poorly, and his quick dismissal of the importance of the Fisk subcommittee in putting the nation's space effort into civilian hands will strike students of public administration as amazingly casual. The authors' viewpoint is that of the project manager or engineer, so that those seeking the broad implications and setting of Project Mercury will be disappointed. Only occasionally does one of the several figures come alive. Surely Grimwood missed a chance to portray Walter C. Williams when "he left the building and quickly drove the distance to pad 14 to personally express his expectations that things would proceed in a more orderly manner." Yet the strengths are greater than the weaknesses. The authors agreed upon a common style so that the book has unity. Their accounts are covered by meticulous footnotes, references to bibliographical sources, titles of NASA working papers with an occasional note that one may not yet be released, lists of persons interviewed, and tables of flight summaries and organization charts. As Project Mercury provided a good basis for later ventures into space, *This New Ocean* sets a good pattern for other NASA volumes and offers encouragement to others writing about recent technology.

FRANCIS DUNCAN*

The Technocrats, Prophets of Automation. By Henry Elsnor, Jr. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1967. Pp. 252. \$7.00.

The Technocracy craze of 1932 was spectacular but short-lived. It ended in a wave of ridicule when Howard Scott, the prophet of Technocracy, was discovered to be, not a distinguished engineer, but a denizen of Greenwich Village. Technocracy, however, did not immediately join the limbo of exploded panaceas. After most Americans

*DR. DUNCAN is assistant historian of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C.