

NASA Before Apollo

INST 154

Apollo at 50

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

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FIVE CENTS

SOVIET FIRES EARTH SATELLITE INTO SPACE; IT IS CIRCLING THE GLOBE AT 18,000 M. P. H.; SPHERE TRACKED IN 4 CROSSINGS OVER U. S.

HOFFA IS ELECTED TEAMSTERS' HEAD; WARNS OF BATTLE

Defeats Tom Fork 3 to 1
—Says Union Will Fight
"With Every Gun"

Text of the speech address
is printed on Page 4.

By A. H. BARRON

Special to the New York Times.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The
annual election of the
International Brotherhood of Teamsters elect-
ed James H. Hoffa as its presi-
dent today.

He won by a margin of nearly
3 to 1 over the combined vote
of two rivals who campaigned
as opponents to elect the in-
tern's biggest union.

Several notable investigations
and legal cases in the
union rank and file immediately
opened avenues to strip the in-
tern's former membership
from support of the election re-
sults.



ON TOP OF VICTORY: James Hoffa, entering head of the Teamsters Union, raises hand of James H. Hoffa as voters' president. At right is Tom Fork.

COURSE RECORDED

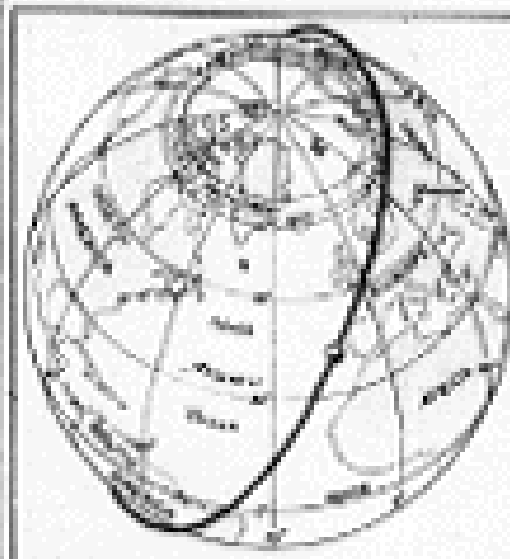
Navy Picks Up Radio Signals—4 Report Sighting Device

By WILLIAM J. MOHR
Special to the New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Naval Research Labo-
ratory yesterday said today that
it had recorded four crossings
of the Soviet earth satellite
over the United States.

It said that one had passed
near Washington. The cross-
ings were farther to the west.
The location of the fourth was
not made available immediately.

It added that tracking would
be continued in an attempt to
pin down the orbit sufficiently
to obtain scientific information
of the type sought in the inter-
national Geophysical year.

Other orbital sightings, one of
which was in conjunction with
a radio contact, were reported
by early morning hours. The
sightings were made at
Columbus, Ohio, and one each
from Fort Meade, Md., and
Wallops, Calif.



The first two orbits of the satellite's orbit of the Russian earth satellite is
shown by black line. The rotation of the earth will bring
the United States under the area of hemisphere orbit.

Device Is 8 Times Heavier Than One Planned by U.S.

560 MILES HIGH

Visible With Simple Binoculars, Moscow Statement Says

Text of their announcement
appears on Page 4.

By WILLIAM J. MOHR

Special to the New York Times.
MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 5.—
The Soviet Union announced
today that it successfully
launched a man-made
earth satellite into space proba-
bly.

The Russians calculated the
satellite's orbit as a maximum
of 560 miles above the earth
and its speed at 28,000 miles an
hour.

The official Soviet news
agency Tass said the satellite
was, with a diameter of
about five inches and a weight
of 142 pounds, was visible to
nude eyes from any town and
through binoculars. This news
came less than 24 hours after
the U.S. satellite launch. The
news agency said the satellite
was launched from the
Caucasus in the Soviet Union.

Chronology

- [First Soviet Satellite: Sputnik 1](#) October 1957
- [Vanguard 1 Launch Failure](#) December 1957
- First American Satellite: Explorer 1 January 1958
- Senate Committee on Space and Aeronautics February 1958
- Space Act July 1958
- NASA established October 1958

Space Act of 1958

The Congress declares that the general welfare and security of the United States require that adequate provision be made for aeronautical and space activities. The Congress further declares that **such activities shall be the responsibility of, and shall be directed by, a civilian agency exercising control over aeronautical and space activities sponsored by the United States**, except that activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems, military operations, or the defense of the United States ... shall be the responsibility of, and shall be directed by, the Department of Defense ...

Space Act of 1958

The aeronautical and space activities of the United States shall be conducted so as to contribute materially to one or more of the following objectives:

- (1) The expansion of human knowledge of phenomena in the atmosphere and space;
- (2) The improvement of the usefulness, performance, speed, safety, and efficiency of aeronautical and space vehicles;
- (3) The development and operation of vehicles capable of carrying instruments, equipment, supplies and living organisms through space;**
- (4) The establishment of long-range studies of the potential benefits to be gained from, the opportunities for, and the problems involved in the utilization of aeronautical and space activities for peaceful and scientific purposes.
- (5) The preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology and in the application thereof to the conduct of peaceful activities within and outside the atmosphere.
- (6) The making available to agencies directly concerned with national defenses of discoveries that have military value or significance, and the furnishing by such agencies, to the civilian agency established to direct and control nonmilitary aeronautical and space activities, of information as to discoveries which have value or significance to that agency;
- (7) Cooperation by the United States with other nations and groups of nations in work done pursuant to this Act and in the peaceful application of the results, thereof; and
- (8) The most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States, with close cooperation among all interested agencies of the United States in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, facilities, and equipment.

Space Act of 1958

... the President, for a period of four years after the date of enactment of this Act, may transfer to the Administration any functions ... of any other department or agency of the United States, or of any officer or organizational entity thereof, which relate primarily to the functions, powers, and duties of the Administration ...

Major NASA Facilities



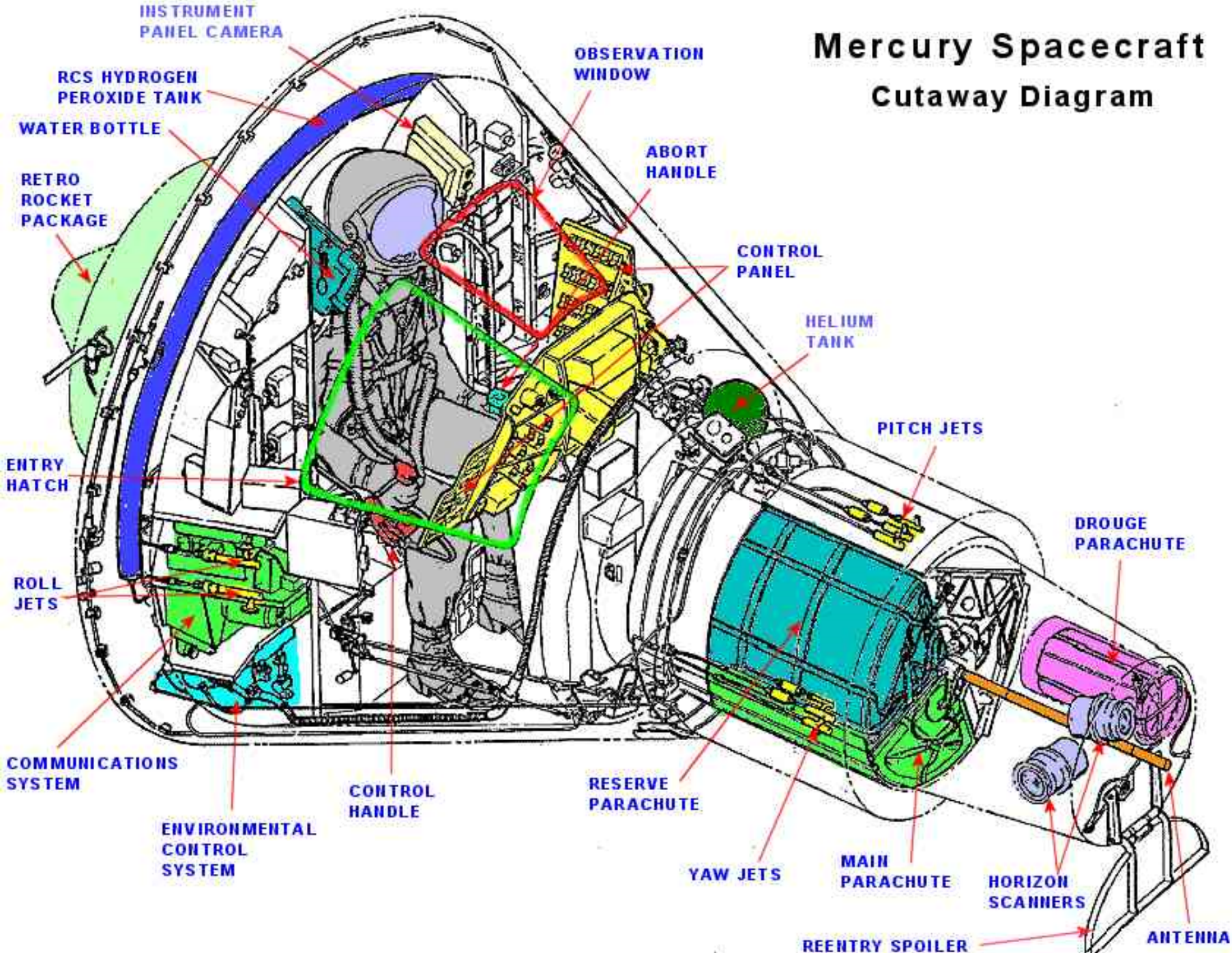
Operational Missions of NASA

- Earth satellites
 - Communication, weather, scientific, ...
 - DoD: Reconnaissance
- Human spaceflight
 - Mercury, Gemini, Apollo ...
 - DoD: Dyna-Soar, Manned Orbiting Laboratory
- Planetary exploration
 - Moon, Venus, Mars, ...
- Aeronautics research

Discussion Groups

- McDougall Chapter 7 (“The Birth of NASA”)
 - “Inside baseball” from the American political system
- Cox Chapter 1 (“The Famous Space Task Group is akin to the Mayflower”)
 - A vivid picture of the beginning of human space flight at NASA
- The Right Stuff (motion picture)
 - An interpretation of the test pilot culture at the founding of NASA

Mercury Spacecraft Cutaway Diagram



Project Mercury Chronology

- Mercury spacecraft contract award January 1959
- First Mercury Little Joe test August 1959
- First Mercury Atlas test September 1959
- First Mercury Redstone test November 1960
- First manned Soviet orbital flight April 1961
- First manned suborbital Mercury flight May 1961
- 25.3-hour Soviet orbital flight August 1961
- First manned orbital Mercury flight February 1962
- Fourth (and last) manned orbital Mercury flight May 1963

McDonnell Aircraft, St. Louis, MO



Mercury Redstone 1



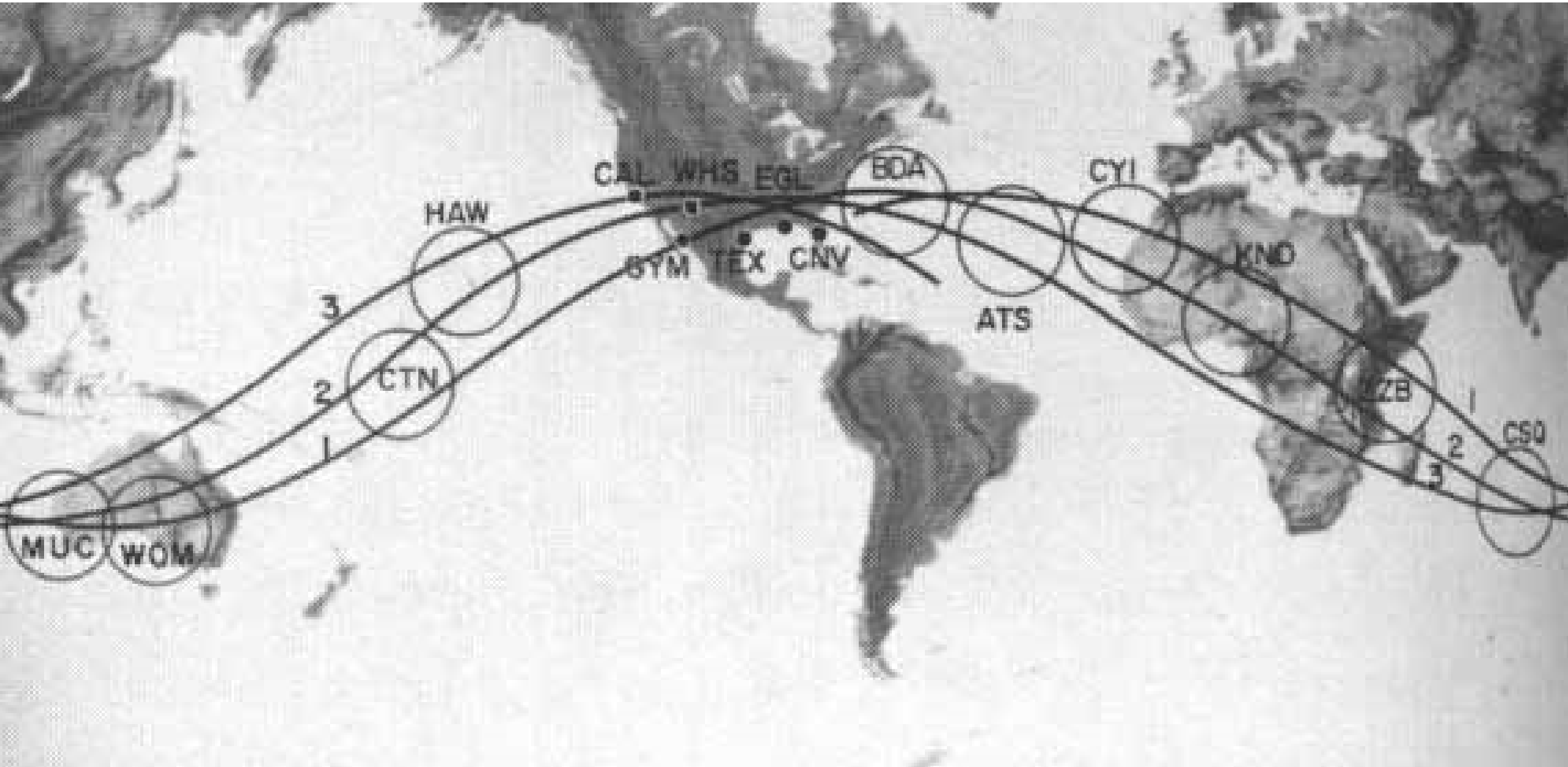
Mercury Atlas 1



Mercury-Redstone 4 (Gus Grissom)



Mercury Manned Spaceflight Network





Mercury-Atlas 6 (John Glenn)

