

Guaymas - Long A Part of SpaceEffort

Guaymas MSFN station has been a part of America's space effort through Projects Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo.

The written history of the area begins in 1610 with a record of peace made between the Spaniards and Yaqui Indians.

As early as 1617, missionaries had established a settlement called San Jose de Hauimas after a small tribe of Indians called the "Huaimenas" inhabiting the area. In 1760 the West Coast Spanish authority ordered Guaymas settled at the expense of the Royal Treasury. In 1814, the settlement was opened to trade as a free port.

Guaymas was attacked and captured in 1847 by the United States. In 1854, a filibustering expedition attacked the city with several small boats and about 400 adventurers from San Francisco. They were defeated. Guaymas also played a part in both the American Civil War and the Mexican Revolution.

Guaymas was the first place where an airplane was used in combat. In 1913, two English soldiers of fortune joined the revolutionary forces besieging Guaymas. They purchased a second-hand airplane, flew over the harbor, and unsuccessfully attempted to drop bombs on gunboats defending the city.

In early 1960, Guaymas was chosen for a Manned Space Flight network station. By September, construction of station facilities was advanced enough for the installation of Mercury electronic equipment. By May 1961, the Guaymas facility was ready to support Mercury missions.

NASA and industry engineers began designing and developing new network systems required for Project Gemini in 1962. Rebuilding for Gemini missions began in late 1963, and the facility had been revamped and checked out by fall 1964.

While the station was supporting Gemini missions, construction for the Apollo expansion program began. By fall 1966, the station was ready to support Apollo missions. Guaymas uses a

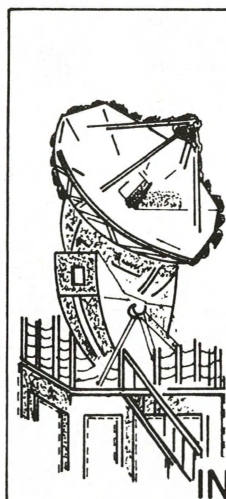
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Antenna Contract

NASA has selected the Collins Radio Co., to provide two 210-foot antennas and supporting concrete pedestals for the Deep Space Network. The estimated cost of the two antennas is \$20 million.

The two antennas, similar to the one in operation since 1966 at Goldstone, Calif., are planned to be erected at the Deep Space Stations near Canberra, Australia and Madrid, Spain.

For Network Personnel Only



... AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF...

TECHNICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN

...THE MANNED SPACE FLIGHT NETWORK

Volume 6, Number 13 September 15, 1969
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

Two New Station M & O's Are Appointed In MSFN

Two new M&O Supervisors have been named to the Apollo Network.

Keith A. Hill replaced G. B. Gallup as M&O Supervisor at the Bermuda station and Mel D. Fetzer replaces J. E. Murphy at Ascension Island.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Fetzer formerly were assistant M&O supervisors at their respective stations.

MOL Pilots Named As NASA Astronauts

Seven Air Force Manned Orbiting Laboratory aerospace research pilots will be assigned to the NASA astronaut program. An eighth will be assigned to non-astronaut duty in its Flight Crew Operations Directorate.

Effective date of the new assignment has not been set.

The seven assigned to the NASA astronaut program are:

Maj. Karol J. Bobko, USAF, 32, an Air Force Academy graduate from Seaforth, N.Y.

Lt. Cdr. Robert L. Crippen, U.S. Navy, 32, Porter, Texas.

Maj. Charles G. Fullerton, USAF, 31, Portland, Ore.

Maj. Henry W. Hartsfield, Jr., USAF, 35, Birmingham, Ala.

Maj. Robert F. Overmyer, U.S. Marine Corps, 33, Westlake, Ohio.

Maj. Donald H. Perterson, USAF, 35, U.S. Military Academy graduate from Winona, Miss.

Lt. Cdr. Richard H. Truly, U.S. Navy, 32, Meridian, Miss.

Three of the group will complete studies for graduate degrees before assuming their new astronaut duty: Maj. Bobko, master's degree in astrophysics, University of California; Maj. Hartsfield, master of science, University of Tennessee; and Maj. Peterson, doctorate in physics, University of Tennessee.

Three groups of pilots had been selected for the MOL program in 1965, 1966 and 1967.



The "Royal Golden Shellback Court" aboard the USNS Redstone assembles for the last time following the Apollo 11 mission. The Redstone will no longer be giving Apollo mission support so the Royal Court held the last initiation of lowly pollywogs into the "Loyal Golden Order of Neptunus Rex" as the MSFN tracking ship crossed latitude 000 00'00", longitude 180° 00'00" on its return to Victor Pier, Pearl City, Oahu.

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30-foot unified S-band antenna, VHF telemetry receivers, and 2-way VHF voice communications.

Morton E. Berndt is NASA station director at Guaymas. David Ginavan is the Maintenance and Operations supervisor with R. Schroeder as assistant M&O. Operations supervisor is J. Urban and administrative assistant is R. Woodhouse.

Other supervisory posts are held by H. Bailey, logistics; E. Larson, communications systems; E. Tutas, data systems; H. Holden, USB systems; and I. Fernandez, facilities.

The Guaymas station has a total authorized strength of 95 personnel. Of these, more than 40 are Mexican indigenous personnel.

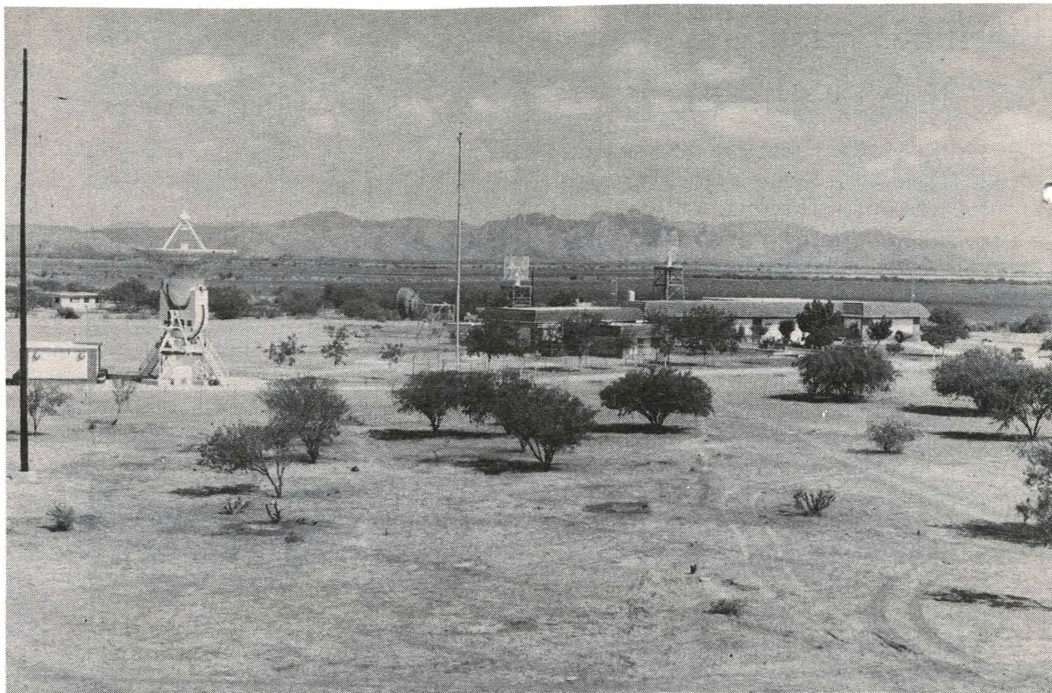
3 Apollo Ships Are Released

Three Apollo Instrumentation Ships will be withdrawn from support of future Apollo manned flights, beginning with the Apollo 12 lunar landing mission now scheduled November 14.

NASA has decided on this action because of reduced requirements for the Apollo Program. NASA officials noted the highly successful performance in 11 flights to date, including the Apollo 11 Moon landing mission.

NASA has notified the Department of Defense of the decision to discontinue the services of USNS Redstone, USNS Mercury and USNS Huntsville from Apollo support.

The three ships have been serving for communications, tracking and data handling in the Pacific, between major tracking stations in Hawaii and Australia. They have been operated by the Air Force Western Test Range for the MSFN. They have also served other NASA and DOD missions when not needed for Apollo.



The Guaymas MSFN station has a distinguished history of support to the Manned Space Flight Program.

The fourth and remaining tracking ship, USNS Vanguard, will be continued on station in the Atlantic Ocean. Operating about 1,000 miles southeast of Bermuda, VAN covers Apollo flights in the early phase following launch from Cape Kennedy, Fla., while the spacecraft is climbing into Earth orbit. It also is available in the recovery fleet for possible emergency landing in the Atlantic.

A fifth ship, USNS Watertown, was dropped from the Apollo fleet last year. It is now used by the Air Force in the Pacific for support of launches from the Western Test Range.

NASA's decision to reduce Apollo ship support was based on the high degree of success achieved in the five manned and six unmanned flights in the Apollo Program to date, particularly the excellent "launch-on-time" record of the Apollo, which makes it possible now to consider reducing the geographic areas in which tracking of the Apollo spacecraft is required.

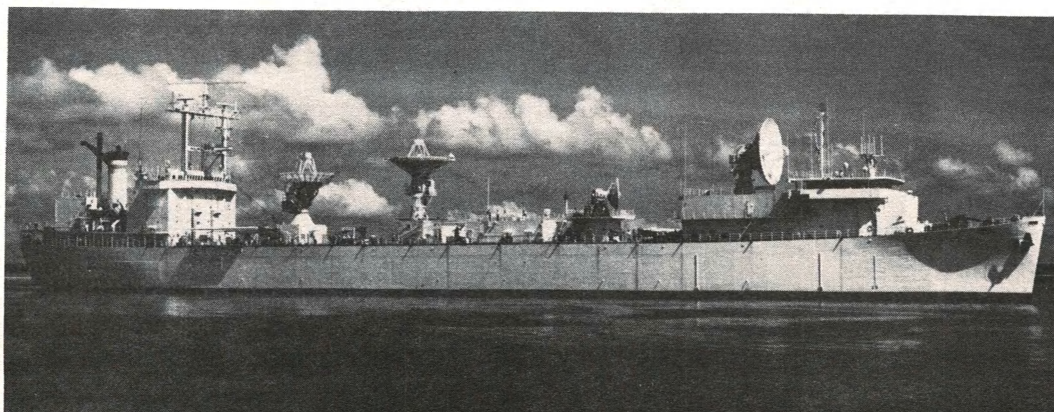
Directors Named For Apollo Program

Rocco A. Petrone, director of Launch Operations at the Kennedy Space Center, was appointed director of the Apollo Program and Chester M. Lee has been named as Apollo mission director for manned moon-landing flights, including the Apollo 12 mission scheduled for launch on November 14.

Petrone succeeds Lt. General Samuel C. Phillips, who assumes command of the Air Force Space and Missile System Organization on September 1. Walter J. Kapryan, deputy director of Launch Operations, succeeds Petrone.

As director of the Apollo Program Office in Washington, Petrone assumes overall responsibility for direction and management of the Apollo Manned Space Flight Program.

Lee succeeds George H. Hage, who has been elected vice president for product development of the Boeing Company, Seattle, Wash. Lee, a retired U.S. Navy captain, has been assistant Apollo mission director since August 1966.



The USNS Vanguard (VAN) is the last of five Apollo Instrumented Ships. Released from Apollo mission support were USNS Redstone, USNS Mercury, and the USNS Huntsville.

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