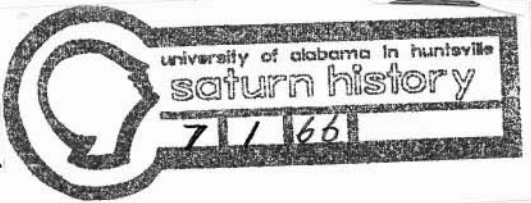


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JOHN F. KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

A Selective Bibliography

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July 1966

## JOHN F. KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

### A Selective Bibliography

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#### Introduction

This is primarily the bibliography of an organization located in an area which was once inhabited by more beasts and birds than people. The evolution of the Kennedy Space Center as traceable from the Army Ballistic Missile Agency and Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama. That period is fully covered by Historical Origins of NASA's Launch Operations Center to July 1, 1962. However, because of the close working relationship between the Kennedy Space Center and the Air Force Eastern Test Range articles showing evolution of the Air Force Missile Test Center are included.

Entries are arranged chronologically, but no chronology of launches is intended here. Launches are mentioned only incidentally. Information on launches may be found in the Chronology of Major NASA Launchings, October 1, 1958 - September 30, 1962, Astronautics and Aeronautics, 1964, and Historical Origins of NASA's Launch Operations Center to July 1, 1962.

Rather, this bibliography is intended to show, in a limited way, the development of the Air Force Eastern Test Range and more specifically the development of the Kennedy Space Center as evidenced by construction of facilities at

Merritt Island. The compilers attempted to adhere, in general, to the following criteria in selecting material for inclusion:

1. Articles should have appeared in a newspaper, periodical, house organ, or a Congressional hearing. Book titles were omitted.
2. Articles should deal primarily with the expansion and organizational development of the Air Force Missile Test Center, and Kennedy Space Center.
3. Articles should deal with development of launch and support facilities.
4. Articles should not deal primarily with specific programs such as Gemini or Mercury or the NASA management philosophy.
5. The articles cited should be available for review in the Kennedy Space Center Library.

Most of the entries listed were found through the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Articles were also found in newspapers and house organs. Since neither of these sources is indexed, locating this material has been somewhat fortuitous. However, no satisfactory entries could be located for the year 1955; that year has therefore been omitted.

The compilers look upon this Bibliography as a developing entity, subject to changes in scope and content. Therefore, they look forward to comments and to suggestions that may lead to articles which should be considered for inclusion in revisions.

The compilation of this work has been truly a cooperative affair. Without the understanding and devoted efforts of two former LTV staff members, Miss Tena Crenshaw, reference librarian and Mrs. Mary Kihm, assistant librarian, this work could not have been completed. Through three bibliographical re-organiza-

tions, and through revisions of annotations, they displayed calm patience and resolution. The warm words of encouragement given by Mrs. L. B. Russell, KSC Librarian and Dr. Robert Lindemann, were most welcome.

V. A. Rapetti  
Chief LTV Librarian

JOHN F. KENNEDY SPACE CENTER  
BIBLIOGRAPHY

1949

February 21: DEFENSE CHIEFS ASK GUIDED MISSILE SITE.  
Aviation Week, p. 11-12.

Brief outline of testimony presented to the Senate Armed Services Committee by Brig. General William Richardson and Dr. Karl Compton, Chairman of the Research and Development Board.

May 5: Sosin, Milt. GUIDED MISSILE BASE BEGUN.  
Miami Daily News.

The Melbourne and Cocoa city leaders began making plans for the expected tremendous increase in population when the news was received that the Banana River air station had been approved as a guided missile test station.

1950

July 3: GUIDED MISSILE TEST CENTERS REALIGNED.  
Aviation Week, p. 14-15.

This article announces and briefly explains an important change in range management concept.

July 24: BUMPER MISSILE IN PUBLIC SHOWING. Aviation Week, p. 17.

The first public showing of a guided missile to be launched from the Long Range

Proving Ground at Banana River, Florida.  
"Bumper's" antecedents and prior accomplishments are outlined.

1951

October 15: WHERE SERVICES TEST MISSILES. Aviation  
Week, p. 38, 43-44.

This article gives a picture of the 1,500-mile AFMTC Range. A clear indication of the state-of-the-art is revealed in this comment by a hypothetical engineer, "Now that we've got it, what are we going to do with it?"

1952

April: TRACKING THE "BIRD". Flying, p. 9-11.

The dual purpose mission of the Air Force Missile Test Center is detailed in this article: to provide a proving ground and inflight performance data for the many guided missile manufacturers, and to train military personnel in the handling and launching of missiles.

July: Taylor, Theodore L., THOUSAND-MILE TARGET RANGE. Popular Mechanics, p. 109-112.

A detailed illustrated article on activity and operation of the Range.

1953

June-July: ROBOTS IN THE SKY. Monsanto Magazine, p. 3-8.

The Army Corps of Engineers went to Cape Canaveral in 1949 to build a proving

ground for the most modern of weapons. This story explains what the Air Force Missile Test Center does and traces the activity generated down-range by a missile shot from the Cape.

August 17: MISSILE CENTER EXPANDS FOR LONG RANGE FLIGHTS. Aviation Week, p. 170-184.

An overall picture of range expansion and the organization elements required to launch and track a missile.

August 23: 1,500-MILE RANGE MISSILES AT HAND. The Miami Herald, p. 18-A.

An article on the development of the Air Force Missile Test Center and the Air Force's decision to negotiate with Pan American World Airways for operation of the missile test range.

1954

February 22: Shea, Frank. PAA WINS MISSILE BASE CONTRACT. Aviation Week, p. 17-18.

Announcement of the long-rumored contract between PAA/RCA and ARDC for contractor operation of the range.

March: Arnett, Al. OUR FANTASTIC GUIDED MISSILES. Southern Telephone News, p. 4-9.

This informative article deals with activities at the Cape when the Martin Company, Boeing and Northrop were testing the Bomarc, Matador and other missiles.



1955

No entries available through Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.

1956

August 6:

Anderton, David A. PATRICK PREPARES FOR BALLISTIC MISSILES. Aviation Week, p. 106-116.

It took only three years for missile technology to require expansion of the range from 1,500 to 5,000 miles. This article details expanded missile test program requirements and attendant problems. An AFMTC organization chart is included.

1957

July 15:

LIFE IN MISSILELAND. Time, 70: 16.

The Cape is Cape Canaveral, home of the Air Force Missile Test Center. The everyday way of life in nearby Cocoa, Cocoa Beach, Melbourne, Rockledge, and Titusville is more affected by the missile age than almost any other area in the world.

September:

Hamilton, C. L. FLORIDA'S MISSILE BOOM. Flying, 61: 40+.

The aviation industry is creating Florida's next boom. The economic effects, resulting from the Department of Defense's

decision to locate its guided missile test center at Cape Canaveral, are readily anticipated.

November 25: ON THE FIRING LINE. Newsweek, 50: 39-40.

By air, train, and truck a mighty group of missiles and rockets probably converges on Florida's Cape Canaveral. This is the Air Force Missile Test Center known also as "Missileland" and U.S. earthstrip Number One.

December 22: Bracker, Milton. A SAND DUNE ON INFINITY'S RIM. New York Times Magazine, p. 8-9.

The transformation of Cape Canaveral from a fisherman's paradise into America's beachhead to space is graphically presented.

## 1958

March 28: SPACE CAPITAL, U.S.A. U.S. News and World Report, 44: 40-43.

How the Army, Navy, and the Air Force all fire their rockets and missiles from the Air Force Missile Test Center.

June 7: CANAVERAL BOOMS AS U.S. WAYPOINT TO SPACE. Business Week, p. 54-55+.

A new decentralized approach to weapons development brought about by missiles and rockets is discussed.

June 16: CANAVERAL SUPPORTS SPACE EXPLORATION.  
Aviation Week, 68: 187+.

The vital supporting role of the Air Force Missile Test Center in the exploration of outer space and testing of intercontinental ballistic missiles is reviewed.

June 24: STRANGE BOOM AT COCOA BEACH. Look, 22: 24-26+.

A description of what it is like to live in the resort adjoining the base where America is shooting its missiles into space.

July: Dempewolff, Richard F. AN EDITOR REPORTS FROM CANAVERAL. Popular Mechanics, 110: 63-64+.

The extent and purpose of the Air Force Missile Test Center at Cocoa Beach, Florida, is described by an editor visiting the area.

July: Murphy, Charles J. THE COUNTDOWN AT CANAVERAL. Fortune, 58: 86-93+.

This is an account of the collaboration of aircraft "primes" and electronics companies joined in an extraordinary partnership.

July-August: Medaris, J. B. TEAMWORK FOR SPACE POWER. Ordnance, p. 53-56.

The story of the historic launching of Explorer I, January 31, 1958, 10:48 p.m. by the former Commanding General, Army Ordnance Missile Command.

August: Armagnac, Alden P. INSIDE THE ATLAS BLOCKHOUSE. Popular Science, 173: 60-65.

Details of the construction and function of blockhouses, the point from which the launch signal is given.

September 29: EASTMAN, Ford. NASA TO OPEN DOORS ON OCTOBER 1; LABORATORY NAMES ARE MODIFIED. Aviation Week, 69: 27.

The change from NACA to NASA was accomplished about a month ahead of the 90-day deadline set by Congress; NASA organizational structure was not announced; however, NACA laboratories were redesignated NASA Research Centers. Congress directed NASA to "provide . . .widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning its activities and results thereof."

## 1959

March: Newman, Al. BOOM ON THE BANANA RIVER. The Reporter, 20: 32-33.

The first person account of life in Cocoa and Cocoa Beach is related by an "incurable missile buff".

June: Langewiesche, Wolfgang. CANAVERAL - FROM THE CAPE TO THE STARS. Reader's Digest, 74: 114-120.

The author discusses Cape Canaveral's role in conquering space.

August 24: Clark, Evert. SPACE SPURS MISSILE CENTER'S GROWTH. Aviation Week, 71: 52-53+.

Plans were being made at AFMTC for space systems to put permanent stations into orbit around the earth and to send men to establish bases on the moon.

August 31: Clark, Evert. CANAVERAL COMPLEX WILL REMAIN TOP U.S. SPACE BASE. Aviation Week, 71: 54-57+.

The Air Force Missile Test Center's position as the principal U.S. base for space exploration was assured for the foreseeable future under expansion plans detailed in this article.

October: Fisher, Allan C. CAPE CANAVERAL'S 6,000-MILE SHOOTING GALLERY. The National Geographic Magazine, 116: 421-471.

The Atlantic Missile Range spans the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Canaveral via Antigua to Ascension Island. This article shows what happens at each tracking station when a missile is launched and how performance data is collected. Color photographs are in keeping with the usual standards of the National Geographic.

October 26: Clark, Evert. NASA GAINS ARMY MISSILE TEAM, SATURN. Aviation Week, p. 28-29.

Resolution of responsibility for space vehicle and Saturn program development was made by President Eisenhower in his proposed transfer of the Von Braun team to NASA. "The

contemplated transfer provides new opportunity for them, (the Von Braun team) to contribute. . .to the expanding civilian space program." The article contains comments from Dr. Von Braun and General Medaris and gives reasons for the President's decision.

October 30: PRESIDENT TRANSFERS ELEMENTS OF ARMY ROCKET CENTER TO SPACE AGENCY. Science, 130: 1177.

An outline of the President's plan for transfer with comments by Dr. Von Braun, General Medaris and Senator Johnson.

November 2: Eastman, Ford. SENATE, HOUSE GROUPS MAY PROBE TRANSFER OF ABMA UNITS TO NASA. Aviation Week, p. 28-29.

Views of leading Democratic members of the House and Senate Space Committees on the President's "contemplated" transfer of ABMA units to NASA. Then Senator Lyndon Johnson felt the move would preserve the "valuable experience" gained by the Army Ballistic Missile Agency team.

## 1960

February 18: TRANSFER OF THE VON BRAUN TEAM TO NASA. Hearings before the NASA Authorization Subcommittee of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, U.S. Senate, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, H. J. Res. 567. GPO: 81p.

The proposed transfer of the Development Operations Division of ABMA would round out NASA's development capabilities. Within the Department of Defense, serious efforts had been made to cancel the large booster Saturn

project because no military requirement existed. Dr. Glennan assured the subcommittee that the "highest national priority" would be given the Saturn program by NASA. This testimony of Dr. Glennan, Senator John F. Sparkman, former Maj. General J. B. Medaris, and Mr. Albert F. Siefert, among others, provides valuable insight into the political aspects of the proposed transfer. Of special interest is the statement of Mr. Siefert, then Director of Business Administration, NASA, now Deputy Director, Kennedy Space Center. Mr. Siefert's statement provided much detailed information on organization of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Army Ballistic Missile Agency, and the Army Ordnance Missile Command, as well as on personnel, equipment, and facilities including the "Cape Canaveral Facility Plan".

February 28: Barrett, George. CANAVERAL AWAITS THE BIG MOMENT. New York Times Magazine, p. 20+.

This article describes the Cape area and captures the "society in transit", frontier-like spirit of Cape Canaveral.

May 30: Clark, Evert. NASA CENTRALIZES LAUNCH MANAGEMENT. Aviation Week, p. 28-29.

An excellent overview of the organizational structure, responsibility and facilities of the newly created Launch Operations Directorate is presented. The responsibilities of Dr. Kurt Debus, Director, and those of his staff, Col. Gibbs, Mr. Zeiler, Mr. Sandler and Mr. Parker are delineated. A chart shows the reorganization and the relationship of the Directorate to other NASA centers and to Headquarters.

1961

February 20: CAPE TEST SCHEDULING IS TRIBUTE TO COOPERATION. Missiles and Rockets, 8: 32-33.

The Military Services and NASA arrange firing dates with minimum conflict, a tribute to cooperation at Cape Canaveral.

July 31: Alexander, George. CAPE CANAVERAL TO EXPAND FOR THE LUNAR TASK. Aviation Week, 75: 28.

The urgency with which the United States views the manned lunar landing program is reflected in the increased acreage and the expansion of facilities at the Cape.

September 2: EXPANDING THE TAKE-OFF FOR SHOTS AT MOON. Business Week, p. 20-21.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's choice of Cape Canaveral for a new launching area gave added impetus to Florida's booming economy.

September 4: CAPE EXPANSION TO COST \$500 MILLION. Missiles and Rockets, 9: 15.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's plans to spend over 500 million dollars on the expansion of Cape Canaveral for launching moon expeditions are revealed in this article.

November 27: CAPE'S BILLION-DOLLAR LAUNCH COMPLEX. Missiles and Rockets, 9: 116-118.

The 500 million dollar 1963 fiscal budget for NASA's Launch Operations Directorate and its impact on the space program are discussed.



December 3: TRIPLE TASK OF CANAVERAL. New York Times Magazine, p. 26-27.

Most of the Nation's rocket-and-missile history has been made at Cape Canaveral and more is in the making. This article explains that the huge complex was greatly enlarged for two purposes: continued development of military weapons, and the peaceful exploration of space. Photographs show the varied activities at the Cape.

1962

January  
February: Debus, Kurt H. SATURN LAUNCH COMPLEX. Ordnance, p. 520-524.

An illustrated article by the Director of the Launch Operations Directorate about Launch Complex 34, the "largest known rocket site". Dr. Debus briefly discusses important sections of the complex.

February 12: Kolcum, Edward H. VAST CAPE EXPANSION WILL START IN MARCH. Aviation Week, 76: 31-32.

Plans are outlined for the construction of Saturn C-5 pads at Cape Canaveral. Major design and construction problems are discussed.

February 24: Neville, Tove. CRADLE OF THE SPACE AGE. Science News Letter, 81: 117+.

A trip around Cape Canaveral is described briefly.

March 16: Greenberg, D. S. DOWN AT THE CAPE: THE SPECTACULAR HAS BECOME COMMONPLACE AT AMERICA'S SPACEPORT. Science, 135: 907-908.

The drama of manned space flight arouses public interest even though it seems unmanned launches have become "commonplace" to local citizens.

March 24: SPACE CRESCENT TRANSFORMS GULF AREA. Business Week, p. 66-68+.

NASA's two centers at Huntsville, Alabama, and Cape Canaveral--are creating a new kind of life in the region.

May 24: CAPE CANAVERAL: THE HOPE OF THE FREE WORLD. Report of the Committee on Science and Astronautics. U.S. House of Representatives, 87th Congress, Second Session. GPO: 20p.

"This report reviews the management of the Atlantic Missile Range. . .the possibility of making different management arrangements, and the prospects and plans for the further development of the range", from the letter of transmittal from Congressman Victor L. Anfuso to the Chairman, Committee on Science and Astronautics.

June: Bone, Bob. CAMERAS ON CANAVERAL. Popular Photography, 50: 46+.

A short article which describes the press photographers' role in covering John Glenn's historic flight.

June: Smith, Richard A. CANAVERAL, INDUSTRY'S TRIAL BY FIRE. Fortune, 65: 134-139+.

This article reveals the role of the Cape as the test laboratory for the aerospace industry and the importance of tests whether they are failures or successes.

July 2: NEW NASA CENTER EXPANDS CAPE MISSION. Aviation Week, 77: 44-46.

How the establishment of the Launch Operations Directorate as a separate Center on July 1, 1962 gave it a more vital role in the design and use of new launch vehicles.

July 2: NASA BUILDING FLEXIBLE CAPE FACILITIES. Aviation Week, 77: 46-48.

This article discusses the facilities for Complexes 34, 37 and 39 and Nova launches as well as the crawler, rail and barge canal systems.

December 10: SATURN COMPLEX 37 CONSTRUCTION ADVANCES RAPIDLY. Aviation Week, 77: 91.

Photographs of Complex 37 which will be used for a series of Saturn launches.

1963 THE AFMTC STORY. In: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Manned Space Flight of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, U.S. House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, 1962, GPO: p. 1080-1171.

"This series of briefs are intended to describe the various Government and contractor agencies located at the Air Force Missile Test Center (AFMTC)

and explain what they do and how they work together in providing the facilities and services of the Atlantic Missile Range."

"The AFMTC Story" is found in Appendix VIII of the 1963 NSF Authorization.

January 28: NASA TO CONTROL OWN LAUNCH AREA. Aviation Week, 78: 33.

The agreement, signed by NASA and the Defense Department, gave NASA exclusive jurisdiction over 87,000 acres acquired next to Cape Canaveral.

March: Debus, Kurt H. LAUNCH THE MOON ROCKET. Astronautics and Aerospace Engineering, 1: 20-32.

The Manned Lunar Landing Program is discussed by Dr. Debus, Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center. Information on Saturn rockets and ground support equipment for Launch Complex 39 is included.

April 6: TRANSFORMING THE CAPE INTO A SPACEPORT. Business Week, p. 56-60.

The vast expansion and modernizing of ground facilities mark Cape Canaveral's graduation from a time of experiment to an era when space flights will be routine.

September: BUILDING FOR THE MOON LAUNCH - A STUDY IN SPEED AND SIZE. Architectural Forum, 119: 116-121.

The fifty-story Vehicle Assembly Building in which four Saturn rockets may be assembled at once, is discussed from an architectural point of view.

November 23: PRESIDENT VISITS THE BIG BIRDS. Business Week, p. 36.

Shortly before his assassination President Kennedy flew over Merritt Island, saw an underwater Polaris firing, and looked over Saturn and Centaur rockets awaiting test firings at Cape Canaveral.

December 5: CANAVERAL'S NAME CHANGED TO KENNEDY. Spaceport News, 2: 1.

President Johnson announced in his Thanksgiving address that Cape Canaveral had been renamed Cape Kennedy and the NASA Launch Operations Center had been renamed the John F. Kennedy Space Center.

## 1964

March: Buchanan, Donald P. SATURN V. LAUNCH ENVIRONMENT AND GSE DESIGN. Astronautics and Aeronautics, 2: 30-39.

The important role of Launch Complex 39, with its ground support equipment, is discussed.

April: Gresser, Angela C. HISTORICAL ASPECTS CONCERNING THE REDESIGNATION OF FACILITIES AT CAPE CANAVERAL. 18 p. 8 half tones. (KSC Historical Note No. 1)

The name change from Cape Canaveral to Cape Kennedy and redesignation of Launch Operations Center as the John F. Kennedy Space Center are documented by this Historical Note. A chronology of President Kennedy's visits is also included. A series of carefully chosen photographs reveals highlights of the trips.

April 14-15: Bagnulo, Aldo H. CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPACE-PORT. Society of Automotive Engineers, Earthmoving Industry Conference, SAE Paper S-381, 12p.

Colonel Bagnulo, Assistant Director for Engineering and Development at the Kennedy Space Center, details the construction required to provide the free world its first operational spaceport. Illustrations and photographs provide evidence of this vast effort.

June 25: Debus, Kurt H. SOME DESIGN PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN CONSTRUCTION OF LAUNCH COMPLEX 39. A speech before the Hermann Oberth-Gesellschaft, Darmstadt, 36 p.

In this speech Dr. Debus discusses the design and construction problems of Complex 39, Launcher-Umbilical-Tower, Crawler-Transporter, Flame Deflector, as well as the many engineering problems encountered in building on the sand and shell soil of Merritt Island.

July 16: "LARGEST LAND VEHICLE" TAKING SHAPE. Spaceport News, 3: 3.

Pictures and information revealed the progress made in the construction of the first crawler-transporter, "world's largest land vehicle", which will be used to carry Saturn V rockets from the Vehicle Assembly Building to the launch area.

Autumn: CAPE CANAVERAL TO CAPE KENNEDY. Princeton University Library Chronicle, 26: 57-62.

The history of Cape Canaveral is traced through four centuries to its extraordinary renaming as a memorial to the late President. This article includes pictures of Florida maps dated 1584 and 1598.

October: Jarrett, Francis E. and Robert A. Lindemann. HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF NASA'S LAUNCH OPERATIONS CENTER TO JULY 1, 1962. KSC Historical Monograph No. 1, 300p.

This study traces the development and growth of the Launch Operations Directorate, first under the auspices of the U. S. Army Ordnance Missile Command and then as part of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center. The account ends with the establishment of the Directorate as an independent center.

December 13: Whalen, Robert G. VISIT TO THE THREE CAPE KENNEDYS. New York Times Magazine, p. 34-35+.

The author describes three Cape Kennedys-- the launch area, where the space story up to now has unfolded; the new area, where ground-work for the space story of the future is being laid; and the community where the makers of both stories live.

## 1965

January: Alexander, W. D., A. Tedesko, and P. C. Ruthledge. APOLLO - A TRIP TO THE MOON. Civil Engineering, ASCE, 35: 42-52.

This article devoted to the Vehicle Assembly Building is presented in three sections: Vehicle

Assembly Building Project Description--  
Organization and Procedure; Design of  
the Vehicle Assembly Building; and the  
Vehicle Assembly Building-Design of  
Foundations.

January 7: ERECTING THE MOON-ROCKET BUILDING.  
Engineering News-Record, 174: 25-27

A picture is given of the Vehicle  
Assembly Building under construction, with  
facts relating to the size of the building,  
and techniques used in construction. The  
Vehicle Assembly Building was not yet  
completed when this article was written.

January 24: Young, Dick. GARGANTUAN IS THE WORD FOR  
THE 'MILE - HIGH' MIRA. Orlando Sentinel, 1c.

Color photographs show the Vehicle  
Assembly Building and other facilities under  
construction at Merritt Island.

January Holmes, E. E. VEHICLE ASSEMBLY BUILDING  
February: GOING UP! Ordnance, p. 420-422.

This article is devoted largely to the  
"super" aspects of the "Moonport", especially  
the VAB.

March 26: NEW LOOK AT THE CAPE. Time 85: 86-96.

Six color photographs illustrate this  
informative article concerning activities  
at Cape Kennedy. The progress made in  
construction of the Merritt Island Complex  
and future plans for the Space Center are  
outlined. A photograph of Dr. Debus, Center  
Director, is included.



July 7: Rossiter, Al. CAPE KENNEDY STILL BIGGEST, BUSIEST MOONPORT. Orlando Sentinel.

The vast activity of the Air Force at Cape Kennedy and of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at Kennedy Space Center continues to make the area America's number one spaceport.

July 22: 15th ANNIVERSARY EDITION, FIRST CAPE KENNEDY MISSILE LAUNCH. The Cocoa Tribune, Volume XLVIX, No. 93.

The Cocoa Tribune traces the history and development of Cape Kennedy from its historic first launch to the present. Many photographs of early launches have been included.

August 1: CANAVERAL: A PORT WHERE DREAMS COME TRUE. Orlando Sentinel.

The Banana and Indian Rivers have finally been linked with the open sea by a canal and lock system at Port Canaveral. The color pictures and information in this article tell of the accomplishment.

December 12: Funk, Ben. THE WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDING FOR THE GREATEST ADVENTURE EVER. Orlando Sentinel-Florida Magazine, 4F-6F.

Everything about the Vehicle Assembly Building is so titanic that it challenges the imagination. In this article, the author describes the interior and exterior of the building, and the dramatic purpose it is to fulfill.

Winter:

MOONPORT. The Lamp. (Standard Oil of New Jersey), p. 21-23.

A capsulated review of missile activity of both Air Force and NASA at Cape Kennedy. Four color photographs illustrate the article.

END

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