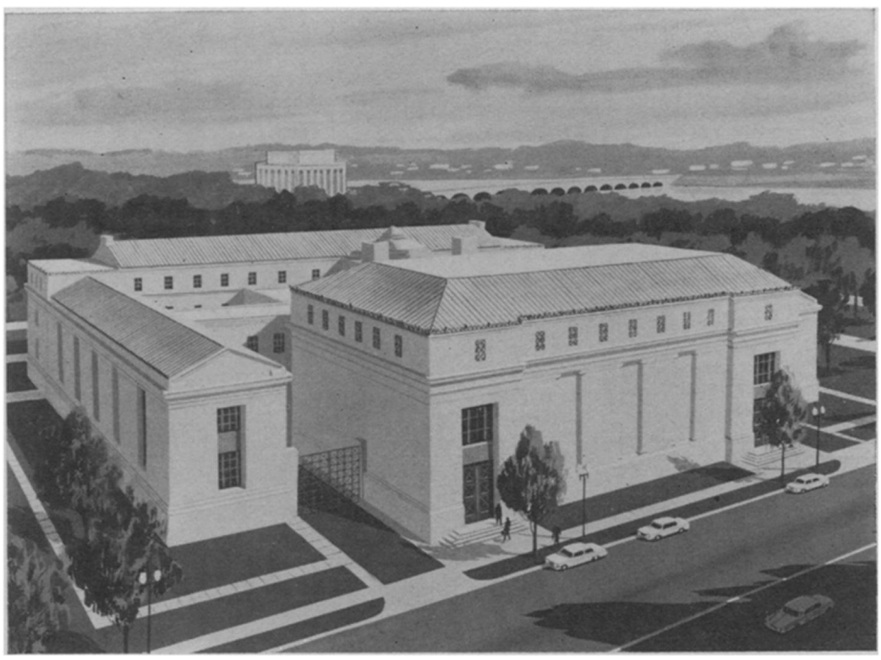

J. H. Davis

NEW ACADEMY WING—Artists' representation shows proposed auditorium for the National Academy of Sciences. The view given here looks south to the Lincoln Memorial in the distance.

SPACE

NASA Recruits Spacemen

Scientific research in space will be conducted by young men and women in orbiting satellites

➤ A NEW OPPORTUNITY to explore space firsthand is being offered young U.S. scientists and engineers.

Responding to a request from National Academy of Sciences, Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautical and Space Administration, Robert C. Seamans Jr., said that it will recruit and nominate a second group of scientists to NASA for final selection and training as astronauts. The National Academy of Sciences announced that it is seeking experienced scientists of exceptional ability "to conduct scientific experiments in manned orbiting satellites and to observe and investigate the lunar surface and circumterrestrial space."

The Academy is inviting applications from U.S. citizens (and persons who will be citizens on or before March 15, 1967) who are no taller than six feet, were born after Aug. 1, 1930, and who have a doctorate in the natural sciences, medicine or engineering.

Applicants will also be required to meet physical qualifications for pilot crew members, but exceptions to any of the above requirements will be allowed in outstanding cases.

Selection procedures will be similar to those used in choosing the first group of scientists as astronauts in 1965.

Applications from candidates who meet preliminary educational and physical requirements will be ranked by an Academy selection panel on the basis of scientific qualifications.

From this list, NASA will make its final selection.

Deadline for applications is midnight, Jan. 8, 1967.

Applicants who are accepted for the program will spend one year in astronaut training.

Where appropriate, they will in addition spend one year in flight training to qualify as pilots.

As scientists, the astronauts will participate in planning the scientific programs of observation and experimentation that are under consideration.

For further information, prospective applicants are asked to write to Scientist as Astronaut, National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

GENERAL SCIENCE

Memorial Fund Created Honoring Hugh Dryden

➤ A MEMORIAL fund is being created to honor the late Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, a noted scientist, engineer and administrator who devoted a lifetime of national service to bringing the United States into a position of world leadership in aviation and space science.

The Hugh L. Dryden Memorial Fund will be used to establish an award and to build a long-needed large auditorium at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C. The auditorium, which will seat 700, will be an integral part of the Academy's main building.

A preliminary design for the auditorium has been prepared by the architectural firm of Harrison and Abramovitz, whose previous buildings include the United Nations Building and Radio City in New York.

Establishment of the fund was announced by Mrs. Dryden, James E. Webb, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Dr. Frederick Seitz, president of the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Dryden was deputy administrator and senior scientist at NASA until his death last December. He served as director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, predecessor of NASA, starting in 1949.

TECHNOLOGY

New Army Tank Tread To Save $4.5 Million

➤ A DEVICE that makes it possible to shift tank treads around in the same way that automobile tires are rotated to distribute wear may save the U.S. Army as much as $4.5 million a year that it now spends on replacement treads.

The current tread unit, called the T97E2, must be completely replaced when it wears out, which it does after about 2,200 miles. This considerable expense has prompted the Army to spend more than $600,000 in the past 13 months developing a solution.

The solution is called the T142. It is not only the first rotatable track shoe designed for a heavy vehicle, but it has a life expectancy of more than 5,000 miles.

Eight pilot models of the experimental tread have been tested over the past five months at the Army's Yuma, Ariz., and Aberdeen, Md., proving grounds. Six of them recently ran up a total of 38,000 miles, operating on a two-shift, 16-hour day.

The tread may find an important place on the Main Battle Tank of the 1970's, now being jointly developed by the U.S. and the Federal Republic of Germany.