

David H. Lehman

NASA / Jet Propulsion Laboratory,

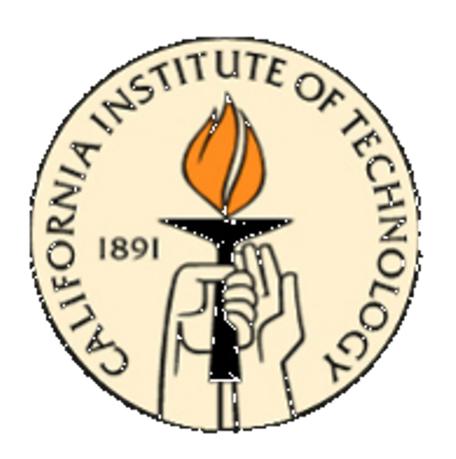
Project Manager (Retired) and

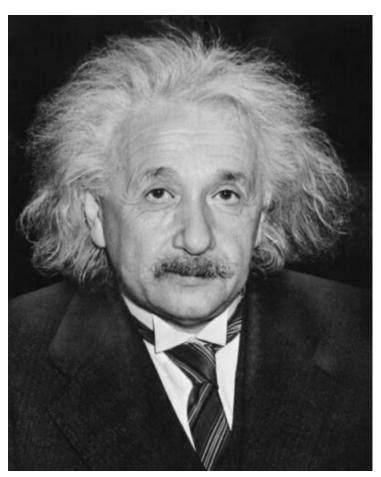
Volunteer Solar System Ambassador

Reference: through out all these charts: Eric Conway dated 20171109: Rockets to Spacecraft

Agenda

- Caltech
- JPL: The Early Days
- JPL: Shifting gears to Spacecraft
- JPL: The Modern Era and Beyond







JPL: The Early Days



JPL: The Early Days



Reference: Erik Conway dated 20171109: Rockets to Spacecraft

October 31, 1936:
First Rocket Test by
Founders of What Would
Become the
Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Left to right: Rudolph Schott, Apollo M. O. Smith, Frank Malina, Edward Forman, Jack Parsons.



Reference: Eric Conway dated 20171109: Rockets to Spacecraft

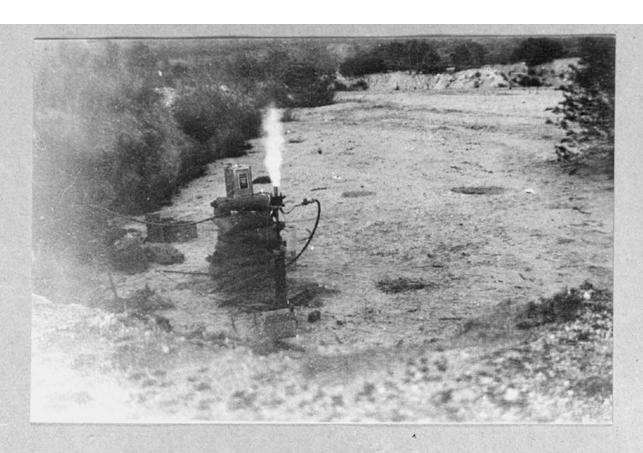


Photo 6
Motor with Fuel burning outside

Barby Canright

- JPL has been hiring brilliant women for significant scientific and engineering roles ever since Barby Canright in 1939, the first JPL female "human computer."
- Ms. Canright was responsible for fundamental calculations related to rocket trajectory and determined thrust ratios that made planes airborne.



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by M. S. Toles and P. J. Bellin.

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A Douglas A-20 bomber testing JPL liquid-fueled Jet-Assisted Take Off motors in 1942. Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech.

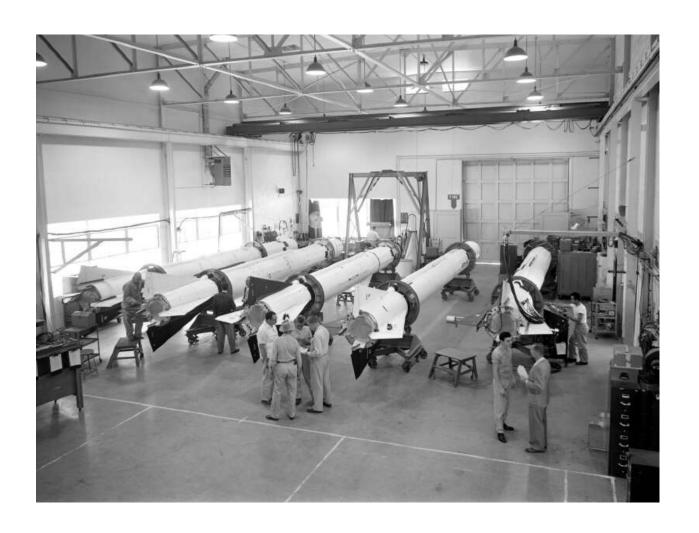




More Human Computers at JPL

 Prior to the advent of electronic computers and digital computers, JPL relied on a group of female "human computer" to create essential calculations that supported experimentation. Prolific women such as "Barby" Canright and Janez Lawson were included in this group.





- JPL's Corporal E Round 31 launch at the U.S. Army's White Sands Proving Ground, on May 22, 1947.
- It had heritage to the 1943-era German V-2 rocket.



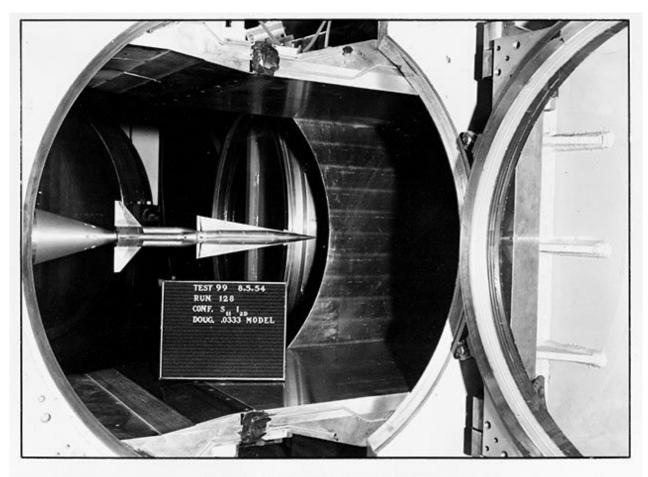


FIGURE 7. MISSILE - BOOSTER CONFIGURATION S | I 2D INSTALLED IN THE WIND TUNNEL

CAPTION: Re-Entry Test Vehicle program's "Missile 27" on launcher, September 17, 1956.

Credit: NASA/JPL-

Caltech



CAPTION: U.S.

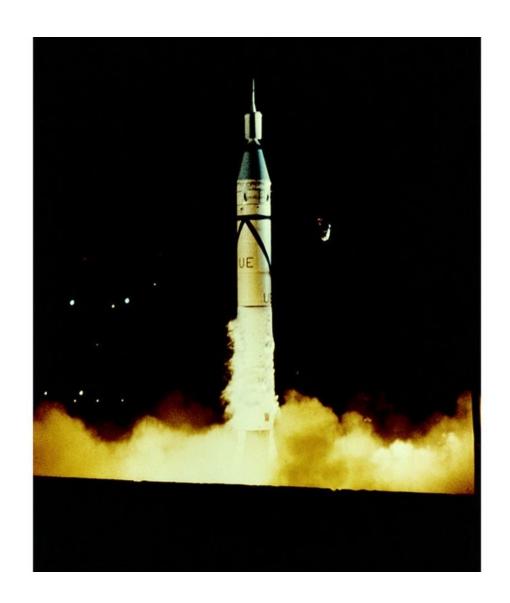
President
Dwight
Eisenhower
displaying the
surviving 3rd
Re-Entry Test
Vehicle
program mock
warhead during
a televised
speech on
November 7,
1957.

Credit: National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution



JPL: Shifting gears to Spacecraft

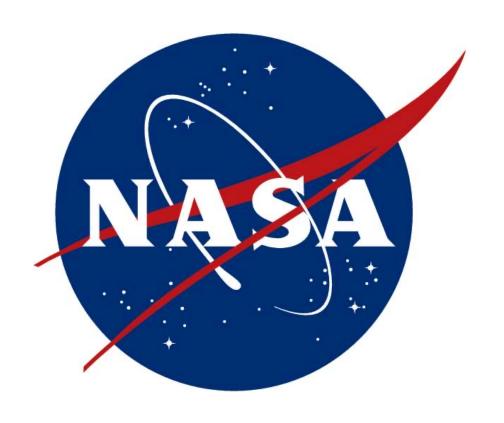
Launch of Explorer 1 on January 31, 1958.



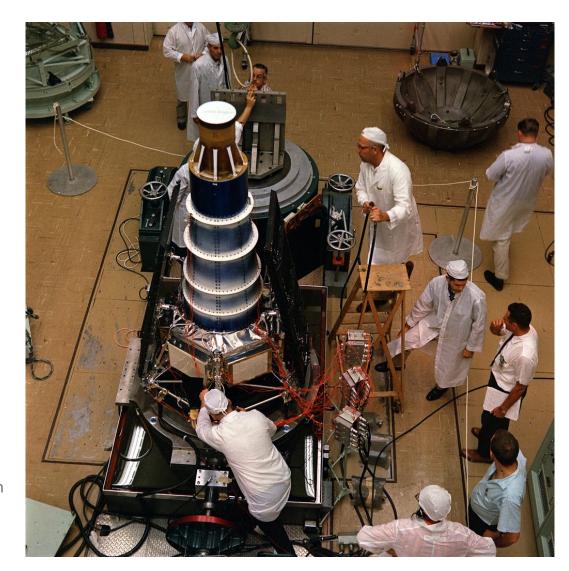




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CAPTION: Ranger 6 under construction, September 24, 1963.

Mariner 4

- JPL's Mariner 4 was the first successful mission to Mars, returning a handful of shocking images after a short 1965 flyby showing a cratered, Moon-like surface.
- In 1971, Mariner 9 became the first spacecraft to orbit another planet, imaging almost the entire surface of Mars.

CAPTION: JPL Director William Pickering with a model of the Mariner 4 spacecraft, circa 1965. Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

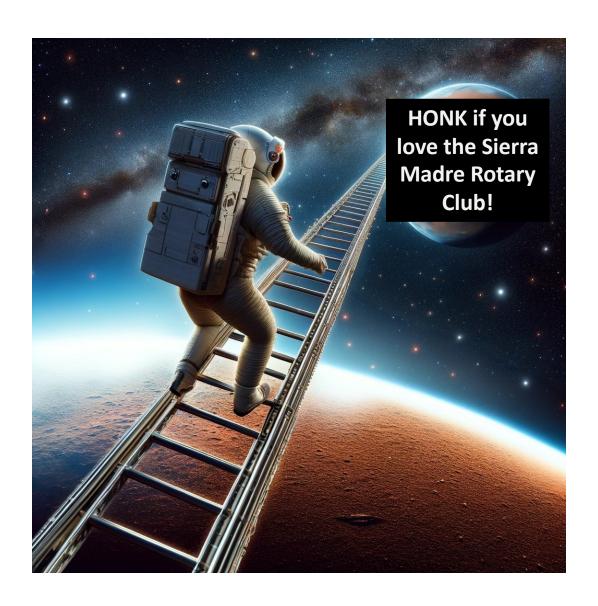


CAPTION:

Viking Lander integration.



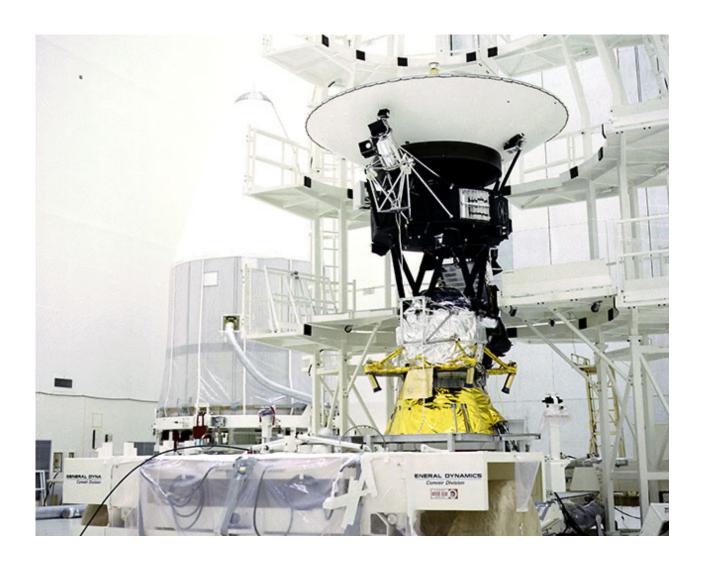




CAPTION: A Voyager awaiting encapsulation at Kennedy Space Center, August 4, 1977.

Credit: NASA/JPL-

Caltech



CAPTION: The 64-meter "Mars" antenna at the Goldstone Deep Space Network station in California in 1970. It was later expanded to a 70-meter diameter. It also has radar capabilities.



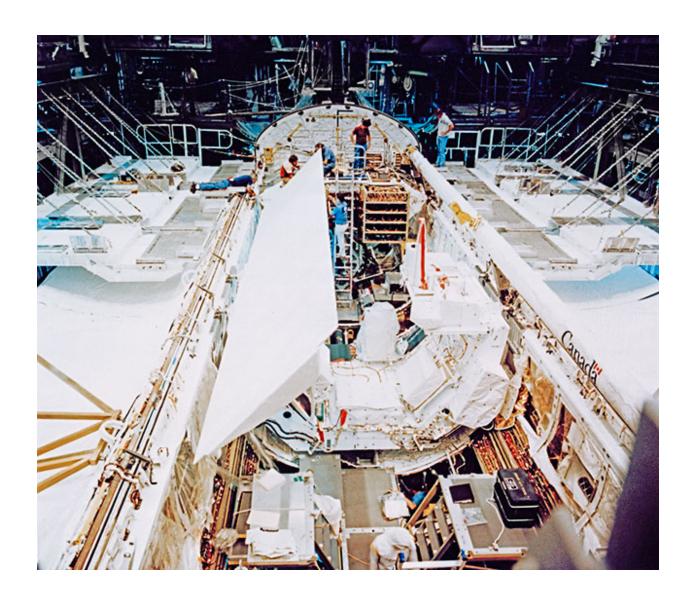
CAPTION: Galileo deployment from space shuttle Atlantis, October 1989.



CAPTION: JPL's Wide Field and Planetary Camera being replaced during Servicing Mission 1, December 1993.



CAPTION: JPL's synthetic aperture radar, SIR-A, being installed in space shuttle Shuttle Columbia in August 1981.



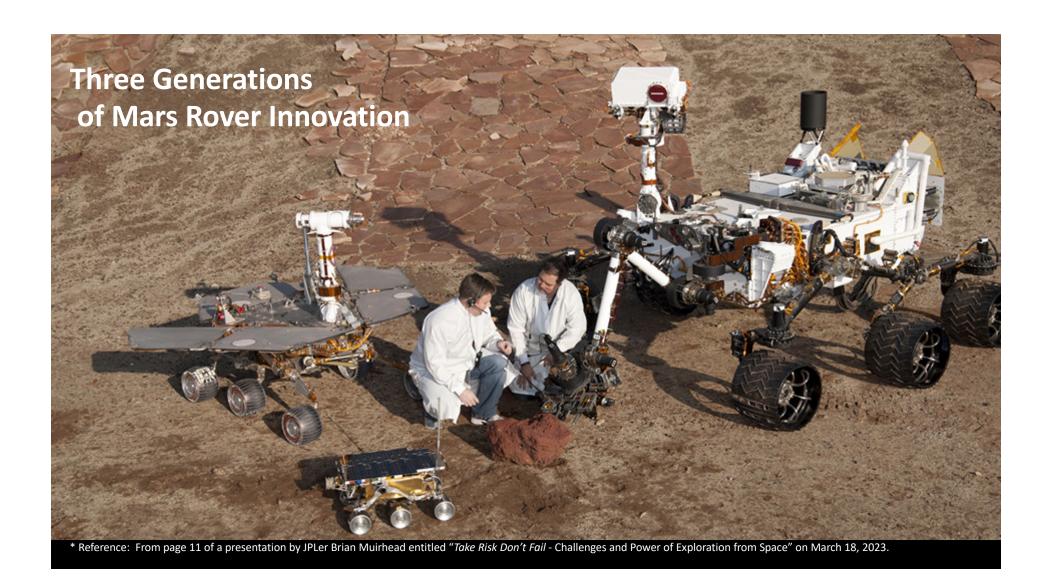
David's Background

- I worked for 40-years at NASAs Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology (Caltech)
- Projects included Mars Pathfinder Avionics Technical Manager
 - First Planetary Rover (July 4, 1997)*

Reference* https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/timeline/







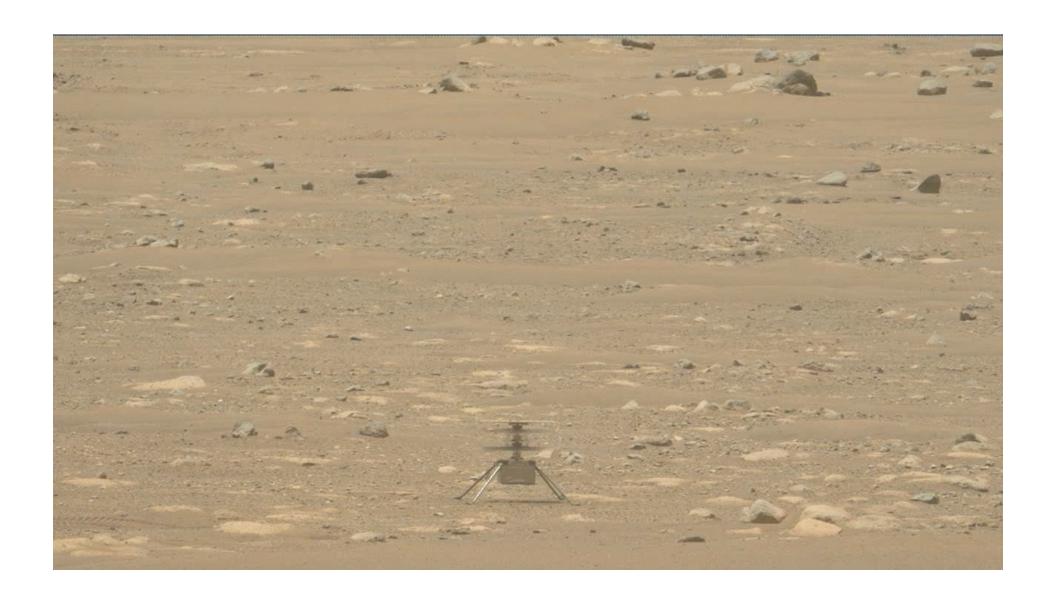
JPL: The Modern Era and Beyond









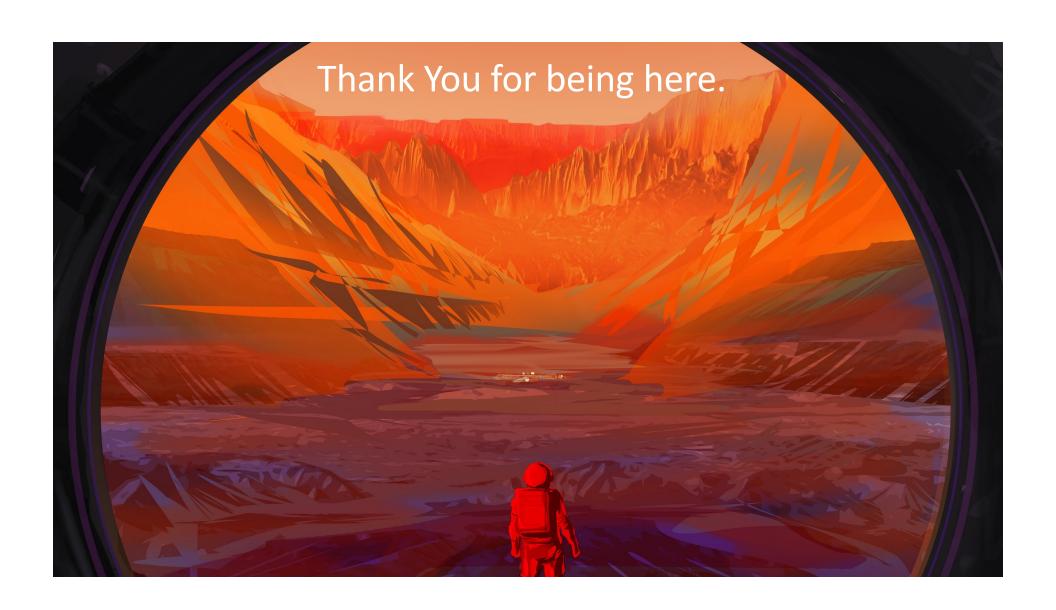












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