BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Dr. Fridtjof A. Speer
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Dr. Fridtjof (Fred) A. Speer is associate director for science at NASA's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala. He was previously the manager of the Space Telescope Project Office and, prior to that managed the Space Science Projects Office which had management responsibility for the High Energy Astronomy Observatory (HEAO) and the Gravitational Redshift Space Probe Experiment.

A native of Germany, Dr. Speer was born in Berlin in 1923. He graduated from the Zehlendorf High School and received a master and a doctor degree in physics from the Technical University in Berlin. Prior to coming to the United States, he was assistant professor at his alma mater.

From March 1955 to June 1960, Dr. Speer served as chief of the Flight Evaluation Branch of the Guided Missile Development Division and the Development Operations Division, Army Ballistic Missile Agency, at Redstone Arsenal, Ala. He transferred to NASA in July 1960, when the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency became the nucleus for the establishment of the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center.

At the Marshall Center, Dr. Speer directed the Flight Evaluations and Operations Studies Division of the Aero-Astrodynamics Laboratory. He then became manager of the Mission Operations Office in charge of the Center's participation in launch and flight operations related to the Saturn launch vehicle in Project Apollo. In April 1971, he was appointed manager of the HEAO Task Team, renamed HEAO Project Office when HEAO became an approved program, and was selected in February 1980 to become manager of the Space Telescope Project Office. In May 1983 he was appointed to his present position.

For his work in support of the Apollo 8 manned lunar orbital flight and the Apollo 11 first manned lunar landing, Dr. Speer received NASA Exceptional Service Medals in January and September 1969. In February 1978, Dr. Speer received the Holger N. Toftoy Award from the Alabama Section of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics for his outstanding management of the HEAO program. In July 1978, he was awarded the NASA Outstanding Leadership Medal by the NASA Administrator in recognition of his outstanding managerial practices, technical capability and unique creativeness in the management of the HEAO-1 program. In October 1979, the American Astronautical Society presented him the society's W. Randolph Lovelace II Award for his significant contribution to space science and technology. In April 1980, Dr. Speer received the NASA Distinguished Service Medal at the successful

completion of the HEAO program and in September 1980 he was awarded the Presidential Meritorious Executive Rank.

Dr. Speer, who became a U. S. citizen on November 23, 1960, is a Fellow of the American Astronautical Society and an Associate Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Married to the former Margret Hillemann of Hannover, Germany, he and his wife have three children: Sabine, Susanne, and Beate.

The Marshall Space Flight Center has a leading role in the space program. During the sixties and early seventies, the Center was best known for developing Saturn launch vehicles and lunar roving vehicles for the Apollo program and for Skylab, the first U.S. space station. The Center also has developed satellite scientific experiments, which have returned a wealth of data in astronomy, astrophysics, and other disciplines.

Currently, the Marshall Center is responsible for a wide variety of NASA projects ranging from development of the Edwin P. Hubble Space Telescope and production of the propulsion elements of the Space Shuttle to management of Spacelab Earth-orbital missions and other payloads for the Space Shuttle. Also, the Marshall Center has been given a substantial role in the development of Space Station, a permanent manned facility proposed by President Reagan to be in orbit by 1994. The station would offer the capabilities of scientific research and technology development by both government and industry; the commercial use of space in such areas as the manufacture of critical materials and pharmaceuticals not available on Earth; the assembly, servicing and repair of satellites and other large structures in space; and research focused on extending a human being's staying time in space as a first step toward more ambitious manned space programs.

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