

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

**J. E. Kingsbury, Director
Science and Engineering Directorate
Marshall Space Flight Center
Huntsville, Ala. 35812**

J. E. Kingsbury is director of the Science and Engineering Directorate at NASA's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala.

Born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1928, Kingsbury attended schools in that state. In 1951, he received a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from Pennsylvania State University.

The same year, Kingsbury joined the rocket research and development team at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., where he became directly involved in the design and development of the Redstone, Jupiter, Juno, Pershing, and Saturn class launch vehicles. He transferred to NASA in July 1960 when the Army Ballistic Missile Agency became the nucleus for the establishment of the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center.

At the Marshall Center, Kingsbury has served in various technical and management positions. He served as chief of the Center's Materials Division at the time of the Apollo 11 lunar landing and was the chief engineer for mechanical systems in the development of Skylab. In June 1974, he became associate director for engineering in the Center's Science and Engineering Directorate. He assumed his present position in April 1975.

Kingsbury has authored many technical papers dealing with design and materials selection for space vehicles and was a contributing author to the Handbook of Astronautical Engineering published by McGraw-Hill in 1962.

In recognition of his contributions to the development of the Saturn launch vehicles and the Skylab program, Kingsbury received the NASA Medal for Exceptional Service in September 1969, the NASA Medal for Distinguished Service in April 1973, and the 1973 Herman Oberth award from the Alabama section of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA). In May 1979, he was elected to the grade of Fellow in the American Astronautical Society. In September 1980, he was honored as recipient of the Presidential Rank of Meritorious Executive in the Senior Executive Service for sustained accomplishment. In May 1981, he was named a Fellow by the AIAA for contributions to astronautics through pioneering achievements in materials research and application and through design and development of rocket systems, space launch vehicles and spacecraft. In 1973 and again in 1981, Mr. Kingsbury received NASA's highest award, the Distinguished Service Medal, for his contributions to the first flight of the Space Shuttle. On Dec. 17, 1984, President Reagan presented Mr. Kingsbury with the 1984 Distinguished Executive Presidential Rank for exemplary performance. In 1986 he was selected as NASA's Federal Engineer of the year recipient and later in that year he received the National Space Club award as the astronautics engineer for his many contributions to NASA programs over 25 years.



Mr. Kingsbury is a member of the Board of Directors of United Way of Madison County, Alabama. In 1984, he was named a member of the Pennsylvania State University Southeast Regional Development Council.

Married to the former Alma Brookshire of Guntersville, Ala., Kingsbury and his wife live in Huntsville and have two sons, Daniel and David.

The Marshall 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 even more ambitious manned space programs.

Public Affairs Office
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Marshall Space Flight Center, Ala. 35812

Current 7/86