

expansion of NASA to support the mission is depicted. The strong political leadership of Webb and the excitement of these times are captured very well. The most gripping part of the book recalls the events following the Apollo fire of Jan. 27, 1967, that killed astronauts Grissom, White, and Chaffee. After that, the NASA honeymoon was over, and Webb was under considerable pressure from critics in Congress and the press who raised questions about NASA mismanagement and poor contractor performance. How Webb survived this period and kept the Apollo program on schedule is a fascinating story. (A quite different view of the Apollo fire and subsequent events from the contractor perspective is given in the 1992 book *Angle of Attack—Harrison Storms and*

*the Race to the Moon* by Mike Gray.) Also interesting is Lambricht's description of the price that NASA paid in subsequent years, including reduced budgets and diminution of the post-Apollo program. Jim Webb saw, as a private citizen, the successful moon landing in July 1969.

Taken together, *The Birth of NASA—The Diary of T. Keith Glennan* and *Powering Apollo—James E. Webb of NASA* cover NASA's first 10 exciting years. The books provide excellent accounts of NASA's first two Administrators and their important roles in initiating the space program and going to the moon.

Earl A. Thornton  
University of Virginia

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## Errata

### Radiation-Induced Anomalies in Satellites

E. G. Stassinopoulos

*NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770*

G. J. Brucker

*Radiation Effects Consultants, West Long Branch, New Jersey 07764*

J. N. Adolphsen

*Unisys, Lanham, Maryland 20706*

and

J. Barth

*NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770*

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**B**ECAUSE of an editing error, an acronym was misdefined in the first paragraph of page 879. The paragraph should read as follows:

#### C. CRUX on APEX

The Cosmic Ray Upset Experiment (CRUX)<sup>14</sup> on the U.S. Air Force APEX satellite was specifically designed to validate the models that predict upset rates. To do so, it used specific part types that are popular with NASA designers as test parts. The experiment contained 125 static RAM (SRAM) of six different types with 256-kbit and 1-Mbit capacity with an approximate total memory of 70-Mbit. APEX was launched on Aug. 3, 1994, and data from CRUX

have been processed and analyzed through April 1995. The recorded number of upsets for this period was enormous (>250,000) with the overwhelming majority attributed to trapped energetic protons. Several important findings from CRUX were reported at recent international conferences and are being published in the open literature.<sup>14,15</sup> CRUX was still operational in early 1996, and more data currently are being analyzed. Because of the orbit parameters (71 deg, 352 × 2544 km) and orbit precession, it is expected that CRUX will provide detailed mapping of the proton and heavy-ion environment in terms of SEUs for most low-Earth-orbit (LEO) applications.

AIAA regrets the error.