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BIOGRAPHIES
Sir A.V. Roe
About Me

HISTORY
Avro Arrow
Orenda Engines

IMAGES
Historical
Avro Logo's
Fan Art

TECHNICAL
Arrow Specs
Arrow Firsts

ARROW THEORY
The Arrow
The U.S. Threat

POINTS-OF-INTERESTS
Online Store
Web Links
Banner XChange
PayPal DONATE

LEGALEESE
Disclaimer

AWARDS
Received
Apply For Our Award

On February 20, 1959, the Canadian government shut dow Arrow jet interceptor program, putting thousands of worker Canada's aerospace engineering talent out of work. Avro Ca engineers employed, working on several projects. These en sought new employment. Some remained in Canada, moving field, some traveled to Great Britain and found employ worki the Concorde SST. Most went to the United States. South of new organization called the National Aeronautics and Space charged with putting U.S. astronauts into space, and it engineers. Within 10 weeks of the demise of the Arrow, 25 Avro engineers were wo another six would join them later. Other Avro engineers found work with the aerosp worked with NASA.

A little more than 10 years later, US astronauts would stand on the surface of the M one of the greatest stories of technology and exploration in human history.

James Arthur Chamberlin, 1915-1981. The former desig who went on to design the Gemini spacecraft and help NASA to the Moon. Project Manager Mercury, Designer and Project Technical Advisor and Troubleshooter for Bob Gilruth, MSC D Shuttle concepts.

James Arthur Chamberlin was one of the major figures in a Canada, and one of the handful of people who have desig manned spacecraft. Born in Kamloops, B.C., on May 23, 1915.

In February, 1946, Chamberlin joined the engineering staff Ltd., of Toronto. He was one of the top people at Avro Can chief aerodynamicist on the Avro C-102 Jetliner and the CF interceptor. Both of these aircraft broke new ground for the industry.

By the time Avro moved into design and construction of t Arrow in the mid 1950s, Chamberlin was Avro's chief of tech story of the Avro Arrow is well known. The twin-engin supersonic jet interceptor is considered the most advanced ai Even without the engines that were designed for it, the Arro Mach 2.

In April, 1959, Chamberlin and two dozen other engineers recruited by the fledgling National Aeronautics and Space Adm United States. The Avro group, which eventually included 32 e NASA's Space Task Group at the Langley Research Cent Virginia. The group later moved to Houston, Texas, to bec what is today the Johnson Space Center. Chamberlin soon engineering for Project Mercury, the first U.S. manned spacec he became the de facto project manager for Mercury and sa through their manufacturing processes. He was also troubleshooting problems that cropped up during the early Me

After he left Gemini in 1963, Chamberlin became one troubleshooters in Apollo. He helped solve problems with the and service modules, the lunar module, the mobility unit use to walk on the moon, and the Saturn rockets. Before he lef Chamberlin was involved in drawing up early design concep shuttle.

Owen Eugene Maynard, 1924-2000. The engineer from S quickly rose through the ranks to give life to the Apollo Lunar oversee the engineering effort on Apollo.

NASA Space Task Force, Chief Engineering Designer of th Module.

More information to come.

John Hodge, 1925-. began a distinguished career at NA worked in the area of flight control at Langley Research Johnson Space Center until 1970. In 1982 he became Direc Station Task Force at NASA Headquarters. He then took increasingly responsible positions dealing with the Space Sta with him being named Associate Administrator for Operations in 1986, and was also the Flight Director for the Gemini and A

Rod Rose. The British engineer who helped plan the Apo picked out the first prayer to be broadcast from space.

NASA responsibilities: Rockets, Mission Operations assistant Apollo and Shuttle mission planning

More information to come.

a company