

אוסף עזרא אוריון
ארכיון אמנות במרחב הציבורי
Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

כותרת: בין גלאקטי - פיסול על מאדים, התכתבות עם ניל ארמסטרונג
התכתבויות

מיקום בארכיון

ארגז: 24

תיק: 2

תת תיק: 3

**Title: Intergalactic - Mars sculpture, Intergalactic - correspondence with Neil
Armstrong
Correspondence**

Location in Archive

Box: 24

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המכון לנוכחות ציבורית
המרכז הישראלי לאמנות דיגיטלית, חולון
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הסוכנות הישראלית לניצול החלל
Israel Space Agency

December 26, 1991

Mr. Niel Armstrong
Chairman
Computing Technologies for Aviation, Inc.
P.O. Box 436
Lebanon, OH 45306
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Armstrong,

אוסף עזרא אוריון
ארכיון אמנות במרחב הציבורי

The Israel Space Agency is planning to participate in the **International Space Year** with a series of events ranging from conducting an experiment on STS 47 (currently scheduled for Aug. 1992) - to inaugurating a new form of artistic expression - **Intergalactic Sculpture**. It is in regard to this new field of sculpture that we are writing to you.

Ezra Orion is a desert Sculptor, whose home and studios are in the Negev - the desert in southern Israel. His work has taken him throughout the world, including the Himalaya Mountains. There, on two successive expeditions, he created and supervised the construction of a series of sculptures. It is Ezra's belief that today, as we approach the end of the twentieth century, sculpture is still **earthbound**; The time has come for a sculptural breakthrough - that is to extend this form of human expression into the solar system and beyond, to the intergalactic vastness. An initial step was taken when he met with NASA and JPL and submitted his proposal to erect a local stone line to the cliffs edge of Valles Marineris **on Mars**. This is to be carried out by the Mars-Rover at the end of the mission and would be performed on a "non-interference basis".

ארכיון אמונת במדע ובטכנולוגיה

A previous commitment for that time makes a participation impossible, but please accept my very warm wishes for the success of the occasion.

מכון לנוכחות ציבוריות
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PRESENCE
معهد للتعبير الجماهيري



Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

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NEIL ARMSTRONG
LEBANON, OH 46036
U.S.A.

January 16, 1992

Mr. Leonard Arnowitz
Israel Space Agency
Committee for the ISY
P.O.B. 17185, Tel-Aviv
ISRAEL

Dear Mr. Arnowitz,

אוסף עזרא אוריון
ארכיון אמנות במרחב הציבורי

Thank you for your letter and invitation to speak at the Sculptural-Astronomical Symposium on April 27th, 1992.

A previous commitment for that time makes my participation impossible. But please accept my very best wishes for the success of the occasion.

מכון לזיכרון ציבורי
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PRESENCE
معهد الذاكرة العامة

Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

Sincerely,

Neil Armstrong



משרד המדע והפיתוח
מחלקת חקר החלל
THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT
ISRAEL SPACE AGENCY

December 26, 1991

Mr. Neil A. Armstrong
Chairman
Computing Technologies for Aviation, Inc.
P.O. Box 436
Lebanon, OH 43306

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

אוסף עזרא אוריון
ארכיון אמנות במרחב הציבורי

The Israel Space Agency is participating in the International Space Year with a series of events ranging from conducting an experiment in STS currently scheduled for Aug. 1992 to inaugurating a new form of artistic expression - intergalactic sculpture in the new field of sculpture that we are entering.



Ezra Orion has been working on his work and studios are in the Negev - his work has taken him throughout the Negev including the Negev Mountains. There on two successive expeditions he supervised the construction of a series of stone lines. It is Ezra's belief that today as we approach the twentieth century, sculpture is still earthbound. For a sculptural breakthrough - that is to extend this form of human expression into the solar system and beyond to the intergalactic vastness. An initial step was taken when he met with NASA and JPL and submitted his proposal to erect a local stone line to the cliffs edge of Vallis Marineris on Mars. This is to be carried out by the Mars Rover at the end of the mission and would be performed on a "non-interference basis".

Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

During the International Space Year arrangements have been made to launch a series of one billion kilometer tall energy "Super Shells" simultaneously and vertical to the plane of the Milky Way from some 10 laser ranging stations operated by the Wegener Network and NASA. This will be on April 27, 1992. The following day we plan to hold a Sculptural-Astronomical Symposium in Jerusalem. The speakers will be invited scientists, artists and art historians. We invite you to be present at the launching site on April 27th and to be a speaker at the symposium - as the first Astro-Extension of Man - to describe your thoughts as you made the first steps on an extraterrestrial body.



משרד המדע והתעשייה
המנהל המדעי והטכני

THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT
ISRAEL SPACE AGENCY

We recognize that this event may be somewhat different from the events you usually participate in, but assure you that your presence will be very appreciated. We are offering this new form of digital expression. We wish to be with us on April 27-28.

אוסף עזרא אוריון
ארכיון אמנות במרחב הציבורי



מכון לזיכרון וידידות
מכון לזיכרון וידידות
מכון לזיכרון וידידות



Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

Leonard Appleby
Israel Space Agency
Committee for the ISV

Fax No. 072 3 5385323
Tel No. 072 3 5385396

Handwritten Hebrew text in red ink, possibly a signature or initials.

Midrashat Sde-Boker

December 24th, 1991

ISRAEL 84990

Niel Armstrong

.....

.....

Dear

Intergalactic Sculpture

Sculpture today, towards the end of the 20th century, is still Earth-bounded. Even the proposed projects of Harisson (1974), Davis and Burghes (1983) to NASA's shuttle, were Earth-bounded.

The time has come for sculptural breakthrough - to the ranges of the Solar System, and beyond them - to the Intergalactic vastness.

The first steps toward these ranges were three meetings that I held: with Dr. T. Johnson, senior scientist in the Jet Propulsion Laboratories, Pasadena, on August 2nd 1982, and with Dr. J. Briggs - NASA, Director of Solar System Exploration Program, Washington DC, on January 19th 1988, and June 6th, 1990 - Discussing my proposal to erect a local stone line to the cliffs edge of Valles Marineris on Mars, by the near-future Mars-Rover.

The second step was a launch of 1 billion km. tall energy obelisk from the Bar-Giora observatory, west of Jerusalem, which belongs to the International Wegener Laser Ranging Network - light-speed, vertically to the plane of the Milky Way - on June 22nd 1989.

Joining the International Space Year 1992, we are planing a launch of a 1 billion km. tall energy 'Super-Shaft', vertically to the plane of the Milky Way - from about 20 observatories of the Wegener Network - sinchronically - 55 munutes, 33 seconds - on April 27th 1992.

Following that light-speed launch we plan to hold a Sculptural-Astronomical Symposium for the art comunity in Israel, in Jerusalem, on April 28th. The speakers will be art historians, scientists from the Israel Space Agency and myself.

We invite you to be present in the launching site, on April 27th, and as a speaker in the symposium - to personify, as the most famous astronout, the Astro-Extention of Man - to describe for the Israeli artistic and creative community, and the general public, your historic experience of the first step on other planet...

אוסף עזרא אוריון

אנחנו נעריך מאוד את בואך, We shall appreciate very much your coming,

Copies:

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IPQ

מכון לזיכרון ציבורי
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PRESENCE
מסגרת להעברת המאסטרס



Sincerely

Ezra Orion
Desert Sculptor

----- Ezra Orion Collection -----
Public Art Archive

Dear Len,

Please edit this manuscript, and add the two illustrations if possible.

Yours

Ezra

To: LEONARD ARNOWITZ

Space Technology Directorate

FAX: No. 03-5365323

הסוכנות הישראלית לניצול החלל
Israel Space Agency

December 26, 1991

Mr. Niel Armstrong
Chairman
Computing Technologies for Aviation, Inc.
P.O. Box 436
Lebanon, OH 45306
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During the Intergalactic Space Year arrangements have been made to launch a series of one billion km. tall energy "Super Shaft", simultaneously and vertical to the plane of the Milky Way, from some 15 laser ranging stations operated by the Wegener Network and NASA. This launch will be on April 27th, 1992. The following day we plan to hold a Sculptural-Astronomical Symposium in Jerusalem. The speakers will be invited: scientists, artists and art historians. We invite you to be present at the site on April 27th - and to be a speaker at the symposium - as the first Astro-Extension of Man - to describe your thoughts, as you made the first steps on an extraterrestrial body.

We recognize that this event may be somewhat different from the events you usually participate in, but assure you that your presence will be symbolic in furthering this new form of human expression. We trust you will be able to be with us on April 27th - 28th.

ארכיון אמנות במרחב הציבורי



מכון לזיכרון ציבורי
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PRESENCE
مركز للذاكرة العامة



Sincerely,

Leonard Aronowitz
Israel Space Agency
Committee for the ISY

Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

FAX No. 972 3 5365323

TEL No. 972 3 5366396

הסוכנות הישראלית לניצול החלל
Israel Space Agency

December 26, 1991

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Chairman
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משרד המדע והתפתחות
המדינה הישראלית תל אביב

THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT
ISRAEL SPACE AGENCY

אנו מאשרים את תוקף ההסכם למשך שנה אחת, החל מ-27 באפריל 2011. כל הצדדים יאשרו את ההסכם.

אוסף עזרא אוריון ארכיון אמנות במרחב הציבורי



מכון למחקר ופיתוח
מכון למחקר ופיתוח
מכון למחקר ופיתוח



Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

מכון למחקר ופיתוח
מכון למחקר ופיתוח
מכון למחקר ופיתוח

טל. 03-572 3 5555
טל. 03-572 3 5555



תאריך: 11/2/98

אל: 58 אורן /
מצלם שצב ב"ר

(מס עמודים - 7)

פקס מס: 07-6558355

מאת: רחל מוס / סל"ה

הנדון:

אוסף עזרא אוריון

ראשיון אמנות במחלקת הציבור

נא - ארכיוס ורע.

IP

מכון לרושמות פומביות
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PRESERVANCE



Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

17/2

COVER PHOTO

In July 1969, Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin were the first men to walk on the moon. Armstrong's image is reflected in Aldrin's visor.

MAKE HISTORY!

Join the Ohio Historical Society.

Membership in the Ohio Historical Society is an investment in Ohio's future. Members contribute to the preservation, study, and understanding of Ohio's proud heritage, and ensure that it is kept alive through Society collections, programs, and historic sites. There is a lot of history in Ohio's future! We invite you to take part in it.

Benefits of membership include:

- Free admission for your immediate family to more than fifty sites around the state.
- Reduced rates and advance notice to special events and educational programs for people of all ages.
- Free subscriptions to ECHOES, a monthly newsletter, and TIMELINE, a full color bimonthly magazine.
- Discounts on publications, gift shop items, and meals at the Colonel Crawford Inn.
- The right to vote in the election of members to the Board of Trustees.

The Ohio Historical Society is waiting for you!

Ask the site attendant for a membership application or contact:

Membership Office
Ohio Historical Society
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio
43211-2497

(614) 297-2332



OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
מכון היסטוריה
המדינה
מאז 1885
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Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum Hours:

Open March through November
Mondays through Saturdays 9:30 - 5:00
Sundays and Holidays Noon - 5:00
Admission is charged.
(419) 738 - 8811

For information about other events and places of interest around the state, please call toll-free 1 - (800) BUCKEYE.

5/92



NEIL

ARMSTRONG

AIR &

SPACE

MUSEUM



2

For one brief shining moment the world paused in wonder. The typewriters in offices across America halted as millions watched the drama unfold. Children stared in awe at the spectacle. Older citizens, who were children when the Wright Brothers made their first flight, watched the culmination of the dream. There was a pause, a crackle of static, and the radio transmission, "Houston: Tranquility base here. The Eagle has landed."

Neil Armstrong's one small step on July 20, 1969, was truly a giant leap for mankind. It began seventy years earlier in the Dayton, Ohio bicycle shop of Wilbur and Orville Wright. In one lifetime, man lifted himself from the sands of Kitty Hawk to the lunar dust of the Sea of Tranquility.

Countless Ohioans appear in the history of America's aviation and aerospace development, and many continue to contribute as part of the space shuttle program. These varied contributions are recounted in the exhibits of the Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum, located in Wapakoneta, the hometown of the first man to set foot on the moon.

The Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum, which opened in 1972, reflects the boldness of air and space conquest through its unusual architecture. Earth is mounded around the frame of the building, and the dome surmounting the structure and covering the Astro-theater is fifty-six feet in diameter.

The first gallery features artifacts from early air achievements and reveals Ohio's significant role in the development of flight. The hot air balloon era is represented by a balloon basket and trophy won by Dayton balloonist Warren Raser. The large airframe suspended from the ceiling is from the Toledo II, the first manned and powered airship to grace New York City skies. A reconstructed Wright Model G Aero-boat, built in Dayton and flown from the Miami River in 1913, is an unusual reminder of the pioneering accom-

plishments of Orville and Wilbur Wright from Dayton, Ohio.

Beginning with the 1903 Wright Flier and progressing to the present day B-1B bomber, a collection of model airplanes built by George McClintock illustrates the rapid development of military and civilian airplane design.

Other first floor displays chronicle the history of early space flight from Tsi-

olkovsky's theories in the early 1900s to America's Mercury and Gemini missions in the 1960s. Orville John Glenn is noted as the first American to orbit the Earth.

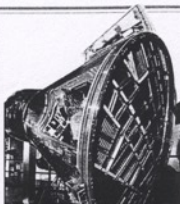
A prominent artifact on the far wall of the first floor is the 1946 Aeronca 7AC Champion in which Armstrong learned to fly. Many items used by Armstrong during his career as a pilot are exhibited, as well as various awards given to him after the moon landing.



The early flight gallery explores the struggles and achievements of Ohio's pioneer aviators and their concepts of flight. From balloons to airships, Ohioans' first journeys through the air are chronicled.



Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive



In 1966, Armstrong and David Scott successfully completed the first space docking mission in the Gemini VIII spacecraft, now on view in the museum.

The Gemini VIII spacecraft flown by Armstrong and David Scott in 1966 is at the museum. In this craft, they successfully completed the first rendezvous and docking in space. Armstrong's Gemini spacesuit is also on display, and a video presentation pro-

vides more information about Project Gemini.

On the second level, the Lunar Exploration gallery exhibits include equipment from Apollo missions, such as lunar drills, space food, inflight suits, and a passive seismic experiment package. A model of the Saturn V rocket and an H-1 rocket engine capture the imagination.

A sound tunnel leads to the moon rock gallery where a rock collected from the Sea of Tranquility in 1969 by astronauts Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin is on exhibit. Displays provide information about the moon and the astronauts who walked upon it. Scheduled events in the adjoining demonstration laboratory include video presentations and brief lectures about the Apollo missions, the space shuttle, and other space topics.

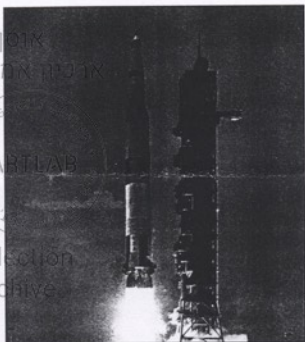
The journey through space continues in the infinity room, a sixteen-foot cubic room entirely lined with mirrors to simulate the vastness of space.

In the Astro-Theater, a multi-media presentation of the sights and sounds of space unfolds against a starry background. Shows in the theater vary, so please check the schedule near the museum entrance.

The exit ramp from the Astro-Theater is lined with photos of the planets in our solar system. In the lower gallery, NASA broadcasts via satellite can be viewed as they occur. Information about the space transportation system, artifacts from the shuttle, and space spinoffs are also on display.

Creation of the Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum exhibits was assisted by the loan of original space hardware from the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the United States Air Force Museum. In addition, many individuals and corporations generously contributed.

The Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum is one of more than fifty historic attractions operated by the Ohio Historical Society, a private nonprofit corporation. We welcome your remarks and suggestions on our museums and restorations.



The 360-foot, 6.5 million-pound Saturn V rocket propelled Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin to the moon in 1969. (model only)

(4)

Address your comments to: The Director,
Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue,
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497.

BIOGRAPHY OF NEIL ARMSTRONG

Neil Alden Armstrong, the first man to set foot on the moon, was born August 5, 1930 in Auglaize County near Wapakoneta, Ohio. Even as a young child, Armstrong was fascinated with aviation and experimented with model airplanes and a home-built wind tunnel. He began flying lessons in an Aeronca Champion at the age of fifteen, and by sixteen acquired his student pilot's license.

In 1947, Armstrong enrolled at Purdue University on a Navy scholarship to pursue a degree in aeronautical engineering, but in 1949 the Navy called him to active duty. As a navy pilot, he flew seventy-eight combat missions and received three medals for his military service.

Armstrong returned to Purdue in 1952 and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering. He later received a Master of Science degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of California.

In 1955, Armstrong joined the NACA Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratories (now NASA Lewis Research Center) in Cleveland, Ohio. For the next seventeen years, he worked for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and its predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), as engineer, astronaut, administrator, and test pilot. From Cleveland, Armstrong proceeded to Edwards Air Force base in California, where he worked as a test pilot and engineer.



Neil Alden Armstrong



The FSD Skylancer was piloted by Armstrong during his years at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

NASA chose Armstrong to be an astronaut in 1962, and his first assignment was as backup command pilot for the Gemini V mission. In 1966, he became command pilot of the Gemini VIII and successfully completed the first rendezvous and docking in space.

Armstrong was the commander of the Apollo XI mission to the moon in 1969. His crew included Michael Collins, command module pilot, and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, lunar module pilot. On July 20, 1969, Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon, and made his famous statement, "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." Aldrin joined him, and they spent two and one-half hours collecting samples, doing experiments, and taking photographs on the lunar surface. Armstrong received numerous awards and medals for his achievements, including the Medal of Freedom, the highest award a United States civilian can receive.

In 1971, Armstrong resigned from NASA and moved back to Ohio where he was a Professor of Aerospace Engineering at the University of Cincinnati from 1971-79. Currently, Armstrong resides in Ohio, where he is chairman of CTA, Inc., a computing systems company.

EDUCATION AND EARLY CAREER

Neil A. Armstrong graduated from Blume High School in Wapakoneta, Ohio, in 1947. At that time, he received a scholarship from the U.S. Navy. He enrolled at Purdue University and began his studies of aeronautical engineering.

In 1949, the Navy called him to active duty where he became a Navy pilot. In 1950, he was sent to Korea. There he flew 78 combat missions and was stationed on an aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. Essex. He flew Navy Panther jets. Armstrong had one narrow escape when he had to parachute from a damaged plane. He received 3 medals for his military service.

In 1952, Armstrong returned to Purdue University and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering. He later received a Master of Science degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Southern California. He has since been given honorary degrees from several universities.

Armstrong's first position after college was at the NACA Lewis Flight



Armstrong with the X-15
NASA Photo

Propulsion Laboratories (now NASA Lewis Research Center) in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1955. For the next 17 years he worked for NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and its predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, as engineer, test pilot, astronaut and administrator.

Armstrong went from Cleveland to Edwards Air Force Base in California where he worked as test pilot, engineer and experimenter. There he flew several planes. Most notable of these was the X-15. In this plane Armstrong flew at 4000 mph and to a height of 40 miles. He has flown over 200 different models of aircraft, including jets, rockets, helicopters and gliders.

ASTRONAUT CAREER

In 1962, Armstrong was accepted by NASA as an astronaut. Armstrong was one of the nine astronauts in the second group of astronauts to be chosen. He moved to El Paso, Texas, near Houston's NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, to begin his astronaut training.

Armstrong's first flight assignment as an astronaut was as backup command pilot for the Gemini 8 mission.

On March 16, 1966, Armstrong flew his first space mission as command pilot of the Gemini 8, with David Scott. The purpose of that mission was the first space docking. Armstrong piloted the Gemini 8 spacecraft to a successful docking with an Agena craft already in orbit. The docking went smoothly, but as the craft orbited together, they began to pitch and roll wildly. Armstrong was able to undock the Gemini and used the retro rockets to regain control of his craft. However, the astronauts had to make an emergency landing in the Pacific Ocean.

For the next 2 years, Armstrong continued as a test pilot and continued astronaut training. He served as backup commander for the Apollo 8 lunar orbit mission.

On July 16, 1969, Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin began their trip to the moon. Collins was command module pilot and navigator for the mission. Aldrin, a systems expert, was the lunar module pilot and became the second man to walk on the moon. As commander of the Apollo 11, Armstrong piloted the lunar module to a safe landing on the moon's surface. On July 20, 1969, at 10:56:20 P.M. EDT, Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. At that time he made his famous statement, "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." Armstrong and Aldrin spent about 2 and one-half hours walking on the moon collecting samples, doing experiments and taking photographs. On July 24, 1969, the three men splashed down in the Pacific Ocean. They were picked up by the U.S.S. Hornet.

The three Apollo 11 astronauts were honored with a ticker tape parade in New York City. Armstrong received the Medal of Freedom, the highest award a U.S. civilian can receive.

The three astronauts and their wives then began a world tour. They visited 22 countries and received many awards.

Armstrong's awards include the NASA Distinguished Service Medal, the NASA Exceptional Service Medal, 17 medals from other countries, and the Congressional Space Medal of Honor.

Wapakoneta celebrated the historic moon landing with the rest of the world. There was a large welcome home parade for Armstrong, and a street was renamed Neil Armstrong Drive. Also, an airport in Auglaize county was named for him.



Armstrong before Gemini Flight
NASA Photo

8

LATER CAREER

In 1970, Armstrong was appointed Deputy Associate Administrator for Aeronautics at NASA.

In 1971, Armstrong resigned from NASA after 17 years of service. He moved to Ohio where he was a Professor of Aerospace Engineering at the University of Cincinnati from 1971-79.

Armstrong served as a member of the National Commission on Space in 1985-86 and as Vice-Chairman of the Presidential Commission on the Shuttle Challenger Accident in 1986.

At the present time, Armstrong lives on his farm in Lebanon, Ohio. He is now chairman of the board of ALL Systems, Inc., an electronics systems company in New York. He also serves on the board of directors of several companies and organizations.

Compiled in February 1988, updated 1995,
Neil A. Armstrong Air and Space Museum
Wapakoneta, Ohio

Part of the network of Sites operated by the
Ohio Historical Society
1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211



Neil Armstrong and Father: Neil's first flight, July 26, 1936.
Warren, Ohio. Illustrated by Woodi Ishmael, 1970.

NEIL A. ARMSTRONG: BIOGRAPHY

EARLY CHILDHOOD

Neil Alden Armstrong was born on August 5, 1930. His parents are Stephen and Viola Armstrong. Armstrong was born on his grandparents' farm in Auglaize County, near Wapakoneta, Ohio, on Washington Pike Road. He has a sister, June, and a brother, Dean.

Because his father was an auditor for the State of Ohio, Armstrong lived in several Ohio communities, including Warren, Jefferson, Ravenna, St. Marys and Upper Sandusky, before the family settled in Wapakoneta. The family lived on West Benton Street at the corner of Benton and Buchanan Streets.

Armstrong developed an interest in flying at an early age. His curiosity about airplanes was aroused at age two when his father took him to the National Air Races in Cleveland, Ohio. His interest intensified when he went for his first plane ride in a Ford Tri-Motor, a "Tin Goose," in Warren, Ohio, at age 6. From that time on, he was fascinated by aviation. Armstrong built many model airplanes, conducted experiments with a home-built wind tunnel, and read many books and magazines about planes.

At age 15, Armstrong began taking flying lessons at an airport north of Wapakoneta. At the time, lessons were \$9.00 an hour. Armstrong worked at various odd jobs in town and at the airport to earn the money for these lessons in an Aeronca Champion airplane. By age 16, he had his student pilot's license, before he got his drivers' license.

Mr. Neil Armstrong
Box 436
Lebanon, Ohio 45836

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Transmission

Transaction(s) completed

NO.	TX DATE/TIME	DESTINATION	DURATION	PGS.	RESULT	MODE
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אוסף עזרא אוריון
ארכיון אמנות במרחב הציבורי



מכון לרווחות פובליקה
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PRESENCE
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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE

משרד המדע

Israel Space Agency

הסוכנות הישראלית לנצול החלל

תאריך: 11/2/97

אל: 5571 א/רין /
יצגל שגב ב/ר

(מס עמודים - 7)

פקס מס 655836-70

מאת: רחל מוס / טליה

הנדון: _____ אוסף עזרא אוריון

ארכיון אמנות במרחב הציבורי

רשימה בגימטריה של חזקוני ארז

האוסף של ארז - ארמס ורנג

מכון לזיכרון ציבורית
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15.00 2/97

לחור -
היא תכלה אותו קצת

COVER PHOTO

In July 1969, Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin were the first men to walk on the moon. Armstrong's image is reflected in Aldrin's visor.

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Membership in the Ohio Historical Society is an investment in Ohio's future. Members contribute to the preservation, study, and understanding of Ohio's proud heritage, and ensure that it is kept alive through Society collections, programs, and historic sites. There is a lot of history in Ohio's future! We invite you to take part in it.

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- Discounts on publications, gift shop items, and meals at the Colonel Crawford Inn.
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Membership Office
Ohio Historical Society
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio
43211-2497
(614) 297-2332



OHIO
HISTORICAL
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SINCE 1885

Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum Hours:

Open March through November
Mondays through Saturdays 9:30 - 5:00
Sundays and Holidays Noon - 5:00
Admission is charged.
(419) 738 - 8811

For information about other events and places of interest around the state, please call toll-free 1 - (800) BUCKEYE.



NEIL

ARMSTRONG

AIR &

SPACE

MUSEUM



2

For one brief shining moment the world paused in wonder. The typewriters in offices across America halted as millions watched the drama unfold. Children stared in awe at the spectacle. Older citizens, who were children when the Wright Brothers made their first flight, watched the culmination of the dream. There was

a pause, a crackle of static, and the radio transmission, "Houston: Tranquility base here. The Eagle has landed."

Neil Armstrong's one small step on July 20, 1969, was truly a giant leap for mankind. It began seventy years earlier in the Dayton, Ohio bicycle shop of Wilbur and Orville Wright. In one lifetime, man lifted himself from the sands of Kitty Hawk to the lunar dust of the Sea of Tranquility.

Countless Ohioans appear in the history of America's aviation and aerospace development, and many continue to contribute as part of the space shuttle program. These varied contributions are recounted in the exhibits of the Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum, located in Wapakoneta, the hometown of the first man to set foot on the moon.

The Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum, which opened in 1972, reflects the boldness of air and space conquest through its unusual architecture. Earth is mounded around the frame of the building, and the dome surmounting the structure and covering the Astro-theater is fifty-six feet in diameter.

The first gallery features artifacts from early air achievements and reveals Ohio's significant role in the development of flight. The hot air balloon era is represented by a balloon basket and trophy won by Dayton balloonist Warren Raser. The large airframe suspended from the ceiling is from the Toledo II, the first manned and powered airship to grace New York City skies. A reconstructed Wright Model G Aero-boar, built in Dayton and flown from the Miami River in 1913, is an unusual reminder of the pioneering accom-

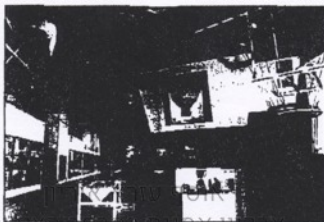
plishments of Orville and Wilbur Wright from Dayton, Ohio.

Beginning with the 1903 Wright Flyer and progressing to the present day B-1B bomber, a collection of model airplanes built by George McClintock illustrates the rapid development of military and civilian airplane design.

Other first floor displays chronicle the history of early space flight from Tsi-

olkovsky's theories in the early 1900s to America's Mercury and Gemini missions in the 1960s. Ohioan John Glenn is noted as the first American to orbit the Earth.

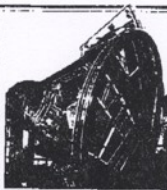
A prominent artifact on the far wall of the first floor is the 1946 Aeronca 7AC Champion in which Armstrong learned to fly. Many items used by Armstrong during his career as a pilot are exhibited, as well as various awards given to him after the moon landing.



The early flight gallery explores the struggles and achievements of Ohio's pioneer aviators and their concepts of flight from balloons to airships. Ohioans' first journey through the air are chronicled.



3



In 1966, Armstrong and David Scott successfully completed the first space docking mission in the Gemini VIII spacecraft, now on view in the museum.

The Gemini VIII spacecraft flown by Armstrong and David Scott in 1966 is at the museum. In this craft, they successfully completed the first rendezvous and docking in space. Armstrong's Gemini spacesuit is also on display, and a video presentation provides more information about Project Gemini.

On the second level, the Lunar Exploration gallery exhibits include equipment from Apollo missions, such as lunar drills, space food, flight suits, and a passive seismic experiment package. A model of the Saturn V rocket and an H-1 rocket engine capture the imagination.

A sound tunnel leads to the moon rock gallery where a rock collected from the Sea of Tranquility in 1969 by astronauts Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin is on exhibit. Displays provide information about the moon and the astronauts who walked upon it. Scheduled events in the adjoining demonstration laboratory include video presentations and brief lectures about the Apollo missions, the space shuttle, and other space topics.

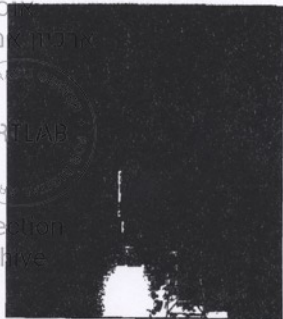
The journey through space continues in the infinity room, a sixteen-foot cubic room entirely lined with mirrors to simulate the vastness of space.

In the Astro-Theater, a multi-media presentation of the sights and sounds of space unfolds against a starry background. Shows in the theater vary, so please check the schedule near the museum entrance.

The exit ramp from the Astro-Theater is lined with photos of the planets in our solar system. In the lower gallery, NASA broadcasts via satellite can be viewed as they occur. Information about the space transportation system, artifacts from the shuttle, and space spinoffs are also on display.

Creation of the Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum exhibits was assisted by the loan of original space hardware from the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the United States Air Force Museum. In addition, many individuals and corporations generously contributed.

The Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum is one of more than fifty historic attractions operated by the Ohio Historical Society, a private nonprofit corporation. We welcome your remarks and suggestions on our museums and restorations.



The 360 foot, 6.5 million pound Saturn V rocket propelled Armstrong, Michael Collins, and I. don Buzz Aldrin to the moon in 1969 (inside only)

THE ISRAELI ART LAB

Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

(4)

Address your comments to: The Director,
Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue,
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497.

BIOGRAPHY OF NEIL ARMSTRONG

Neil Alden Armstrong, the first man to set foot on the moon, was born August 5, 1930 in Auglaize County near Wapakoneta, Ohio. Even as a young child, Armstrong was fascinated with aviation and experimented with model airplanes and a home-built wind tunnel. He began flying lessons in an Aeronca Champion at the age of fifteen, and by sixteen acquired his student pilot's license.

In 1947, Armstrong enrolled at Purdue University on a Navy scholarship to pursue a degree in

aeronautical engineering, but in 1949 the Navy called him to active duty. As a navy pilot, he flew seventy-eight combat missions and received three medals for his military service.

Armstrong returned to Purdue in 1952 and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering. He later received a Master of Science degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of California.

In 1955, Armstrong joined the NASA Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratories (now NASA Lewis Research Center) in Cleveland, Ohio. For the next seventeen years, he worked for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and its predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), as engineer, astronaut, administrator, and test pilot. From Cleveland, Armstrong proceeded to Edwards Air Force base in California, where he worked as a test pilot and engineer.



Neil Alden Armstrong



The F-50 Skyliner was piloted by Armstrong during his years at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ARMSTRONG chose Armstrong to be an astronaut in 1962, and his first assignment was as backup command pilot for the Gemini V mission. In 1966, he became command pilot of the Gemini VIII and successfully completed the first rendezvous and docking in space.

Armstrong was the commander of the Apollo XI mission to the moon in 1969. His crew included Michael Collins, command module pilot, and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, lunar module pilot. On July 20, 1969, Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon, and made his famous statement, "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." Aldrin joined him, and they spent two and one-half hours collecting samples, doing experiments, and taking photographs on the lunar surface. Armstrong received numerous awards and medals for his achievements, including the Medal of Freedom, the highest award a United States civilian can receive.

In 1971, Armstrong resigned from NASA and moved back to Ohio where he was a Professor of Aerospace Engineering at the University of Cincinnati from 1971-79. Currently, Armstrong resides in Ohio, where he is chairman of CTA, Inc., a computing systems company.

EDUCATION AND EARLY CAREER

Armstrong graduated from Blaine High School in Wapakoneta, Ohio, U.S.A. At that time, he received a scholarship from the U.S. Navy. He enrolled at Purdue University and began his studies of aeronautical engineering. In 1949, they called him to active duty where he became a Navy pilot. In 1950, he was sent to Korea. There he flew 78 combat missions and was shot down in a aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. Essex. He flew Navy combat jets. Armstrong had one narrow escape when he had to parachute from a damaged plane. He received 3 medals for his military service. In 1952, Armstrong returned to Purdue University and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering. He later received a Master of Science degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Southern California. He has since been given honorary degrees from several universities.

Armstrong's first position after college was at the NACA Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratories (now NASA Lewis Research Center) in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1955.

For the next 17 years he worked for NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and its predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, as chief technical pilot, astronaut and test engineer.

Armstrong went from Cleveland to Edwards Air Force Base, California where he worked as test pilot, engineer, and experimenter. There he flew several planes. Most notable of these was the X-15. In this plane Armstrong flew at 4000 mph and to a height of 40 miles. He has flown over 200 different models of aircraft, including jets, rockets, helicopters and gliders.

ASTRONAUT CAREER

In 1962, Armstrong was accepted by NASA as an astronaut. Armstrong was one of the nine astronauts in the second group of astronauts to be chosen. He moved to El Paso, Texas, near Houston's NASA Manned Spacecraft Center to begin his astronaut training.

Armstrong's first flight assignment as an astronaut was as backup command pilot for the Gemini 8 mission.

On March 16, 1968, Armstrong flew his first space mission as command pilot of Gemini 8, with David Scott. The purpose of that mission was orbital rendezvous docking. Armstrong piloted the Gemini 8 spacecraft into space and docking with an Agena craft already in orbit. The docking went smoothly, but as the craft orbited together, they began to pitch and roll. Armstrong was able to undock the Gemini and used the retro-thrust to regain control of his craft. However, the astronauts had to make an emergency landing in the Pacific Ocean.

For the next 2 years, Armstrong continued as a test pilot and continued astronaut training. He served as backup commander for the Apollo 8 lunar orbit mission.

On July 16, 1969, Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin began the flight to the moon. Collins was command module pilot and navigator for the mission. Aldrin, a systems expert, was the lunar module pilot and became the second man to walk on the moon. As commander of the Apollo 11, Armstrong piloted the lunar module to a safe landing on the moon's surface. On July 20, 1969, at 10:50:20 P.M. EDT, Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. At that time he made his famous statement:

"That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." Armstrong and Aldrin spent about 2 and one-half hours walking on the moon collecting samples, doing experiments and taking photographs. On July 24, 1969, the lunar module descended down to the Earth's Ocean. They were picked up by the U.S.S. Hornet.

The three Apollo 11 astronauts were honored with a ticker tape parade in New York City. Armstrong received the Medal of Freedom, the highest award a U.S. Civilian citizen can receive.

The three astronauts and their wives then did a world tour. They visited 22 countries and received many awards.

Armstrong's awards include the NASA Distinguished Service Medal, the NASA Exceptional Service Medal, 17 medals from other countries, and the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Wapakoneta celebrated the lunar moon landing with the rest of the world. There were fireworks, home made for Armstrong, and a street was named Neil Armstrong Drive. Also, an airport in Auglaize county was christened after him.



Armstrong in the X-15
NASA Photo



Armstrong before Gemini Flight
NASA Photo

(5)

LATER CAREER

In 1970 Armstrong was appointed Deputy Associate Administrator for Aeronautics at NASA.

In 1971 Armstrong resigned from NASA after 17 years of service. He moved to Ohio where he was a Professor of Aerospace Engineering at the University of Cincinnati from 1971-79.

Armstrong served as a member of the National Commission on Space in 1965-66 and as Vice-Chairman of the Presidential Commission on the Shuttle Challenger Accident in 1986.

At the present time, Armstrong lives on his farm in Lebanon, Ohio. He is now chairman of the board of All Systems Inc., an electronics systems company in New York. He also serves on the board of directors of several companies and organizations.

Compiled in February 1988, updated 1996,
Neil A. Armstrong Air and Space Museum
Wapakoneta, Ohio

Part of the network of Sites operated by the
Ohio Historical Society
1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Mr. Neil Armstrong
Box 436
Lebanon, Ohio 45036



**NEIL A. ARMSTRONG:
BIOGRAPHY**

EARLY CHILDHOOD

Neil Armstrong Jr. was born on August 5, 1930. His parents are Stephen Armstrong, a welder, and Edna Armstrong. He was born on his grandparents' farm in Warren, Ohio, near Wapakoneta, Ohio, on Washington Pike and Highway 250, one mile north of Warren, Deane, Ohio.

Between 1936 and 1940, Neil's father for the State of Ohio, Armstrong inherited the property including Warren, Jefferson, Ravenna, and other places. Armstrong's father the family settled in Wapakoneta. He lived in the house on Denison Street at the corner of Denison and Washington.

Armstrong had an interest in flying at an early age. His curiosity about flying started at age two when his father took him to the National Air Races in Dayton, Ohio. His interest intensified when he saw the flight instructor's Ford Tri-Motor, a "Tin Goose" in Warren, Ohio. As a young boy, Neil was fascinated by aviation. Armstrong could have been in the military and experiments with a home-built airplane and radio, and he imagined about planes.

Armstrong flew from age 12 with flying lessons at an airport near Wapakoneta, Ohio. He was 13 years old when he worked at the airport and was paid \$1.00 an hour. Armstrong worked at the airport and was paid \$1.00 an hour. He worked at the airport to earn the money for these flying lessons. By age 16, he had his student pilot license and he got his driver's license.

מדרשת שדה-בוקר
מרכז בינלאומי לפיסול סביבתי
2.7..98

לאבי הר-אבן
ס.ל.ה.

המשך הדיאלוג

- ☐ מקוה שביקורו של דן גולדמן היה פורה
- אסף יעזרא אוריון
- ☐ ארכיון אמנות במרחב הציבורי
- האם קיבל את הספר והחזרת שלי עם ההקדשה שלך.
- ☐ לפני כחודשיים שלחה לי רחל חומר נקע של גיל ארמסטרונג Neil A. Armstrong
- האם ניתן לבדוק אם אחד משני האסטרונאוטים האחרים: ←
- מכון לזכויות ציבוריות
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC FREEDOMS
مركز الحقوق العامة
- Michael Collins
- Edwin E. Aldrin

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נשמור קשר -

עזרא אוריון

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28/5/98

ד"ר אריה הר-ארי

הגדירה להם האוסף

ההנה"ת

אצלו

ושיח אקטורי

מזי נצר

יגאל בלחונה

סמית ופרימבר

פיתח חתונה ימית MARS

יגאל נאמן

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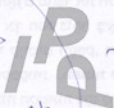
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אוסף עזרא אריון

אריון אמנות במרחב הציבורי

חן מוסר

האוסף יו"ר



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7/5/98 ס.ה. 5758

א.י. ה.ר. -

החל מאז לא נאמר לי שיש
הפרדה.

ה-4/9 נעשה פאן וזו תוצאת
היא נקראת על שמו של פאן
אוסף עזרא אוריון

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מכון תל אביב
מכון תל אביב
מכון תל אביב

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החשש שלי שאולי זה לא
השקד שלי להגיד. למי?
מי יתאים את זה?

האם פרופ' יורם טפירא יכול לעזור
בסגור NASA לאגף ארכיון?
ארכיון אמנות במדחב הציבורי
הפוסט שלי. סגור יורם טפירא-החשש?

האם זה אפשרי?
מכון לזיכרון ופרס
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PRESENCE
مركز الذاكرة العامة

Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

האם זה אפשרי?
אולי לא. מי?

"פרס כח"

למשה

לעז



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE

Israel Space Agency

הסוכנות הישראלית לנצול החלל

Ref:pn0353

The Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum
Wapakoneta, Ohio
U.S.A

Dear Sir, Madam,

Mr. Ezra Orion a teacher in the Midrashat Sde-Boker, International Center for Desert Sculpture, would like to know what Astronaut Neil Armstrong is doing now, and if possible, to ask him some questions. He needs it for preparing a lecture to his students.

אוסף עזרא אוריון

I will appreciate if you could help him on this.

Yours Sincerely,

Rachel Moss
Administrative Assistant

מכון לנוכחות ציבוריות
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PRESENCE
معهد للجمهوريات

Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

10/12/58

זמן ב' כ' / זמן לצה החמאן הזלור

← כל יאמר. אור כמו שם. מביא שם. אור, ה' ניר שלם - א' בתוך יאמר. כלומר.

רח' חיים לבנון 26א' תד. 17185 תל-אביב 61171, טלפון: 03-6422297, פקס: 03-6422298
26a Chaim Levanon Str., P.O.Box 17185, Tel-Aviv 61171, Tel: 972-3-6422297 Fax: 972-3-6422298



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE

Israel Space Agency

11.7.97 17:26 17:26
משרד המדע

הסוכנות הישראלית לנצול החלל

July 3, 1997
Ref: nasa0202


Mr. Stephen Ballard
NASA HQ - Code IRD
Washington, DC 20546

Subject: Mr. Ezra Orion - an Israeli Sculpture

Dear Mr. Ballard,

Ms. Shari Kamm from the office of External Relation, has informed me that the request of Mr. Ezra Orion was forwarded to your office for further action. As Mr. Orion is planning to visit the States next September, I will appreciate if you can let me know what will be your response as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,


Rachel Moss
Administrative Assistant

IPQ



Ezra Orion Collection
Public Art Archive

✓cc. Ms. Shari Kamm.

רח' חיים לבנון 26 ת.ד. 17185 תל-אביב 61171, טלפון: 03-6422297 פקס: 03-6422298

26a Chaim Levanon Str., P.O.Box 17185, Tel-Aviv 61171, Tel: 972-3-6422297 Fax: 972-3-6422298

03-6422297

מדרשת שדה-בוקר
מרכז בילאומי לפיסול מדברי
26.10.97

לאבי הר-אבן
סוכנות החלל הישראלית
תל-אביב

אסטרונאוט חוזר בתשובה?

אוסף עזרא אוריון
ארכיון אמנות במרחב הציבורי

לאחר חזרה מארה"ב ב-1/10 -

מתי-שהו שמעתי שגיל ארמסטרונג - לאחר שחזר מן המסע האנושי הנגלי הראשון
על הירח אל כדור-הארץ - גינס לאחר זמן קצר למנוח.

האם זה מידע אמיני? האם יש טקסט כלשהו המדווח עלי-כך, עם מראה מקום ותאריך?
مركز البحوث الفضائية
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC PRESENCE

Ezra Orion Collection
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אני צריך את זה לשילוב בניסוח דקלרציה: מהו האדם?

ישר כוח -

עזרא אוריון

6/11/97 15
סוף פקד אצלו
15/12/97 גבולות (אח)
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- - - - - יצחק - - - - -