Acknowledgments

Taken from:  
*Hubble 2010: Science Year in Review*

Produced by NASA Goddard Space Flight Center  
and the Space Telescope Science Institute.

The full contents of this book include *Hubble* science articles, an overview of  
the telescope, and more. The complete volume and its component sections are  
available for download online at:  

[www.hubblesite.org/hubble_discoveries/science_year_in_review](http://www.hubblesite.org/hubble_discoveries/science_year_in_review)
This detailed image of a portion of the "Southern Pinwheel" galaxy M83 shows a bright knot of starburst activity near the galaxy's nucleus (upper right) and dark dust lanes that delineate the inner parts of three spiral arms. The pink, bubble-shaped regions are sites where dense clusters contain thousands of young stars. Radiation pressure from these stars is driving out the hydrogen gas and forming the bubbles. The diffuse bluish regions contain millions of slightly older stars. In the right half of this image alone, astronomers have discovered more than 60 supernova remnants. This is a factor-of-five increase over ground-based telescope studies.
2010 Acknowledgments

Credit for the success of the Hubble Space Telescope rightly belongs to an entire universe of people and organizations. First and foremost are the citizens of the United States and Europe, who have steadfastly supported Hubble over the years with their tax dollars and their enthusiasm. As a result, thousands of astronomers from around the world have successfully used Hubble to probe the deepest mysteries of the universe and have shared their discoveries through both professional publications and public outreach. Educators and students worldwide have recognized Hubble as an important source of knowledge, excitement, and motivation about science.

A small cadre of astronauts from NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA) have taken significant personal risk to service Hubble, maintaining and upgrading the spacecraft to keep it at the forefront of astronomical research. Support from dedicated personnel at the Johnson Space Center and Kennedy Space Center made these servicing missions successful. The Science Mission Directorate at NASA Headquarters and the Hubble Space Telescope Project Office at NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center have led the Hubble program over the years, with major contributions to the observatory—both hardware and people—also provided by ESA.

Hubble’s highly successful science program has been organized and guided by the Space Telescope Science Institute, operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy under contract to NASA. Lastly, but not least, many dedicated NASA employees and dozens of first-class contractor organizations throughout the global aerospace industry have designed, built, and successfully operated Hubble and its scientific instruments over a period spanning decades.

All these people and organizations should take pride in the scientific achievements described in this publication.

For additional information, contact:

Lynn Chandler
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Office of Communications
Greenbelt, MD 20771
301-286-2806

Space Telescope Science Institute
http://hubble.nasa.gov/

Office of Communications
Baltimore, MD 21218-2410
410-338-4444 (general info)
410-338-4514 (technical info)

The team at the Goddard Space Flight Center for this publication included:
Kevin Hartnett (Editor in Chief), James Jencis (Deputy/Photo Editor), Ken Carpenter (Science Editor), Michael Marooy (Lead Designer), Judith Clark (Copy Editor), Pat Izzo (Photographer), and Mali Nieder (Contributing Science Editor).

The team at the Space Telescope Science Institute included:
Ann Jenkins (Principal Writer), Ann Feild (Graphics Designer), Ray Villard, Zolt Levay, and Donna Weaver.

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