

electrical power systems and cabling, communication systems, related specifications and qualification requirements, and quality control and inspection standards. The fourth area is the conduct of those designs and analyses that will implement changes identified by the Board and by our own review. Finally, we will need to evaluate the new designs and the new procedures to be sure that they are sound.

Specific actions, which I will cover in detail later, are being taken in fire detection, fire extinguishing, materials, cabin configuration, emergency egress, spacecraft atmospheres, and environmental control systems.

PROGRAM PROGRESS

Apollo/Saturn missions, ground testing at the Manned Spacecraft Center, the demonstration of the launch complex at Kennedy Space Center, and other events give us encouragement. The difficulties we have encountered in unmanned ground testing, though disappointing, yield engineering knowledge to the program. The many successes of 1966 and our capacity to react to expected obstacles demonstrate the overall stability of the program.

This stability rests upon our program objectives, unchanged since 1963 when they were first defined. The operational accomplishments of the Gemini program during 1966 have contributed considerably to our prime objectives of attaining United States leadership in manned space flight. The Apollo program is preparing to advance this objective as we move toward the lunar missions which will demonstrate a new level of manned space flight capability.

MISSION OBJECTIVES

Program phasing

The basic logic of our flight program incorporates seven major phases for the Apollo/Saturn flight schedule. This plan employs both the uprated Saturn I launch vehicle and the Saturn V (fig. 4, MC66-10,262). The sequence of the

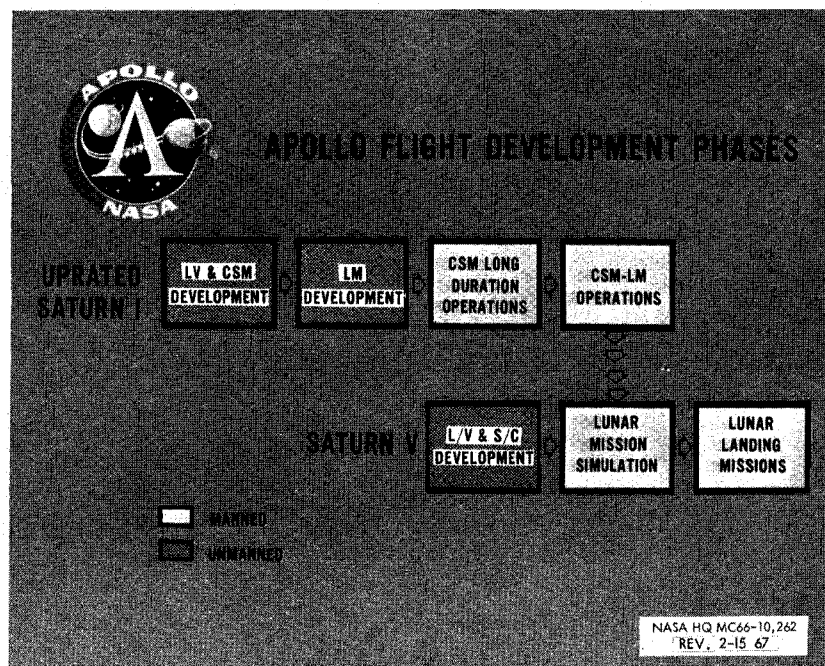


FIGURE 4