

1967

THE YEAR OF LUNAR FLIGHT PREPARATIONS

- LAUNCH COMPLEX - 39 OPERATIONAL
- FIRST SATURN V OPERATION
- FIRST LUNAR MODULE FLIGHT
- MISSION CONTROL CENTER - HOUSTON CONVERTED TO THIRD GENERATION COMPUTERS.
- MANNED SPACEFLIGHT NETWORK COMPLETELY OPERATIONAL FOR APOLLO - SHIPS, AIRCRAFT, FIXED SITES, COMSAT
- REMAINING APOLLO TRAINING RESOURCES OPERATIONAL
- ASTRONAUTS, FLIGHT AND LAUNCH CREWS TRAINING FOR LUNAR FLIGHT

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FIGURE 105

ADVANCED MANNED MISSIONS

INTRODUCTION

Just as our Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, and Apollo Applications programs have evolved from advanced studies of the past, so will the programs of the future evolve from our present advanced manned mission studies. The potential future missions defined by these studies have involved many considerations, not only those of NASA and other government agencies, but those of the scientific community as well as the recommendations of the President's Science Advisory Committee. Although our presently defined advanced program does not meet all of the specific recommendations contained in the President's Science Advisory Committee report published in February 1967, we are consistent in direction.

The applications program including the Apollo and near post-Apollo period are being discussed in some detail for this Committee by the Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications, Dr. Homer Newell. I should like to review for you now some of the potential applications for a period farther into the 1970's and 1980's, as developed in our advanced manned mission studies.

The NASA effort to define our future missions has resulted in a well planned and carefully arranged program of studies. Within Manned Space Flight, we formed two Joint Planning Groups; one responsible for a study on manned planetary exploration and the other for a study on manned lunar exploration. In addition, results of several years of complete studies now have been reviewed by these Joint Planning Groups. Key technical and management people in NASA, both at the centers and in headquarters were involved in these reviews, thus insuring an adequate technical depth.

This NASA-wide effort was directed by a Planning Coordination Steering Committee, comprising members at the Deputy Associate Administrator level from the Offices of Manned Space Flight, Space Science and Applications, Advanced Research and Technology, Tracking and Data Acquisition, and other key individuals from each program office, providing a broad assessment. Reporting to this Steering Committee were NASA-wide working groups in Lunar Exploration, Planetary Exploration, Earth-Oriented Applications, Astronomy, and Life Sci-