

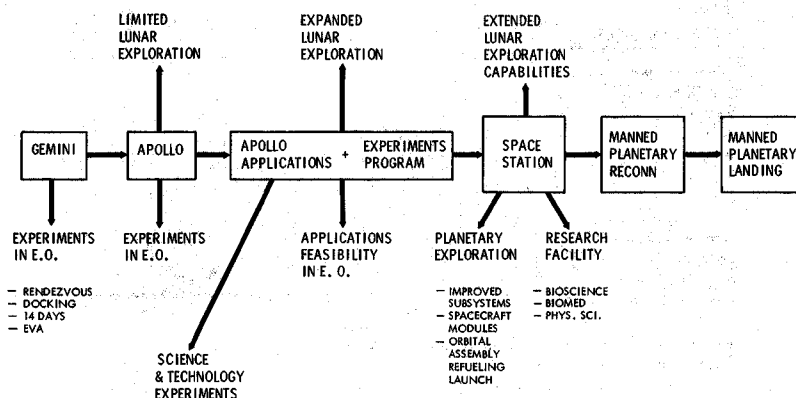
there we could go to manned planetary reconnaissance and finally to a manned planetary landing. That is the kind of evolutionary program that we have been studying.

Next we have the manned earth orbital advanced studies. (MT66-7996, fig. 3.) They have as primary objectives the development of earth orbital program planning alternatives to support the major objectives of identifying the important manned earth orbital missions. They also explore systems concepts for these kinds of missions to evaluate and define logical program alternatives; to evaluate the supporting ferry, logistics and rescue concepts; and to identify such R. & D. technology and development that might be required to support these mission objectives.

At the present time, we have a fair knowledge of the space environment (MC66-5361, fig. 4). We do have a considerable amount of Manned Space Flight experience. We have developed the basic technology for operation of spacecraft and we have a large booster capability that is coming into being, so that at the present time we have a space flight capability that is good enough for us to begin to define what man's capabilities are. This, of course, is the objective of the Apollo Applications program. From that experience and using this equipment, we expect to be able to define what man's usefulness will be in the future and how one needs to support him in order to make him most useful.

Mr. DADDARIO. You will recall, Dr. Mueller, that during the course of the preliminary hearings before the full committee I asked you a question involved in the PSAC report which although supporting manned activity in the future was somewhat critical of the way in which NASA had prepared itself for future activities. As I understood it the question was to the way you have come to judgment on nonmanned as against manned missions and the facts they believed

MSF PROGRAM EVOLUTION



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FIGURE 2