WHAT IS AAP?

APOLLO APPLICATIONS PROGRAM IS LOW COST PROGRAM CONCEPT FOR MAINTAINING PRODUCTIVE & VIABLE POSTURE OF PERTINENT EXISTING INDUSTRIAL & GOVERNMENTAL RESOURCES --WHILE FIRMLY DETERMINING CHARACTER OF U.S. NEXT-GENERATION SPACE PROGRAMS

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the viable posture of pertinent national resources that has been created.

Mr. TEAGUE. I certainly hope that both Houses of Congress agree with you that it's a low-cost program this year.

Mr. TINNAN. We think the Apollo Applications program that has been defined to date and the plans that are being made by ourselves and other contractors in conjunction with the NASA represent a reasonable cost, a relatively low-cost program. However, I think, and the NASA has said, it does not necessarily represent the most ambitious program that could be laid out.

Within the Apollo Applications program, as it is currently defined by North American Aviation, there are five major objectives (Slide 48). The first of these, related to usefulness of man in space, appears on this slide. This and all of the other objectives are aimed toward a fundamental scientific and economic payoff. As contrasted to the past, where planned activities were very heavily oriented toward the scientific contributions, we think the program as presently defined is equally or even more heavily oriented toward a national economic payoff.

In the category of usefulness of man in space, the approach is not simply to prove that man is necessary in space, but, rather, involves a series of activities in which we will try to determine in which of the subsequent space operations man is best suited. In some cases, continuous manned operations may be indicated. In other cases, he may be best suited for intermittent operation, for example, like visiting an unmanned spacecraft, repairing or maintaining it as necessary, or, perhaps, gathering up film records and other data, and then bringing them home. Finally, it is evident that there may be other cases where the unmanned satellite fits best.

Now, these can be broken down into several categories: meteorology, Earth resources, satellite communications, navigation, as indicated here. The primary interest and heavy emphasis are oriented toward