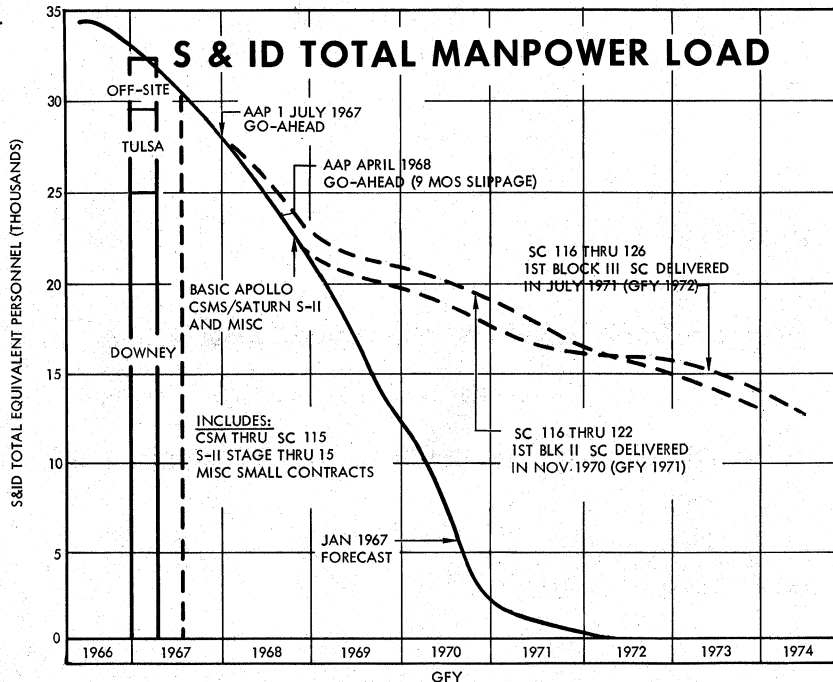




SLIDE 84. S. & I.D. TOTAL MANPOWER LOAD

the Apollo program. In the event that NASA were to be able to obtain Government fiscal year 1968 funding to permit an AAP go-ahead by July 1, as Mr. Tinnan talked about, the S. & I.D. manpower forecast would then follow the dotted line across the chart. It should be noted that July 1 go-ahead also involves funding for additional Block II spacecraft to fill the gap that he showed between the current deliveries of Spacecraft 112, 113, 114, and 115, which would go out into the middle of calendar year 1969 and the beginning of Block III production and deliveries. To prevent this gap in the CSM production line, seven additional basic spacecraft would be required.

In the event that we were to slip from a July 1 go-ahead to an April 1 go-ahead, the lower dotted line represents the manpower forecast at S. & I.D. The time phasing would result in a 9-month slip in availability of Block III spacecraft, and it would require going through Spacecraft 126 in the Block II, rather than Spacecraft 122, again to fill in the line to keep it in being and to permit economical production of the Block III's without a down time and a restart time. In the event that we went to the renovated command module program, we would still need Spacecraft 116 through 118, plus seven renovated command modules.

This chart depicts the manpower load you would have on that program (slide 85). Here, again, this chart is based on a July 1, 1967, go-ahead and an April 1, 1968, go-ahead. In the event that April 1 of next year turns out to be the case, you can see that the manpower difference is less than on the programs involving all new spacecraft.