

if the IB follow-on only is approved, we will be at nine per year. We anticipate (fig. 20) building these Saturn V stages and these Saturn IB's. If the Saturn IB or the Saturn V is not approved, of course, we wouldn't build to 14, we would cut off at eight per year. We would be down to the Saturn V only in the following year and this would be the end of the program. If the Saturn IB's are approved, then we would continue in this fashion and we would have both 1968 and 1969 at nine per year, then drop down to five per year in 1970 and four per year in 1971, and there would be one bird built in 1972.

Now, another option open to NASA is to continue the Saturn V program without the IB. In this case the production rate here at Douglas would look like this (fig. 21). Again, the following year would be seven. There would be no end at 13 or 14. Then the Saturn V would run out in this fashion: five per year in 1969, three in 1970, and three in 1971, and that would be the end of the program. Now if both of these, the Saturn I's and Saturn V's, are authorized, the program would look like this (fig. 22) up to nine for 2 years to 1969, then down to eight, seven, and then we would be down to Saturn V only for 3 more years at three per year.

Mr. DOUGLAS. These programs are the ones that are contingent on the Apollo applications program.

Mr. FRIETAG. Yes, I think the continuing rate is close to four and four per year, for Saturn IB's and Saturn V's.

Mr. SMITH. Yes; I didn't know whether these charts (figs. 20, 21, and 22) were going to make sense or not, but basically, they show how the various production options would affect us here at Douglas, keeping in mind the fact that we are really facilitated and quite capable of higher production than this. Even with the program envisioned, we will only be at a percentage of our capacity.

S-IVB STAGES PRODUCTION RATES
BASIC PROGRAM PLUS S-IB (213-228) ONLY

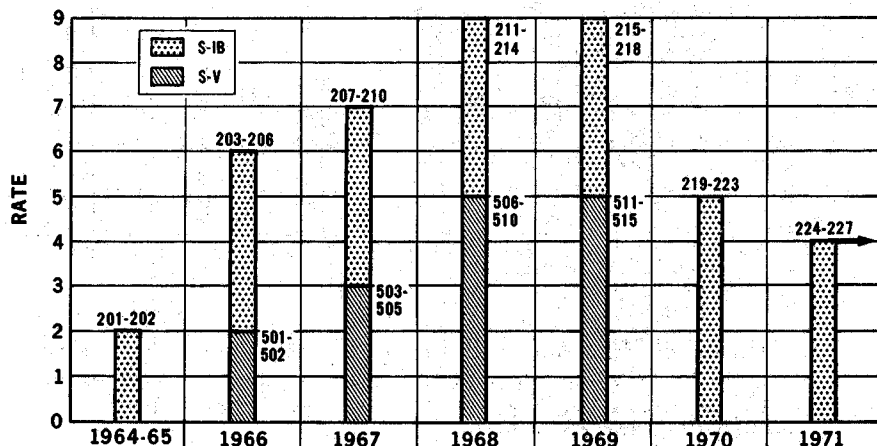


FIGURE 20