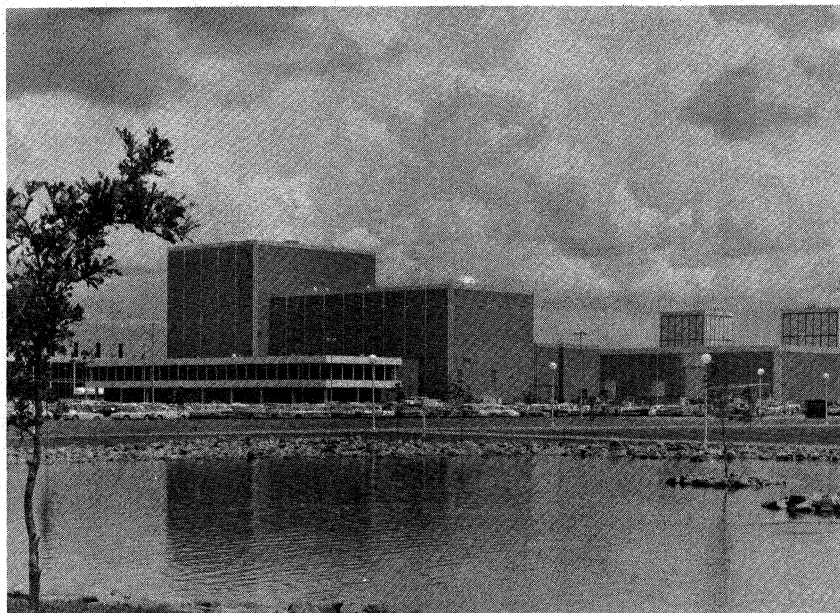


Vibration and Acoustic Test Facility [indicating] went into operation in March 1965; the Mission Control Center was operational for Gemini IV; our Space Environment Simulation Laboratory, the large vacuum chambers, went into operation late in 1965. The Flight Acceleration Facility, or centrifuge, early in 1966; and so on down the line.

In the limited time you have here today, it is impossible for us to show all that we are doing within each facility. It would take more than a week to go through each one of the buildings and tell you all that we are doing. So I have then selected a number of pictures to show you the kind of work that is going on around the Center. As soon as I have finished here, we will take you around and show you some of the facilities.

Our biggest development facility is in this building (slide 9); it is the Space Environment Simulation Laboratory. Essentially, it contains two very large vacuum chambers, vacuum chambers that not only give us the vacuum of space but also the temperature of space. The solar simulator, a bank of carbon arc lamps, duplicates the radiation the spacecraft receives from the Sun, and the liquid nitrogen cooled walls duplicate the coldness of space. The bottom surface can be heated and cooled to simulate the lunar surface. The large chamber, which stands about 120 feet tall and 60 feet in diameter, was built here rather than at a contractor plant, so that it can be used not only in the Apollo program but may also be used in future programs at this Government location. Had it been built at a contractor plant, it could have been less available for future programs and that



SLIDE 9