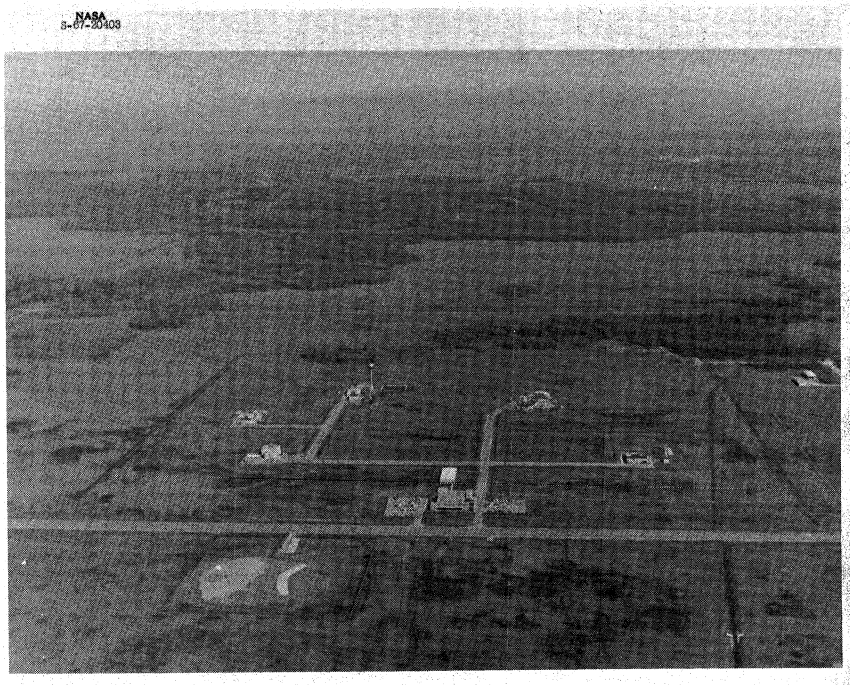

SLIDE 25

The flight Acceleration Facility, or Centrifuge (slide 28), can give us the high acceleration loads of launch and the deceleration loads of reentry. Inside the gondola (slide 29) of the Centrifuge you see a dummy in an Apollo spacecraft, in a test supporting the Apollo spacesuit development program. The Centrifuge is used both for systems development and for training of the astronauts to the launch and reentry environment.

Turning now to astronaut training, this (slide 30) is a picture taken in a KC–135 airplane, simulating extravehicular activity during the short 30 seconds or so one can get in a special flight trajectory in this airplane. Here one of the astronauts is trying out the hand-held maneuvering gun during this short period of weightlessness.

A different kind of simulation of extravehicular activity is carried out with this six-degree-of-freedom device (slide 31) which suspends the astronaut above a mockup of the Gemini spacecraft and the Agena. This is training for an experiment that was conducted during extravehicular activity and on what we have learned.

Here (slide 32) is a picture of the Apollo Mission Simulator which you will see in just a little while. This (slide 33) is a picture of an astronaut on a field trip to study geology, which is first studied in the classroom and later in the field using the equipment that will be used on the surface of the Moon.

At Ellington Air Force Base, we have the Flight Operations part of Deke Slayton's activity (slide 34). Here you see the T–38 aircraft for astronaut proficiency flying; and our Earth resources aircraft, a Convair and an Electra, which are equipped with scientific instru-