



PORT

The word "port" comes from the Latin word "portus," which means "harbor" or "port." It is used to describe the left side of a ship or aircraft. In the case of a ship, the port is the side that is opposite to the starboard. In the case of an aircraft, the port is the side that is opposite to the starboard. The word "port" is also used to describe a type of wine, which is made from grapes that are grown in a port region.

NO ADULTS  
PERMITTED

1  
00:00:22,516 --> 00:01:30,546  
[ Background noise and inaudible conversation ]

2  
00:01:31,046 --> 00:01:34,946  
ENGINEER: I've also helped create some of the things, actually I helped put this together.

3  
00:01:37,500 --> 00:01:39,445  
CHARLIE BOLDEN: Can I move it?

4  
00:01:39,446 --> 00:01:40,406  
ENGINEER: Yeah that's what I actually did in a couple of days so.

5  
00:01:40,416 --> 00:01:42,746  
That's the CVA display [inaudible].

6  
00:01:43,006 --> 00:02:15,006  
[ Background noise and inaudible conversation ]

7  
00:02:15,106 --> 02:28,366  
[ Pause ]

7  
00:02:28,466 --> 00:02:34,306  
BOLDEN: Orion is the module that carries the crew that starts this journey into deep space

8  
00:02:34,626 --> 00:02:39,436  
and whether or not we use Orion as the vehicle in which they stay to go all the way

9  
00:02:39,436 --> 00:02:44,126  
to an asteroid or to Mars before they transfer to something else that takes them

10  
00:02:44,126 --> 00:02:46,866  
to the surface that's the plan right now.

11  
00:02:48,786 --> 00:02:51,816

This is critical to everything  
that the Johnson Space Center does,

12

00:02:51,816 --> 00:02:54,326

if you look around this is what we do,

13

00:02:54,326 --> 00:03:01,736

we are about astronaut training...astronaut  
recruitment, training and operations

14

00:03:01,736 --> 00:03:04,726

and so that's what we do here at JSC.

15

00:03:04,726 --> 00:03:07,636

Where we have the crews it's most  
important that the development

16

00:03:07,886 --> 00:03:12,976

of the crew vehicle is being done here where  
you have ready access to the astronauts.

17

00:03:12,976 --> 00:03:16,406

When I was talking to the folk over here they  
were telling me there was a representative

18

00:03:16,406 --> 00:03:20,136

from the astronaut office who brings  
others over periodically to take a look

19

00:03:20,416 --> 00:03:22,726

at how they're moving along  
on the design to make sure

20

00:03:22,726 --> 00:03:27,206

that from an anthropometric standpoint,  
you know reaching visibility works well,

21

00:03:27,746 --> 00:03:31,206

this is what Houston does to be quite honest.

22

00:03:32,336 --> 00:03:36,416

This is not just about Houston  
this is about the nation but it's

23

00:03:36,416 --> 00:03:38,806

about the critical role that  
Houston plays in this.

24

00:03:38,806 --> 00:03:43,386

We have always operated human space flight  
from here and that's not going to change.

25

00:03:43,586 --> 00:03:46,916

If you go to the mission control center,  
the Chris Kraft Mission Control Center,

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00:03:47,226 --> 00:03:51,756

just recently dedicated to him, that's where  
we've always controlled human space flight

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00:03:51,756 --> 00:03:57,126

and we will continue to do that so I don't think  
you're going to see a lot of things different

28

00:03:57,126 --> 00:04:00,546

in terms of operational ways we do stuff.

29

00:04:01,036 --> 00:04:06,116

Tempo will, you know, yet to be determined.  
Numbers of people yet to be determined

30

00:04:06,116 --> 00:04:07,966

but I think everything is positive for here.

31

00:04:09,516 --> 00:04:22,596

[ Pause ]

32

00:04:23,096 --> 00:04:25,186

MARK GEYER: Well, we're working hard obviously

to accelerate that first crew date,

33

00:04:25,276 --> 00:04:27,966

17 I think is the real thing to focus on

34

00:04:28,206 --> 00:04:31,766

and as Charlie said we have some early  
flight tests before that, that we're working

35

00:04:31,766 --> 00:04:34,356

with headquarters on doing so I think it's part