

Booster development represents one of the most costly aspects of space work—military or civilian. That is why NASA and the Air Force are conducting cooperative programs on vehicles to be used in common, such as Scout, Agena B and Centaur.

The Scout vehicle is an excellent example of mutual benefits derived from knowledge and experience shared by NASA and the Air Force. To meet the requirements of military space research, the basic NASA vehicle was adopted by the Air Force, with modifications as necessary for Air Force missions. In turn, certain Air Force modifications to what it calls the Blue Scout have been con—where possible, without compromising their mission * * *."

More of this kind of exchange can be expected in the future. According to Lt. Gen. R. C. Wilson, USAF Deputy Chief of Staff, Development, "We expect to benefit greatly from the scientific and technical knowledge generated by the NASA; we also expect the NASA booster program to reflect military needs, where possible, without compromising their mission* * *."

The Air Force believes that exploration and experimentation in the boundless laboratory of aerospace—plus research, development, probes and flights in the vast operational medium—form a national cooperative effort that can open new vistas to peace while contributing to stronger military security.

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(Signed) Arno H. Luehman,

ARNO H. LUEHMAN,

Major General, USAF, Director of Information.

The CHAIRMAN. Your relations with NASA, now, how are they, are they satisfactory, or not?

General WHITE. In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, the relations have been optimum, both in the past, present, and I am certain for the future.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a big job to do, therein in reference to the utilization of space both militarily and in a civilian way, and we need big people to do that job, and I think you fit into that group.

General WHITE. My imagination tells me, and I think I am backed by pretty solid scientific advice, that the job is plenty big for all of us.

The CHAIRMAN. I am satisfied with your statement, General White. Members of the committee, are there questions?

Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER. General, some of us are concerned, and may I say at the beginning that I realize that many authorities we exercise are involved with the scientific research end of this business, and another committee has charge of the Defense Department, and what it does.

In this field, with the new authority given the Air Force, is it going to be parochial, or is it going to listen to the other Services with regard to weaponry and types of defense, that people who are as skilled in defense as is the Air Force might come up with?

General WHITE. I am absolutely certain, Mr. Miller, that we will bend over backwards to insure that every bit of the letter and the spirit of the Secretary of Defense's directives will be carried out.

In line with that, I will tell you something not generally known—such things usually become known and there is no reason why this shouldn't—as soon as I could get them after the directive was issued, I had all the major commanders of the Air Force meet in the Pentagon Building.

I think it was within 36 hours of the time this directive was issued. Naturally we discussed it. I might say I pontificated, again, to my commanders. There was no possible interpretation that anyone disagreed with what I said, that this new mission meant enormous responsibilities to the Air Force and that the Air Force would bend