After assignments to March Field, Calif., and Albrook Field, Panama Canal Zone, the then-lieutenant reverted to Inactive Reserve status. Meanwhile, he accepted a position as pilot with Northwest Airlines.

Reentering the service as a second lieutenant in the Regular Army in October 1938, Schriever performed duty at Hamilton Field, Calif., and Wright Field, Ohio. In 1941 he entered Stanford University and in June 1942 was awarded a master's degree.

In July 1942, Major Schriever joined the 19th Bomb Group in the Southwest Pacific. While in that theater, he participated in the Bismarck Archipelago, Leyte, Luzon, Papua, North Solomon, south Philippine and Ryukyu campaigns.

From 1946 to 1949, General Schriever was assigned as Chief, Scientific Liaison Section, Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel, Headquarters U.S. Air Force. Entering the National War College in 1949, he was graduated in June 1950. He then returned to USAF Headquarters where he served as assistant for development planning. In June 1954, he became assistant to the commander, ARDC and in July of that same year, although retained as assistant to the commander, ARDC he assumed command of the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division.

As commander of AFBMD, General Schriever directed the Nation's highest priority project—the development of the intercontinental ballistic missile. Not only was he responsible for telescoping time in the research and development on all technical phases of the Atlas, Titan, Thor, and Minuteman missiles and for Air Force space systems but he also directed the management program for concurrently providing the launching sites and equipment, tracking facilities, and ground support equipment necessary to these programs.

In April 1959, General Schriever assumed command of the Air Research and Development Command with headquarters at Andrews Air Force Base, Md.

Today he is responsible for managing the global military-science-industry brainpower required to provide the Air Force with the military tools to do its job: Weapons of superior quality, created and developed by engineering and scientific leadership.

General Schriever's management responsibility includes monitorship of more than 6,400 research and development contracts in which about 1,500 major contractors engage in work on Air Force weapon systems, materiel, equipment, and special projects.

General Schriever is married to the former Dora Brett. The couple has three children. They are: Brett Arnold, Dodie Elizabeth and Barbara Alice.

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. B. A. SCHRIEVER, COMMANDER, AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

General SCHRIEVER. Yes, sir, in every way, particularly with respect to his comments pertaining to our relationships and working with and cooperating with the NASA.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no effort on the part of the Air Force to encroach on the normal fields of NASA activity, is there?

General SCHRIEVER. No, sir. I think that I have testified before your committee a number of times in the past and I can truthfully say I think that our relationships have been improving with time. We have had time to work out a lot of detailed working arrangements and I feel that our relationships with NASA, today, are better than they have ever been and I know of no controversy at any point in our relationships at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. One thing I have failed to ask General White I will ask you: We had last year hearings on the trisonic transport, which involves, as you know, the B–70. How is that coming along?

General SCHRIEVER. The trisonic transport?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, and, of course, we recognize it is tied hand and foot to the B–70 program.

General SCHRIEVER. The B–70 technology, of course, will make a very great contribution to any supersonic transport. Now, the re-