

General, would you expand a little bit on what you mean by "created by the Air Force"? Give us some of the history. I assume what you say for Aerospace goes for Rand. I think you have four of these agencies, have you not?

General SCHRIEVER. Rand, of course, was established by the Air Force back in 1946. General Arnold was really the moving force behind the creation of Rand and it is quite a different type of operation than Aerospace. Rand really is in the study and analysis and evaluation sort of thing, and works not only for the Air Force, although it is primarily working for the Air Force. It also has done studies for the Ford Foundation, it has done studies for the AEC, and it is still doing so.

So we are not the sole agency working with Rand.

Now, Aerospace, as I said, was created by the Air Force. We felt and still feel very strongly that we need an agency of this type to work with us in the overall management of our space and ballistic missile programs.

Aerospace, however, is not barred from doing work for other Government agencies. For example, if NASA wanted Aerospace to do certain things for them they would be available to NASA for that purpose.

The other organizations that you had in mind, the Mitre Corporation, up in Boston, was created primarily to create systems integration of the Sage Air Defense System. We have expanded their role to that of providing us with technical assistance in the overall command area. That is the communications and control systems, in addition to just Sage, Sage being an air defense system tied into the total NORAD Command.

I don't know whether I have described adequately the relationship between the Air Force and Aerospace, but Aerospace works directly with the Ballistic Missile Division on the West Coast, and they are geographically located together.

Mr. CORMAN. You could give Aerospace a particular problem, or a particular thing to develop. NASA might do the same thing; is that right?

General SCHRIEVER. That is right.

Mr. CORMAN. That is what I didn't quite understand.

General SCHRIEVER. They are not barred from working with NASA. As a matter of fact, they are in essence working for NASA today in the Mercury program because the Air Force has the responsibility of supporting NASA in the booster and launch end of the Mercury program. We actually provide the Atlas booster and work under the supervision of NASA, but in turn the technical assistance to BMD is furnished by Aerospace in the Mercury program so they are, in effect, working for NASA right there.

Mr. CORMAN. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. General, you now have a new title. What is your new title for the record?

General SCHRIEVER. I don't have it yet. This will be effective on 1 April and the new title will be the Commander of the Air Force Systems Command.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that gives you more responsibility, doesn't it?