

such as for components and things of that type that you have to have to make it workable?

Secretary STAHR. I don't think there is anything in the directive which would affect that either way.

Mr. FULTON. Now, for the next point is this: Let's try to apply the directive to a current situation coming up. And you are in a good spot to apply it because the Army has been eliminated from this particular part. There is Lt. Col. John Glenn, a Marine, who is an astronaut, and Commander Alan Shepard, is one of the astronauts, (the son of a retired Army officer), and then there is Virgil Grissom, Captain Grissom of the Air Force.

If we apply this directive to a program to come in the future, which is certainly as "research and development" as you can get it—nobody has done it at all—we would have to say, applying that to the present directive, it will be Air Force, except for unusual circumstances. So if you apply the directive to the present man-in-space Mercury program, the first man-in-space will be Captain Virgil I. Grissom of the U.S. Air Force "except for unusual circumstances" and then it will be either Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., or Cmdr. Alan B. Shepard, Jr.

Secretary STAHR. I understood that was a NASA program.

Mr. FULTON. Yes, but you see we have the Services mixed into it. So we are then trying to say in the Services, as an example, what will happen. The question will come among the Services, which will be first, in the vehicle that NASA puts up.

Secretary STAHR. I think maybe there is a little confusion here somewhere, and it is probably with me.

These astronauts, because of the nature of their future mission and activity, had to have jet training and the Army just doesn't have any jet aircraft. We just don't have people who have that jet training and I believe these people were selected from among people who do, or who have had.

Mr. FULTON. I said that the Army was already eliminated from it and the requirements of jet training—which I did not agree with at the time—it was worked out so the Navy got three, the Air Force got three, and the Marine Corps one. The mathematical probability of the millions of men, the hundreds of thousands of men in each of the Services coming out exactly right 3-3-1, is beyond my comprehension, as a former mathematics student. But they were very able to come up with the qualifications to work it out so it came exactly, Air Force, even, Navy, even, and the Marine Corps represented.

But the question now comes where you get a tremendous competition among the Services and I ask this of you, because you are in a position of having no personal interest in it, in the Army. You are in a beautiful position. Here is the competition with the Marines, the Navy, and the Air Force to be first in space. And I said to you then from your position of no personal interest, if we apply this directive to a research and development situation like that, with rivalry between the Services, when I apply the directive, it is this way: It will be Captain Virgil I. Grissom, of the U.S. Air Force, the first man in space, "except for unusual circumstances," and then if there are unusual circumstances, it will be a rivalry between Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., the U.S. Marine Corps, and Comdr. Alan B. Shepard, Jr., of the U.S. Navy.