

Mr. ANFUSO. Are you satisfied that this directive can be carried out by the Secretary of Defense so as to be fairly applicable to all the three branches of the Service with no particular favoritism to one of the Services?

General LEMNITZER. There are two aspects of this question, Mr. Anfuso:

First, by decisions which had been previously made, before this directive was issued and pursuant to the directive of September 1959, the responsibility for providing the boosters to put military payloads into orbit in space was assigned to the Air Force. This was a basic decision. It was based upon the fact that the Air Force, as a part of its operational responsibility, was the Service that employed large operational missiles involving the type of thrust that could be used for space exploration. That decision was made some time ago.

As I said before, I have every confidence in the people with whom I work, the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary and officials of the Department of Defense, that this directive is going to be administered fairly. But the original decision was made with a clear intent that there would not be a duplication of effort in building big boosters. The Air Force had the big booster missile as an operational responsibility, and in order to delineate clearly that area of responsibility, and not have the Army, Navy, and Air Force all building big boosters, the basic decision was made accordingly.

Mr. ANFUSO. When you talk about the "big boosters," I assume you are restricting yourself to the military aspects?

General LEMNITZER. I am. Because when NASA was first organized there was not a clear military requirement for the space-exploration type of large booster. Very large boosters are required primarily for space exploration. The Saturn booster, which has the million and a half pounds of thrust, is an example of this type of booster. It was the project that was transferred from the Army, where it was originally started, to NASA.

So the object of the directives has, in essence, been carried out. They clearly delineate the responsibility for the boosters to be used for space exploration.

Mr. ANFUSO. Is it an objective of the directive to avoid duplication and save money?

General LEMNITZER. It was in 1959, and I presume that this directive has the same objective.

Mr. ANFUSO. You think it will accomplish that?

General LEMNITZER. Yes, I do.

Mr. ANFUSO. Will the directive also move certain projects deemed more essential, move them faster over and above other nonessential projects?

General LEMNITZER. I don't think there are many nonessential projects in this area. They all have high priority. I think this will depend to a great extent upon the way the directive is administered. I have confidence it will be administered with this objective in mind.

The CHAIRMAN. General, since there are no further questions—

Mr. Ryan.

Mr. RYAN. General, one thing that is not clear to me, after having listened to your testimony and the testimony of the Navy the other day, is exactly what change this directive makes in the policy as it