

General LEMNITZER. Are you referring to the organization for the conduct of space activities within the Government at the present time?

Mr. MILLER. Within the military department, the Defense Department.

General LEMNITZER. As you know, Mr. Miller, when I was Chief of Staff of the Army we did not recommend precisely the type of organization which we have in existence today. But higher authorities, including the President, held the overall responsibility for determining the optimum over-all organization in order to move ahead in space. When the President made the decision to transfer the Von Braun team from the Army to NASA, Secretary Brucker and I indicated that we would wholeheartedly accede to and carry out that decision. We did. We made this transfer with a minimum, in fact, with no loss of time whatsoever.

From my information, the Von Braun team is doing the same superb job under NASA that it was doing under the Department of the Army.

Mr. MILLER. I think it is. I didn't have that in mind, particularly.

Suppose the conception that you have—There is a new weapon that is brought to light. As an Army man, would you be happy in seeing that turned over to the Air Force to develop for you, or do you think the Army should have the development of that weapon, as you have the weapons that you have successfully developed in the past?

General LEMNITZER. First, I would like to say that I am not specifically assigned as a member of the Department of the Army today. I am Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As such, I am deeply interested in the best interests of all of our Services. With respect to the weapon systems a Service uses in combat, I think as a general principle, the development of those weapon systems should be assigned to the Service which will employ the weapon in combat.

I firmly believe in that as a general principle. I see nothing in this directive which goes contrary to that principle. This directive deals with the development of military space systems. I think the general way in which it is expressed suggests that the Secretary, based upon the advice and guidance provided by his staff, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will make his decisions assigning responsibilities for space activities in the future based on primary interest and competency of a particular Service to carry out space activities.

Mr. MILLER. In other words, the first gate you have to open, if this weapon is in the realm of space, is the gate of the exception to the present regulation?

If not, it goes to the Air Force to develop?

General LEMNITZER. I would say that the directive of September 1959, which clearly assigned responsibility for military space development, has not been substantially changed by this directive. The new directive, however, tends toward leaving the decision of future assignments, up to the Secretary on a case-by-case basis. I believe that a great deal will depend upon how the directive is administered. I have every confidence in the people that I am working with today and believe that future decisions will be made correctly.

Mr. MILLER. I want to join with you in expressing my confidence in Secretary McNamara and Mr. Gilpatric and the rest of them.

I am also a little concerned with having the Army and the Navy, who have made such wonderful progress in this field, perhaps having this first wrap put around them, before they can do certain things—

General LEMNITZER. I do not consider that this directive, Mr. Miller, does that. I believe that the basic decisions were made a year or more ago. I am sure you are referring to the fact that the Army had previously been developing and launching space vehicles. With the organization that was adopted more than a year ago, certain Army space activities were transferred to NASA. That is why the Von Braun team, with its competence in both the weapons field and in space exploration, was transferred to NASA. I believe a good many of the decisions that you refer to were made prior to the issuance of this particular directive.

Mr. MILLER. The thing that concerns me now is the Army has a missile, the Pershing, a second generation, and we might get it out a few too many miles and then is the Pershing going to be an Army weapon or taken over some place else? Or the Navy, which has done such a magnificent job in Polaris, is it going to be fully allowed to develop Sea Scout, when Sea Scout wants to come into the picture? Or is somebody else going to say, "No, this is ours." We have to go to the Secretary of Defense and make a showing why the competence in these two fields should be left in the field where they now exist?

General LEMNITZER. I see no indication whatsoever at the present time of the Navy losing Polaris or the Army losing its Pershing missile.

Mr. MILLER. I hope you are right.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Fulton.

Mr. FULTON. We are glad to have you here, General.

General LEMNITZER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. FULTON. Do I understand there was no meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on this directive?

General LEMNITZER. On this specific directive, no, sir.

Mr. FULTON. Was there any meeting at which it came up, joint consultation or discussion?

General LEMNITZER. There may have been in the Secretary of Defense's office, but none that I know of, sir. There was not a meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on this specific directive.

Mr. FULTON. You did not then consult with any member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on this directive? You just made your own recommendation?

General LEMNITZER. No. Because my personal comments were specifically requested.

Mr. FULTON. You didn't consult with any of the other Joint Chiefs before you made your comments?

General LEMNITZER. Not at that time. But the Joint Chiefs of Staff were involved when the previous directive was prepared. We had frequent consultation on it then.

Mr. FULTON. You submitted your recommendations on March 2, and the directive then was issued March 6, 1961?

General LEMNITZER. That is right.

Mr. FULTON. Then March 2 and March 6, were you asked by anybody to consult or check with on your position on your recommendations?

General LEMNITZER. Until March 2d I was busily engaged with my own staff in analyzing the problem and in preparing my recommendations and comments.

Mr. FULTON. So actually the directive to the Joint Chiefs was of not any importance because there was no consultation and no meeting held on it?

General LEMNITZER. As I indicated, the individual members of the Joint Chiefs were able to get their comments to their Secretaries. This frequently happens.

Mr. FULTON. Do you know the position of the other members of the Joint Chiefs, what they took in regard to this directive?

General LEMNITZER. No, I do not, because I have not seen the memorandum submitted by the other officials who were also requested to provide comments.

Mr. FULTON. Had you consulted prior to your taking a position with, for example, Lieutenant General Trudeau, the Army Research and Development, or with Vice Admiral Hayward of the Navy Research and Development?

General LEMNITZER. No, sir, I did not because I think that it would be quite improper for me to go down within the departments, and consult with their staffs on this matter. If I had consulted with anyone, I would have consulted with the respective Service Chiefs. I was, however, familiar with the views of the individual Chiefs on the subject of the directive.

Mr. FULTON. Were they unanimous?

General LEMNITZER. No, they were not.

Mr. FULTON. Who disagreed, if I might ask?

General LEMNITZER. I don't know the detail in which there was agreement or disagreement with the draft directive because I have not seen the other comments which were submitted, Mr. Fulton.

Mr. FULTON. Was there any meeting on March 6 of the Joint Chiefs with the Secretaries of the particular departments? Do you recall any such meeting?

There was a rumor on the grape vine that there was. I am just checking that.

General LEMNITZER. There may have been a meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on March 6. There was not a meeting on this particular subject, and there was not a meeting of the Secretary with the Joint Chiefs upon this specific directive. If anyone has indicated that there was such a meeting, I am not aware of it. If someone would put me in touch with the individual who says that there was, I think we could quickly straighten this matter out.

Mr. FULTON. There is quite a grape vine that comes up to the Capitol.

General LEMNITZER. The grape vine is frequently wrong.

Mr. FULTON. It is one of the longest vines in the world.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

As I understand from you, the Joint Chiefs of Staff did not make any recommendation, as such, on this directive.

General LEMNITZER. With respect to this particular directive, that is correct. I understand that Secretary Gilpatric, in his testimony before this committee, confirmed that fact.

Mr. FULTON. I am amazed that they didn't. Because here is a directive that has effect on 9 percent of the space; the Air Force has 91 per-

cent already and here is 9 percent in question. I would think that before the 9 percent was removed from the Army and the Navy Departments that maybe they should have been consulted. I was only a lieutenant in the Navy.

General LEMNITZER. They were consulted.

Mr. FULTON. I am sure you didn't consult, as you said, with Vice Admiral Hayward and Lieutenant General Trudeau—

General LEMNITZER. That would not be my responsibility in my present position, Mr. Fulton. That would be Admiral Burke's, in the case of Admiral Hayward, General Decker's in the case of General Trudeau, and General White's in the case of General Schriever. It would not be right for me to go down into their staffs and consult with staff officers at that level. I am sure the Service Chiefs did, however.

Mr. FULTON. Did Admiral Burke—

General LEMNITZER. I don't know. I haven't seen the memorandum submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, but I feel certain that it reflected Admiral Burke's views.

Mr. FULTON. My point is, I would like research and development, both basic and applied, as well as the test of engineering for engine resistance, kept within each department. I want a good basis of research, from my own point of view.

Could I ask you:

Will this directive, as issued on March 6 by the Secretary of Defense, permit that in the field of space? And that is within the jurisdiction of this committee to ask. Will this directive permit each of these departments to have a broad field so that in basic and applied research and development in space—

General LEMNITZER. I believe this directive is permissive in that general area. In other words, it indicates that the Secretary may use the competency and experience of the Departments in areas in which they have a primary competence, experience and interest.

Mr. FULTON. Then it does not sound as a warning in this directive to the scientists and the young men in the Navy and Army research and development groups that as soon as they have developed something that is a breakthrough, that then it will automatically go to the Air Force unless there are special or unusual circumstances?

General LEMNITZER. That will depend upon how this directive is administered, Mr. Fulton.

Mr. FULTON. What do you believe is the ratio decidendi, the method of decision to arrive at an interpretation of "except in unusual circumstances" that it shall be in the Air Force? What kind of circumstances would there be that would permit this research and development to remain in the Navy and in the Army for space matters?

General LEMNITZER. I think it will depend primarily, as indicated in the directive, upon special competency in a given area, depending on what it happens to be.

As I indicated, my greatest concern was in the field of communications and in the field of navigation. I understand from the announcements which have been made, that these responsibilities remain as previously assigned, with the Army and Navy, respectively.

Mr. FULTON. The assignment of various projects on research and development have been through Dr. York, I believe, in the Department of Defense, prior to the date of March 6, of this directive. Under

this directive it would seem to be that by management the decisions will be made directly by the Secretary of Defense. It looks to me as if we are moving it up one step in decision, is that correct?

General LEMNITZER. All major decisions of the kind you are talking about are made by the Secretary or in the name of the Secretary. I am sure the Secretary of Defense is going to utilize his staff to the fullest extent in arriving at decisions.

Mr. FULTON. Do you think if we centralize those decisions that on such research and development in all Services one man can be competent to make the decisions for an overall budget of \$43 billion plus research and development? Do you think we are centralizing it too much?

General LEMNITZER. No. I believe that someone has to run the Department of Defense. That responsibility rests squarely upon the Secretary of Defense. What decisions are made at his level, and what authority he delegates to subordinate levels is up to him. Every individual has his own way of operating, and I presume that Secretary McNamara will operate the Department of Defense his way.

Mr. FULTON. In your memorandum, did you approve the directive as written?

General LEMNITZER. No, I did not. I raised some points about the directive. This is standard operating procedure within the Department of Defense when any important policy directive is prepared.

Mr. FULTON. My final question, Mr. Chairman, then, is:

What defects did you point out in the directive at the time you submitted your statement on March 2?

General LEMNITZER. I indicated concern lest projects that had been already assigned, especially projects in the field of communications and navigation that had already been assigned to the Army and the Navy, respectively, might not remain with those two departments. The announced way in which the directive is going to be carried out went a long way toward meeting my suggestions.

Mr. FULTON. Is there any other comment which was adverse that you made?

General LEMNITZER. Adverse comments?

Mr. FULTON. Yes.

Could you submit that for the record, your recommendations, unless it is secret?

General LEMNITZER. I made other comments, but I would not regard them as being critical of the directive. I made other comments, yes. As for submitting a copy for the record, my directive is now the property of the Secretary of Defense, and I understand he is considering providing the committee not only my memorandum but also the memoranda which the other officials submitted on this matter. I understand that this is under consideration at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions here?

Mr. BASS. General, I am very much concerned over these leaks that seem to be occurring from the Pentagon. Here we have a case where apparently somebody on the inside, who knew what was going on, and without any authorization whatsoever, leaked a story which, from your own statement, is untrue. I should think it would be a great embarrassment to you, and I wondered, I am sure it is a matter of great concern. What disturbs me most of all is, whereas problems of se-

curity were not involved in this case, I wonder whether other leaks are taking place which might actually affect the security of this country.

General LEMNITZER. Mr. Bass, I am equally deeply concerned about activities of the kind which caused this question to be raised, and the misinterpretation placed on it by the individual who was involved.

As I indicated in my opening statement, I questioned his motives. I regard the deliberate, conscious and intentional leaking of classified information and documents relating to the national security to unauthorized persons as a reprehensible, disloyal and criminal act. Nothing less. All those who have access to classified information have a clear responsibility in my opinion to protect that information in the interest of our national security. That is why I am deeply concerned, also.

Mr. BASS. I am glad to hear you say that.

You spoke in your prepared statement, General, of the individual who leaked this information.

Do you know who he is?

General LEMNITZER. I wish I did.

The CHAIRMAN. After that statement, you may, and I know what would happen.

Mr. BASS. May I ask, General: Are more efforts being made to try and track down these unauthorized leaks and stop them?

General LEMNITZER. Yes, there are. I immediately initiated an investigation on my own, aside from other investigations that are underway to uncover the culprit in instances of this kind. I have a particular interest in this one.

Mr. BASS. I can understand why this sort of thing would be extremely embarrassing to you because the press has grabbed hold of it. The stories have appeared throughout the country, which have apparently misquoted your position.

General LEMNITZER. I am not worried about the personal embarrassment. That is one of the hazards of the occupation. I am, however, concerned about the misrepresentation that was attempted; that is that I, a member of the Department of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, took issue with the decision after it was made.

I submitted my comments in response to a request for comments on a draft directive. This is comparable in a military staff or the staff of a business organization, to that phase when views are being discussed and considered. That is what I frequently refer to in my commands as the "conversation stage." When views are presented, they are not always the same, that is they are not always unanimous. Life would be very simple if they were. When the responsible authority considers all the points of view and makes his decision, then it is up to everyone to carry that decision out wholeheartedly. Otherwise they don't have any place on the team.

Mr. BASS. Thank you very much, General.

I think this hearing has served a very useful purpose in dealing with this false leaking of information on this particular report. I am very glad we have had this hearing and that you have been able to come up here and straighten out what actually were the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Anfuso.

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

existed on March 5 of this year. On March 5 you are in one situation, and the directive came out on March 6. What change does it create?

General LEMNITZER. The principal change is that it establishes a policy for the assignment of future military space projects to the Department of the Air Force unless an exception to policy is made by the Department of Defense to assign them to the other military departments, based upon their requirements in space, their special competency in space, and their experience in space. The new directive is expressed in more general terms than the previous directive. That is what I regard as the principal differences.

Mr. RYAN. The Secretary of Defense says, "I have decided to assign space development programs and projects to the Department of the Air Force." Then he puts an exception "except under unusual circumstances."

General LEMNITZER. That is correct.

Mr. RYAN. It would seem that the "unusual circumstances" are practically writing a complete exception into this statement.

In other words, you interpret "unusual circumstances" to include all navigational research, all communications research—

General LEMNITZER. I regard "unusual circumstances" in the final analysis will be decided on the basis of the essentiality of the project to a Service to carry out its assigned missions, or the special competency of a Service in any particular field. I would say also that the past experience of a Service in space projects would also be a factor in determining "unusual circumstances."

Mr. RYAN. Is that any different a situation than existed on March 5?

General LEMNITZER. Yes. The previous directive specifically stated that the Air Force would be responsible for certain specific areas, the Army for others and the Navy for still others. This directive is expressed in more general terms. The decisions under the new directive will be based upon the facts as they exist at the time a new project comes along.

There will be some projects I am sure that will blanket the field and in which all Services will have an interest.

Mr. RYAN. If you were writing this directive to cover the situation as you believe it to exist, you would summarize the memorandum, I assume, as saying that the assignment of projects shall be made by the Secretary of Defense consistent with the experience of the Services and not to say the assignment shall be made to the Air Force except under unusual circumstances?

General LEMNITZER. As I indicated in my comments, I was interested in two specific areas that had special significance to both the Army and the Navy. But in future assignments of projects, the Secretary has indicated the general basis upon which he will assign them. They will go to the Air Force unless special circumstances, such as those that I just mentioned indicate that an exception should be made. In other words, this directive is more generalized than the old one. It is more generalized in one respect, more specific in another.

Mr. ANFUSO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RYAN. Yes.

Mr. ANFUSO. General, is it safe to say that as far as research is concerned, as we have heard the testimony, the Navy will continue to

do the type of research which it has done, the Army likewise, and the Air Force likewise, but as to the development and the procurement of projects, that will be left to the Air Force?

General LEMNITZER. I can't answer that question specifically, Mr. Anfuso, because I do not know whether all of the wide variety of projects which are presently within the Departments of the Army and Navy will remain with those Departments. I was specifically interested in two projects. In the future, projects will be assigned on a case-by-case basis by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask you a question, General.

The Good Book says that we will render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. I want to ask you this question:

You are the highest-ranking active military man in this Nation. Does this directive, under your interpretation, render unto the NASA organization its proper share of the space, the peaceful space program? In other words, I will reframe it a little bit:

With this directive is there any intention on the part of the directive to encroach upon the activity, the peaceful activity of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration program?

General LEMNITZER. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion this is not the intention of the directive in any respect. There is a close working relationship between NASA and the Department of Defense. I see no problem in this particular area.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have close relations with NASA, also?

General LEMNITZER. No, I do not in my present assignment. The liaison between the Department of Defense is undertaken more by Dr. York's office than it is by the Joint Chiefs of Staff Organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you feel in your own convictions that there is need for an organization to develop peaceful use of space, such as is NASA?

General LEMNITZER. Yes, I agreed with that when it was originally discussed and prior to the time NASA was established.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you were consulted when the law was drawn up at that time—

General LEMNITZER. That is right.

I was in charge of the arrangements between the Army and NASA for the transfer of facilities. We worked them out very smoothly, I thought.

The CHAIRMAN. Your convictions are the same today as they were then about the need of peacetime development of space?

General LEMNITZER. That is right.

I would add this comment:

It is difficult to clearly distinguish in all cases between the specific military application and the peaceful use of space. This will require close coordination between the Department of Defense and NASA to ensure that both requirements are properly met.

The CHAIRMAN. This directive will give, of course to the military all of the military missions in space that are needed, and at the same time will allow NASA to continue with its peaceful program of development of space?

General LEMNITZER. I do not regard this directive by the Secretary as impinging in any way upon NASA. It deals solely with the military projects relating to space.

The CHAIRMAN. The statement you just made brings forth this question:

You say many of these developments have both peaceful and military uses or significance. That is the reason why we have this liaison group between the military and the NASA, is that right?

General LEMNITZER. That is correct. I regard it highly important that the closest possible liaison be maintained between the Department of Defense and NASA.

The CHAIRMAN. I do, too. I am happy that is developing.

Do you have any critical statements to make in reference to the manner in which that is working?

General LEMNITZER. No, I do not. So far as I am able to determine, it is working well.

The CHAIRMAN. In the setup that we have developed now, do you feel we are moving in to overtake Russia here in its development of the large booster?

General LEMNITZER. I am not familiar with all the projects that NASA has underway, Mr. Chairman. I do happen to know of the Saturn project. I think that when that is developed and becomes operational, we will have moved a long way in that direction.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you in more general terms, because, after all, you are in the top level:

Do you feel that we are developing space activities in a military way so as to stay ahead of the Russians?

General LEMNITZER. I think our programs are good and we are pressing them as hard as we possibly can. So far as I know, we are doing everything possible to push the military projects relating to space.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to feel toward this committee that if at any time you have any suggestions that will help in the efficiency of the space program or in the speeding up of the program even more than it is at this time, that you won't have any hesitancy to let our committee know. We are vitally interested.

General LEMNITZER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. ANFUSO. General, are you familiar with solid propellants as distinguished from liquid propellants?

General LEMNITZER. Yes, I am.

Mr. ANFUSO. Do you regard solid propellants as having a future in this defense project?

General LEMNITZER. Yes, I regard solid propellants as a great forward step in the development of our military missiles. In the first place, they are much more easily handled in the field. They are much more responsive. They are much more stable. For these reasons I think they add greatly to the military capabilities of our missiles.

Mr. ANFUSO. If we are convinced that within a period of only a few years, say by 1964, that we can get a 3 million-pound thrust out of a solid propellant, you would be in favor of that, wouldn't you?

General LEMNITZER. I certainly would be in favor of it. I don't know whether it is feasible or not. It is out of my field.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Fulton has a question.

Mr. FULTON. You have covered it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ryan.

Mr. RYAN. Do you believe the Air Force has designs upon NASA?

Last week there was a memorandum, an intra-Air Force departmental memorandum, submitted to this committee in which one of the generals in effect said that he looked forward eventually to the time when the military would combine with the civilian.

What concerns me is that this may be the attitude within the Air Force.

General LEMNITZER. I haven't seen the memorandum. I don't know what the intentions of the Air Force are.

I think they are in a better position to indicate their intentions than I am.

Mr. RYAN. You keep them under control.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER. I just wanted to congratulate the General. It is always good to see him here.

General LEMNITZER. Thank you, Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER. He is a top man in my book.

Mr. CHENOWETH. You have indicated a couple of fields that you thought the Army should retain, and you were very much interested in that. What are those?

General LEMNITZER. Communications, primarily.

Mr. CHENOWETH. You feel the Army should remain dominant in the field of communications?

General LEMNITZER. Going outside this directive, I would like to make my position clear.

I happen to be one who believes that those who utilize a weapon in combat on the battle field should have the responsibility for the research and development and the procurement of that weapon, because they have to organize and train units to employ those weapons properly. They have to train their men to employ them properly. This is the normal sequence, and the payoff is the utilization of the weapon in combat.

I believe the Service that uses weapons in combat should be responsible for their research and development, procurement as well as employment.

Mr. CHENOWETH. You feel the Army is making satisfactory progress in the field of communications? You are reasonably well satisfied with what is accomplished?

General LEMNITZER. Yes, I am.

Mr. CHENOWETH. You feel the Army is in a position now to do it better than the other branches of the Service in view of their experience?

General LEMNITZER. I may be little bit biased on this. When the last directive came out, I was Chief of Staff of the Army and that may account for my particular interest in this particular area.

I happen to know also the Navy's great interest, and the Navy's great need for navigational assistance. That is why I was interested in these two particular areas.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Thank you, General.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. King.

Mr. KING. General Lemnitzer, following for a moment the interrogation of the gentleman from New York, Mr. Anfuso, if this committee and if Congress should decide to step up the solid fuel propellant testing program, I assume from what you said that there

would be no opposition from the Department of Defense, is that correct?

General LEMNITZER. I don't speak for the entire Department of Defense.

I feel that military requirements in the solid propellant field are very great and very important. I don't believe—and I am expressing a personal opinion here—that there would be any opposition to stepping up the testing program and making improvements in the field of solid propellants.

Mr. KING. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANFUSO. General, I am concerned with what you said about what the Army is doing in research with respect to communications. I believe that you want to keep that definitely within the Army. We have heard testimony, and I am sure every member will recall this testimony, that this interpretation has been given to the directive:

Research will be left to the three branches. When it comes to development and procurement, that then the Air Force would step in.

Would you favor that, if that is the correct interpretation?

General LEMNITZER. I would like to hear the question again, Mr. Anuso.

Mr. ANFUSO. We have heard testimony that it is the intention of the directive to keep research in the three separate branches. Then after research has been made, when it comes to development and procurement, which would take in the communications that you are talking about, then that would be left to the Air Force?

General LEMNITZER. I believe each Service, all Services have a vital need for communications. I would certainly hate to leave the impression that the Army is the only one that has communications requirements.

I want to make it very clear that communications are the heart of the conduct of military operations by all Services. I think each Service should procure the type of communications systems which it needs to accomplish its mission in combat.

Mr. ANFUSO. General, I want to say now, and I think this is shared by other members, I am just as confused now as I was at the beginning about this directive.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, to follow the question by my colleague from New York, I want to be sure we have the correct answer, General.

The decision would not be made by the Air Force but by the Secretary of Defense, am I correct in that?

General LEMNITZER. The decision on what, sir?

Mr. RIEHLMAN. On the assignment of the role and mission of each one of the Services after they had finished their basic research and it came to the development of a new project, that wouldn't be decided by the Air Force, would it?

General LEMNITZER. In the field of this particular directive, that is on space systems, it would not. It would be decided by the Secretary of Defense. I thought that was clear in the directive.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. I didn't think you gave that clear answer.

General LEMNITZER. I am sorry. I may not have understood the question.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. This rests with the Secretary of Defense, not the Secretary of the Air Force?

General LEMNITZER. It rests with the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. If there should be any change in the communications program that the Army has at the present time, the Air Force would have no jurisdiction over it; it would be a matter to be decided by the Secretary of Defense?

General LEMNITZER. By the Secretary of Defense, that is right.

Mr. ANFUSO. That is your interpretation, is that correct?

General LEMNITZER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANFUSO. That the Secretary of Defense would still make the decision and not the Secretary of the Air Force?

General LEMNITZER. Yes.

I never had any other impression, Mr. Anfuso.

Mr. ANFUSO. I was recalling testimony given to us that it was interpreted by this witness, who testified:

Yes, research would be left to the three branches, but when it comes to development and procurement, then the Air Force steps in.

General LEMNITZER. I think we are getting mixed up a bit here between space projects and programs and research and development in general.

The CHAIRMAN. We are going to release the General here.

At 11 o'clock we have another witness.

Mr. Fulton.

Mr. FULTON. To clear up the record, I don't believe we should limit the Army just to the battle field and communications. I am sure you do not intend for the Army to give up the Advent program, the satellite program, 22,300 miles out. That is hardly a battle field.

General LEMNITZER. Advent was one program in which I had particular interest in.

Secretary Gilpatric has testified before this committee that there is no intention of taking the Advent program away from the Army.

Mr. FULTON. We are not going to make the rule of limiting the Army solely to weapons usable immediately on a battle field?

General LEMNITZER. I was directing that answer to the general area of research and development, and not specifically to space systems.

Mr. FULTON. Another point that I think we should make clear is that you have opposed unauthorized leaks, but there are no authorized leaks, are there?

General LEMNITZER. I think they are contradictory terms.

The CHAIRMAN. General, we want to thank you very much for coming here. I am sure I speak for everybody on the committee. We have confidence in you and the great job you are doing for the United States and for our military establishment.

We appreciate your courtesy in coming here. I am sure you are busy.

At this time we are going to release you from the committee.

Thank you.

General LEMNITZER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Before you get away, General, the press has requested me to find out whether or not it would be possible to make copies of that short statement that you made, if the committee could make a few copies for the press.

General LEMNITZER. I would be glad to. I didn't prepare it as an opening statement. In order to put my thoughts in proper order and sequence, I made an outline. That is what I used in making my opening remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. If you or one of your aides could turn that over—

General LEMNITZER. I will have it made in the committee's office and turned over to the press.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee can make it right here for the press.

Gentlemen, that concludes the hearing that we have had on the directive, the scope of the directive.

I think the hearing has accomplished a great deal of good.

(Whereupon, at 11 a.m., the committee proceeded to other business.)

APPENDIX

History of the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Organizational outline and reference guide

Date	Reference	Remarks
Jan. 7, 1958	House Document 298	Communication from the President to Congress proposing additional authorization for DOD (ARPA funding included). Supplemental Defense Appropriations Bill, 1958 (ARPA included). Air Force installations authorizations (including ARPA). Supplemental military construction authorization (ARPA included). Establishment of ARPA. Do. Authorization was provided for the Secretary of Defense to transfer not exceeding \$10 million from any appropriation available to the DOD for fiscal year 1958 for advanced research projects as he may designate and determine, and also to transfer and merge with this any amounts determined to have been made available for related programs in other appropriations available to the DOD during fiscal year 1958. Congress authorized the Secretary of Defense or his designee to perform advanced research of a military nature; and for a period of 1 year to perform advanced space projects as may be designated by the President. DOD entered into a contract with the Institute For Defense Analyses to provide ARPA highly specialized scientific advice and program proposals and evaluations which are vital to the successful development, appraisal, and technical management in specific areas of advanced research.
Jan. 21, 1958	House Report 1288	
Jan. 28, 1958	Senate Report 1231	
Feb. 5, 1958	House Conference Report 1329	
Feb. 7, 1958	DOD Directive 5105.15	
Do	DOD News Release	
Feb. 11, 1958	Public Law 85-322	
Feb. 12, 1958	Public Law 85-325	
211	Contract No. SD-50 between the DOD and the Institute for Defense Analyses.	
211		

History of the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Organizational outline and reference guide—Continued

Date	Reference	Remarks
Mar. 27, 1958	DOD News Release No. 288-58	ARPA was authorized to undertake several space projects including the launching of earth satellites and lunar probes. The Air Force Ballistic Missile Division was authorized by ARPA to carry out three lunar probes with a Thor-Vanguard system, and one or two lunar probes utilizing the Jupiter-C rocket were assigned to the Army Ballistic Missile Agency. The President's message on space, science, and exploration to the Congress (ARPA mentioned in space program). Program assignment to ARPA of all satellite and other outer space vehicle programs to be conducted by the DOD, including the Vanguard series of satellites.
Apr. 2, 1958	House Document No. 365	Program assignment to ARPA for advanced research in the field of high-performance solid propellants including the supporting research necessary to permit effective use of these high-energy materials when they become available.
May 1, 1958	Enclosure 2 to DOD Directive 3200.5, May 19, 1958—Assignment of Advanced Research Projects to ARPA.	Program assignment to ARPA of long-range phases of the ballistic missile defense program.
June 7, 1958	Enclosure 3 to DOD Directive 3200.5, May 19, 1958—Assignment of Advanced Research Projects to ARPA.	Program assignment to ARPA of investigating the feasibility of a nuclear bomb-propelled space vehicle.
June 12, 1958	Enclosure 5 to DOD Directive 3200.5, May 19, 1958—Assignment of Advanced Research Projects to ARPA.	Program assignment to ARPA of advanced research and development on new superthrust rocket engines.
June 18, 1958	Enclosure 7 to DOD Directive 3200.5, May 19, 1958—Assignment of Advanced Research Projects to ARPA.	Fact Sheet on ARPA (organization, projects, work procedures, and key personnel). Statement by Director of ARPA—review of space vehicle program and experiments.
June 23, 1958	Enclosure 8 to DOD Directive 3200.5, May 19, 1958—Assignment of Advanced Research Projects to ARPA.	
July 1, 1958	DOD News Release No. 639-58	
Aug. 5, 1958	DOD News Release No. 747-58	

Aug. 6, 1958-----	Public Law 85-599-----	The Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 authorized the Secretary of Defense or his designee to engage in advanced research projects essential to the DOD (Section 9).
Oct. 1, 1958-----	Executive Order 10783-----	NASA established. Scientific space projects undertaken by ARPA pending establishment of NASA were transferred.
Jan. 30, 1959-----	U.S. Congress, Senate. Joint Hearings before the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. Missile and Space Activities, 86th Congress, 1st session.	Testimony concerning organization, programs, responsibilities of ARPA—pp. 193-217.
Feb. 10, 1959-----	DOD Directive 5129.1-----	
Feb. 17 and 18, 1959-----	U.S. Congress, House. Committee on Science and Astronautics: Hearings on Missile Development and Space Sciences (No. 11), 86th Congress, 1st session, 1959.	Establishment of Director of Defense Research and Engineering authorized to supervise all research and engineering activities in the DOD.
Mar. 2, 1959-----	DOD Directive 5105.15-----	Statement of Director, ARPA, testimony, etc.—pp. 315-319; 357-361; 390-413.
Mar. 17, 1959-----	U.S. Congress, Senate. Subcommittee on Governmental Organization for Space Activities of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences: Hearings, 86th Congress, 1st session, 1959.	Statement of Secretary of Defense, pp. 417-419.
Mar. 24, 26, and Apr. 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 29, and May 7, 1959-----	U.S. Congress, House. Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations: Hearings on Department of Defense Appropriations for 1960, 86th Congress, 1st session, 1959: Part 6.	DOD Directive No. 5105.15, dated February 7, 1958, was superseded by a new charter which conforms to the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958.
Apr. 14 and 15, 1959-----		Testimony of Director of ARPA; history, role, future of ARPA; relationship with various services and NASA in space program—pp. 108-185, 208-219, 236-247, 250-258, 266-268, 298-329, 335-338, 340, 346, 354, 358-363, 387-389, 416-420, 428-430, 437, 466-469, 587-591, 596-598.
		Statements and testimony of Deputy Secretary of Defense, Director of ARPA, etc., organization, function, projects, and future of ARPA—pp. 4-7, 14-16, 20-24, 92-96, 103-113, 125, 128-135.

History of the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Organizational outline and reference guide—Continued

Date	Reference	Remarks
May 5 and June 15, 1959-----	U.S. Congress, Senate. Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations: Hearings on DOD Appropriations for 1960, 86th Congress, 1st, 1959.	Statement of Director of ARPA and testimony on ARPA—pp. 294, 298, 324-326, 352-354, 1393-1399.
May 29, 1959-----	DOD News Release No. 640-59	Summary list of ARPA project funding.
June 4, 1959-----	DOD News Release No. 658-59	Fact Sheet on ARPA (history, organization, projects, funding).
June 9, 1959-----	U.S. Congress, House. Joint Hearings before the Committee on Science and Astronautics and Subcommittees Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 on Basic Scientific and Astronautic Research in the D.O.D. (No. 45), 86th Congress, 1st session, 1959.	Statement and testimony of Director of Policy and Planning Division, ARPA, and Chief Scientist, ARPA—pp. 85-92; 92-108.
June 18, 1959-----	DOD News Release No. 714-59	Research support programs authorized by ARPA.
Do-----	DOD News Release No. 715-59	Materials research program to be undertaken by ARPA.
Sept. 2, 1959-----	U.S. Congress, House. Committee on Government Operations. Report No. 1121 on organization and management of missile programs, 86th Congress, 1st session, 1959.	History of organization and programs of ARPA—pp. 136-147.
Sept. 23, 1959-----	DOD News Release No. 1087-59	Announcement of planned space projects transfer from ARPA to the military departments.
Nov. 18, 1959-----	DOD News Release No. 1334-59	Announcement of transfer of three ARPA projects to Air Force.
Nov. 30, 1959-----	DOD Directive 5129.33	ARPA placed under the direction and supervision of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering.
Dec. 2, 1959-----	DOD News Release No. 1388-59	Announcement of ballistic missile flight studies undertaken by ARPA in the Pacific.
Dec. 8, 1959-----	DOD News Release No. 1412-59	Announcement of DOD Directive 5129.33 placing ARPA under the Director of Defense R & E; General Betts named head of ARPA.

Range coordination and supervision centralized under the Director of Defense Research and Engineering.
Testimony of Director of ARPA, et al.—pp. 1052, 1056, 1078, 1192-1199.

Testimony and statements concerning role of ARPA and relation to Defense Director of R. & E.—pp. 50, 51, 53-67, 137-171.

ARPA assigned research in toxics.
ARPA assigned research in energy conversion.
Department of the Air Force authorized for the research, development, test, and engineering of DOD space development programs or projects.

DOD News Release No. 369-60.-----
U.S. Congress, Senate. Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations: Hearings on DOD Appropriations for 1961, 86th Congress, 2d session, 1960: Part 2. U.S. Congress, House. Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations: Hearings on DOD Appropriations for 1961, 86th Congress, 2d session, 1960: Part 6.-----
DOD News Release No. 579-60.-----
DOD News Release No. 834-60.-----
DOD Directive 5160.32.-----

Apr. 7, 1960.-----
Mar. 24, and 29, 1960.-----
Mar. 9 and 11, 1960.-----
May 19, 1960.-----
July 22, 1960.-----
Mar. 6, 1961.-----

Prepared by: Barbara Still, Research Assistant, Senior Specialists Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, Mar. 15, 1961.

NEWS RELEASE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION,
Washington, D.C.

No. 109-58

LI 5-6700 Ext. 53201

For Immediate Release
Friday, February 7, 1958

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE M'ELROY ESTABLISHES ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS
AGENCY; NAMES ROY W. JOHNSON AS DIRECTOR

Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy today established a new agency within the Department of Defense "for the direction and performance of certain advanced research and development projects." It will be called the Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and will report to the Secretary.

The Secretary at the same time announced the appointment of Roy W. Johnson of New York as Director of the new agency. Johnson has been a vice president of General Electric since 1948, and in 1951 was made an executive vice president and group executive of the Company.

Commenting on the appointment, Secretary McElroy said, "Roy Johnson will bring to this important assignment impressive experience and ability as an administrator. He was in charge of General Electric's electronics business for six years starting in 1951, is accustomed to working productively with scientific people, and knows organization thoroughly. In the new agency he will be backed up by the most highly qualified scientist we can find as the head of the group that will provide technical direction to the programs assigned to the agency."

Among his current public service activities, Johnson is president of the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhood (ACTION, Inc.), a program for urban renewal, and is the 1958 New York City chairman of the fund and membership drive of the American Red Cross. He was in Washington as a member of the War Production Board 1942 to 1944, the last few months as director of the Facilities Bureau of that organization. A native of Michigan City, Indiana, he graduated from the University of Michigan in 1927 and joined General Electric in 1930. He lives in Stamford, Connecticut, with his wife and daughter.

Johnson will resign from General Electric effective April 1, according to the announcement, but will spend two or three days a week on his new assignment prior to that date.

The concept behind the new agency was given by Secretary McElroy in his statement before the House Committee on Appropriations, January 27, when he was discussing anti-missile missiles and other space systems projects. "Such projects," he said, "do not fall clearly within the responsibility of any one of the military Services. It is therefore entirely logical that research and development work on such projects be placed under centralized control and direction without regard to normal concepts of military roles and missions and assigned to one of the Services only when they approach operational capability."

"It is contemplated," he said, "that programs assigned the Agency will be developed in full coordination with the military departments to the point where they are approaching operational capability so that they may be phased into the operation of one or more of the military services with no loss of time or interruption of development and production."

According to the Department of Defense directive issued today, "the Agency shall be responsible for the direction or performance of such advanced projects in the field of research and development as the Secretary of Defense shall from time to time designate, by individual project or by category.

The Agency is authorized to arrange for the performance of research and development work by other agencies of the Government, including the military departments; to enter into contracts and agreements with individuals, private business entities, educational, research or scientific institutions; and to "acquire or construct such research and development and test facilities and equipment as may be approved by the Secretary of Defense in accordance with applicable statutes."

An appropriation of \$10,000,000 for ARPA was included in the supplemental FY 1958 appropriation bill recently passed by the Congress, as well as authority to transfer to the new agency funds already appropriated for anti-missile missile and space projects.

February 7, 1958
NUMBER 5105.15

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE

SUBJECT: *Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency*

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this directive is to provide within the Department of Defense an agency for the direction and performance of certain advanced research and development projects.

II. RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY

A. *Establishment*

In accordance with the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, and Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1953, there is established in the Office of the Secretary of Defense the Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. The Agency will be under the direction of the Director of Advanced Research Projects.

B. *Responsibility*

The Agency shall be responsible for the direction or performance of such advanced projects in the field of research and development as the Secretary of Defense shall, from time to time, designate by individual project or by category.

C. *Authority*

Subject to the direction and control of the Director:

1. The Agency is authorized to direct such research and development projects being performed within the Department of Defense as the Secretary of Defense may designate.

2. The Agency is authorized to arrange for the performance of research and development work by other agencies of Government, including the military departments, as may be necessary to accomplish its mission in relation to projects assigned.

3. The Agency is authorized to enter into contracts and agreements with individuals, private business entities, educational, research or scientific institutions including Federal or State institutions.

4. The Agency is authorized to acquire or construct such research, development and test facilities and equipment as may be approved by the Secretary of Defense, in accordance with applicable statutes. However, existing facilities of the Department of Defense shall be utilized to the maximum extent practicable.

III. ORGANIZATION

A. The Director of Advanced Research Projects shall report to the Secretary of Defense.

B. The Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency shall be provided such personnel and administrative support as may be approved by the Secretary of Defense.

C. Other officers and agencies of the Office of the Secretary of Defense within their respective areas of responsibility shall provide support to the Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency as may be necessary for him to carry out his assigned functions.

IV. EFFECTIVE DATE

This directive is effective immediately.

/S/ NEIL McELROY.

Public Law 85-322

85th Congress, H. R. 10146

February 11, 1958

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, namely :

TITLE I

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer not exceeding \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, from any appropriation available to the Department of Defense for the current fiscal year for such advanced research projects as he may designate and determine: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense to have been made available for related programs in other appropriations available to the Department of Defense during the current fiscal year may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation to be available for the same purposes and time period: *Provided further*, That such amounts of this appropriation as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to carry out the purposes of advanced research to those appropriations for military functions under the Department of Defense which are being utilized for related programs to be merged with and to be available for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred.

* * * * *

SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Defense Appropriation Act, 1958".

Approved February 11, 1958.

Public Law 85-325

85th Congress, H.R. 9739

February 12, 1958

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to establish and develop certain installations for the national security, and to confer certain authority on the Secretary of Defense, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Defense or his designee is authorized to engage in such advanced projects essential to the Defense Department's responsibilities in the field of basic and applied research and development which pertain to weapons systems and military requirements as the Secretary of Defense may determine after consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and for a period of one year from the effective date of this Act, the Secretary of Defense or his designee is further authorized to engage in such advanced space projects as may be designated by the President.

Nothing in this provision of law shall preclude the Secretary of Defense from assigning to the military departments the duty of engaging in research and development of weapons systems necessary to fulfill the combatant functions assigned by law to such military departments.

The Secretary or his designee is authorized to perform assigned research and development projects: by contract with private business entities, educational or research institutions, or other agencies of the Government, through one or more of the military departments, or by utilizing employees and consultants of the Department of Defense.

The Secretary of Defense shall assign any weapons systems developed to such military department or departments for production and operational control as he may determine.

Approved February 12, 1958.

Public Law 85-599

85th Congress, H.R. 12541

August 6, 1958

AN ACT

To promote the national defense by providing for reorganization of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

ESTABLISHING THE DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING

SEC. 9. (a) Section 203 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, is amended by redesignating subsections "(b)" and "(c)" as subsections "(c)" and "(d)", respectively, and by inserting a new subsection "(b)" as follows:

"(b) (1) There shall be a Director of Defense Research and Engineering who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall take precedence in the Department of Defense after the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force. The Director performs such duties with respect to research and engineering as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, including, but not limited to, the following: (i) to be the principal adviser to the Secretary of Defense on scientific and technical matters; (ii) to supervise all research and engineering activities in the Department of Defense; and (iii) to direct and control (including their assignment or reassignment) research and engineering activities that the Secretary of Defense deems to require centralized management. The compensation of the Director is that prescribed by law for the Secretaries of the military departments.

"(2) The Secretary of Defense or his designee, subject to the approval of the President, is authorized to engage in basic and applied research projects essential to the responsibilities of the Department of Defense in the field of basic and applied research and development which pertain to weapons systems and other military requirements. The Secretary or his designee, subject to the approval of the President, is authorized to perform assigned research and development projects: by contract with private business entities, educational or research institutions, or other agencies of the Government, through one or more of the military departments, or by utilizing employees and consultants of the Department of Defense.

"(3) There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of paragraph (2) of this subsection."

(b) Section 7 of Public Law 85-325, dated February 12, 1958, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. The Secretary of Defense or his designee is authorized to engage in such advanced projects essential to the Defense Department's responsibilities in the field of basic and applied research and development which pertain to weapons systems and military requirements as the Secretary of Defense may determine after consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and for a period of one year from the effective date of this Act, the Secretary of Defense or his designee is further authorized to engage in such advanced space projects as may be designated by the President.

"Nothing in this provision of law shall preclude the Secretary of Defense from assigning to the military departments the duty of engaging in research and development of weapons systems necessary to fulfill the combatant functions assigned by law to such military departments.

"The Secretary of Defense shall assign any weapons systems developed to such military department or departments for production and operational control as he may determine."

(c) Section 171(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by renumbering clauses "(6)", "(7)", "(8)", and "(9)" as clauses "(7)", "(8)", "(9)", and "(10)", respectively, and inserting the following new clause (6) after clause (5):

"(6) the Director of Defense Research and Engineering;"

* * * * *

Approved August 6, 1958.

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77