

Investigating Committee and under Senator Mitchell of Washington we conducted an inquiry into the activities of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics.

Dr. DRYDEN. Yes.

Mr. REID. Mr. Chairman, just one quick question or two, Dr. Dryden, and one inquiry of the Chair. Is it my understanding that the committee will call Mr. Webb and Dr. Dryden to pursue this further as it has not been fully developed in the testimony today?

Dr. DRYDEN. The only thing he possibly can contribute would relate to the details.

Mr. REID. I have just one final question, Dr. Dryden, and again I want to thank you for coming and for your discussion this morning.

UNITED STATES-SOVIET SPACE EFFORTS COMPARED

Could you give us in very simple outline those areas in space where you feel that the United States is ahead of the Soviet Union, and in those areas where you feel the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States, to encompass to the extent appropriate both peaceful and military applications of space?

Dr. DRYDEN. Well, we don't know of any real Soviet military space applications. We don't know of any obvious ones. Perhaps the military does.

But on the peaceful side, the Soviets have been ahead in weight lifting capacity. This has carried with it the ability to make longer flights, manned flights than we are able to. Our last flight represents about the limit of the Mercury capsule. It was designed for a three-orbit mission, and we have extended it to 22, and we are about through as far as Mercury is concerned.

I would expect the Russians within the next few months anyway to do an 8-day flight or something of this general order of magnitude, and there will be a period here in which they still continue to be able to do a little better as far as weight goes, as far as duration of flight, which technically at least keeps them ahead in that area. This is the manned space area.

It is probable that they are somewhat ahead in space medicine, although we don't know. The evidence is a little bit troublesome.

You remember Titov got nauseated or something. We have not experienced that at all with any of our people. This worried them, and then they sent up two men at the same time to see whether the two men were affected differently. They certainly have been working longer in the space medicine field than we have.

Now in almost all the other areas that I can think of, I think we are definitely ahead. As I have mentioned, they so far have not done weather satellites, although * * * they do expect to be able to have meteorological satellites in 1964.

In communication satellites, judging from talks with them, they are not in a position to do anything. They refused an invitation to participate in the Telstar and Relay demonstrations. We think it may be because they just haven't developed the technology to the point where they are ready to do this.

In the space science area, which is a rather complex and wide area, I think there is very little question that we have produced a greater volume, variety, greater accuracy of results than in the Soviet space program.