

CONTRACTOR: The Aerospace Corporation
2400 East El Segundo Blvd.
El Segundo, California

VALUE: * FY 1961 - \$31.6 million

DESCRIPTION: Aerospace Corporation is a newly-formed non-profit organization which furnishes scientific and technical assistance to the Air Force in the space and ballistic missile fields. This assistance ranges from advanced systems analysis for programs in the early conceptual stages to technical review and monitoring for those programs in active development. Aerospace has no "hardware" production responsibilities. As of March 1, 1961, Aerospace employed some 2,100 personnel of whom approximately 440 are members of its scientific and technical staff.

HISTORY: The steps leading to the formation of Aerospace were discussed in detail by the Under Secretary of the Air Force on May 6, 1960, before the Hollifield Committee. A copy of this statement is attached.

RESULTS: Among the programs in which Aerospace is currently engaged are: SAMOS, MIDAS, DISCOVERER, MERCURY (NASA), ADVENT (ARMY), TRANSIT (NAVY), DYNASOAR, SAINT, and VELA (ARPA). The corporation has been able to attract top scientific and technical talent and is providing the Air Force with the required scientific assistance in our highest national priority programs.

* Includes money from other government agencies.

CONTRACTOR: The Mitre Corporation
Post Office Box 208
Lexington 73, Massachusetts

VALUE: \$12,045,000.00 FY 59
\$20,703,000.00 FY 60
\$25,056,753.00 FY 61

DESCRIPTION: The Mitre Corporation is an independent non-profit organization engaged by the Air Force to provide, under overall Air Force management, scientific and technical assistance in development of various command and control systems. This assistance includes furnishing technical support for systems under development, integration of these systems with each other and with other systems and advanced planning in the overall command and control field. Mitre has no "hardware" production responsibilities. It currently employs some 1,350 personnel of whom 425 are members of its scientific and technical staff. (50 members of the technical staff support a Federal Aviation Agency program.)

HISTORY: In the summer of 1958 the Secretary of the Air Force asked the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to sponsor the formation of an independent non-profit corporation to furnish technical assistance to the Air Force in integrating the several independent air defense systems into an overall North American Air Defense System. The Mitre Corporation was formed as a result. Approximately a year and a half later, Mitre responsibility was broadened to include technical and scientific support of the newly established Air Force Command and Control Division, now renamed Electronic Systems Division. This new division was assigned responsibility for developing complete new command and control systems, as well as continuing with the original air defense responsibilities.

RESULTS: Since its formation the Mitre Corporation has assisted the Air Force in resolving the complex technical problems associated with integration of individual components into the overall North American Air Defense System. More recently it has been equally effective in providing scientific assistance in the review and evaluation of technical proposals submitted by industry in connection with various command and control systems. It has further provided the necessary scientific assistance in the joint Air Force-Federal Aviation Agency program to investigate the possibility of using SAGE for aircraft traffic control.

CONTRACTOR: Space Technology Laboratories, Inc.
Post Office Box 95001
Los Angeles 45, California

VALUE: FY 1959 - \$60.4 million includes money from other Government agencies
FY 1960 - \$76.4 million " " " " " "
FY 1961 - \$45.5 million " " " " " "

DESCRIPTION: STL is a private corporation under contract to the Air Force primarily to provide, under Air Force control and supervision, detailed systems engineering and technical direction for the Atlas, Titan, and Minuteman missile programs. STL and its parent corporation, TRW, cannot produce any "hardware" for programs in which STL has systems engineering and technical direction responsibility. As of 1 January 1961, STL employed 3,283 personnel, of whom 1,330 were members of its scientific and technical staff.

HISTORY: STL is an outgrowth of the Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation, which was organized in 1954 to bring together an unusually competent group of scientists and engineers, capable of assisting the Air Force in systems analysis, and the supervision of research and development phases of high national priority ICBM programs. With the advent of Aerospace, in 1960, many of STL's functions were transferred to that corporation in an orderly manner. These functions were primarily in the areas of space systems and future missile systems. To avoid program disruption, however, STL is still retaining its role in connection with Atlas, Titan and Minuteman missile systems.

RESULTS: STL's contribution to the ballistic missile program can hardly be over-estimated. The rapid achievement of operational status in the Thor and Atlas programs is tangible evidence of the outstanding results attained. As the Holifield Committee reported after its authoritative survey of the Air Force missile program management:

"From the performance standpoint, Ramo-Wooldridge (STL) along with BOD, can point to the fact that they 'beat the clock' and surprised many experts in getting operable Atlases and Thors from factory to field in so short a period of time. There will be many--in industry among participating contractors, in Government among rival services--who discount the contribution of Ramo-Wooldridge (and STL), but this organization can take pride in its own right for what it has done for the United States."