

their attitude when we get into this space situation? Are they going to claim a part of the atmosphere above Russia or what? What will the situation be?

Dr. CORNELL. In answer to that, sir, I do know that consideration has been given to that but I know none of the details. This is outside of the scientific area. As far as I know in the IGY no question of this sort has been raised. In the same way the United States raised no hue and cry, except in some of the newspapers perhaps, over the overflying of this country of the sputniks. We have every reason to feel that if a United States satellite overflew Soviet territory we probably would not have any reaction from them.

As to the future when instrumentation of satellites is better developed, I have no idea.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you anticipate it will be some years, a year, 2 or 3 or longer, before that time, Doctor?

Dr. CORNELL. I think I am really not qualified to predict, Mr. Chairman. In these days of development, I hesitate to predict that it would be much longer than that. Maybe Mr. Odishaw would have further comments on that.

Dr. O'DISHAW. I am not sure I understand the question.

Dr. CORNELL. Whether there might be instrumentation in the near future which would cause international repercussions in the overflying of other people's territory.

Dr. O'DISHAW. I cannot answer that question. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. The interesting thing about it is that whatever might happen will happen before we have reached the point of obtaining the information that we should have to make a determination of what the future holds.

Mr. O'HARA. It certainly will be a question of what the nations are going to have to meet one of these days and get a sort of definite international agreement of some kind.

Dr. GOULD. Very little has been said of the international implications of sputniks and satellites but it is not a great jump to suppose that they will photograph anything they fly over.

Mr. WOLVERTON. In my endeavor to find a meeting place of this committee I got into a meeting of the joint committee that was discussing these various things that we are discussing.

Mr. O'HARA. With two guards at the door.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Odishaw,

Dr. O'DISHAW. A remark that Dr. Cornell made in response to a question reminded me of the topic with respect to the Soviet attitude when our satellites have a higher inclination and actually pass over the U. S. S. R. At the rocket and satellite conference in Washington last October, Soviet scientists expressed sorrow that the plans for United States satellite would not be observable over the U. S. S. R. As a matter of fact, I think they thought that we had planned it that way and we had to explain to them the limitations, geographic limitations of the firing point and the safety range considerations. At that time, at any rate, they expressed great interest in having United States satellites that they could observe.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of what Mr. Wolverton said a moment ago, perhaps it would be advisable to transmit and make available a copy of this record to the outer space people.