

sufficient surface area, that both are visible. As a matter of fact, there is a photograph taken by one of our cameras in the Union of South Africa. But the smaller sphere, the test sphere which has become the satellite 1958 Beta, is too small.

Mr. WOLVERTON. That cylinder you speak of is a very small affair?

Dr. ONISHAW. It is. It has to be properly illuminated under twilight conditions when it is dark in the sky but not when the sun illuminates the satellite against the dark background.

Dr. CARROLL. It simply looks like a bright point. It looks like a star except that it is moving much faster than a star in the sky.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, let me thank you very much for your courtesy in coming out and visiting with us this afternoon and the information that you have conveyed to us. It is very helpful.

I know that you are tremendously interested and concerned in your work. On behalf of the committee, let me compliment you on the magnificent job that you are doing and the very fine work you are doing which our Government will receive the benefit of as well as other nations of the world.

You are to be commended for your efforts in this field. Even though we cannot understand all the scientific terms and knowledge and so forth we do want you to know that we are interested and we want to be helpful in any way we can be.

We certainly stand ready to be subject to your call. When we do have the information referred to, Dr. Cornell, we may later on want to talk to you further about it.

Dr. CORNELL. Yes, of course.

Dr. GOULD. We shall be glad to join you again, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. We shall be glad to have you all back with us.

Dr. WATERMAN, I suppose, will be with us on another occasion.

Dr. JOYCE. Yes, I am sure he will be glad to come.

(Whereupon, at 4:55 p.m., the meeting adjourned.)