

*Question 5.* The committee understands that Advent, Nike-Zeus, Transit, and Polaris are not affected by the directive. However, the testimony suggests that the Services may not agree as to what constitutes an unusual circumstance. In a fast changing field, the decisions on new projects may count for more than holding the line on existing ones. Can you supply us with any guidelines which would help define "unusual circumstances"? Can you give us any clues as to the disposition of future communications satellites beyond Advent, an anti-satellite version of Nike-Zeus, mapping and geodesy satellites, Sea Scout, Renae, sea reconnaissance satellites, Caleb?

*Answer:* Exceptions to the basic policy stated in the space directive will be made by the Secretary of Defense. Such exceptions as may be granted will be on case by case basis, each dependent on its own special circumstances. It is therefore very difficult to generalize, or to specify what future space projects such as those named in your question might be excepted. In determining whether or not to make an exception, the Secretary will consider, among other factors, unique service capabilities and needs.

*Question 6.* Please explain how the existing laboratories and personnel of the Army and Navy will continue to be put to full use under a program of Air Force space development. Under what circumstances do you see the transfer of trained civilian or military personnel or facilities previously engaged in space research to the Air Force?

*Answer:* It is the policy of DOD to use effectively the trained personnel within its resources. No changes are contemplated in this procedure nor are there any planned transfers of Army or Navy trained civilians or military personnel or facilities to the Air Force specifically as the result of the space directive. In addition, it is believed that the presence of the Army and Navy representatives at several levels within the Air Force Systems Command will provide effective liaison channels through which the present and future capabilities of the Army and Navy laboratories and personnel can be considered and efficiently utilized.

*Question 7.* Which label will most typically describe the role of the Air Force in space research and development: "single manager," or "major contributor to a unified command"?

*Answer:* Neither label accurately describes the role of the Air Force in space research and development. Like the other military departments, the Air Force will conduct preliminary research to develop ways of using space technology to perform its assigned functions and submit these projects to the Secretary of Defense for consideration as approved DOD space projects. For approved DOD space projects regardless of where they were originated, the Air Force will act as the space R.D.T. & E. agent for the entire Department of Defense, unless an exception is made. The Director of Defense Research and Engineering will maintain close and continuing control over the Air Force's activities as agent for DOD space development.

*Question 8.* Suppose one Service is adamant in its advocacy of the Saint approach, and another Service feels equally strongly about Early Spring. What steps would be taken by D.D.R. & E. to insure that one or both of these approaches was developed with utmost vigor without regard to the attitudes of the Services toward each?

*Answer:* In the event of competing technical proposals to meet a single requirement or application, these will be evaluated on the basis of technical merit and assessed probability of meeting the particular requirement. There are other relevant considerations, of course, such as time scale for development, cost, facility requirements and the like. This situation is not unique to space development and will be handled in a manner similar to that employed in reviewing other missile or aircraft competing weapon systems.

*Question 9.* If a primary purpose of the directive of March 6 was to centralize management and control of the military space program, please explain more completely why it would not have been possible to accomplish this by tighter controls within the Office of the Secretary of Defense rather than in effect making two Services subservient to a third in a field which may come to dominate future military operations.

*Answer:* The space directive does not make two Services subservient to a third in the field of space operations. In the first place, the directive does not deal with the assignment of space systems when they become operational. It is concerned solely with research and development. Secondly, all three military departments are placed on equal footing in the conduct of preliminary space research. All three departments may conduct basic research under tightened management control of the Secretary of Defense.