

mittee, the Technical Advisory Panel of the Department of Defense on Chemical and Biological Warfare, and the Defense Science Board. Mr. Morse was Chairman of the Army Scientific Advisory Panel from October 1957 until May 1959. He holds honorary degrees of doctor of engineering and doctor of science, and in 1961 received the Distinguished Civilian Service Award.

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STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD S. MORSE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Secretary MORSE. We are not doing so badly in that area, I think, Mr. Chairman.

You asked if I had a general statement. I don't because I didn't realize I was going to be called on, but if I may I would perhaps like to put some of these things in what I think may be a little different perspective.

I won't say a different perspective, but let's say a perspective in the way I see it. Their directive really is a management tool and technique. The reason it has its importance in the press and elsewhere is that space is very glamorous and the number of dollars involved are very large.

In our large efforts today, our large system programs, we have had quite a revolutionary change in the past 10 years. In the range of 30 and in some cases 50 or 60 per cent of our total funding for these large programs are now in the field of R. & D. You people in Congress recognize the staff was set up in Dr. York's office. That is why this directive takes on added significance, because in a sense we are issuing a directive via the R. & D. channel which really tends to then control an ultimate role and mission. I think this is probably where some of us become involved from the point of view of being concerned.

In a sense Dr. York's office has and still has essentially all of the authority he needs to perform the functions suggested in this directive anyway and I must say in the two years that I have been in office the tendency has certainly been going rapidly in this direction towards the Air Force for most of our large R. & D. efforts.

Now, the reason that we get more concerned perhaps with space than other areas is the cost. These are large, very expensive programs in terms of facilities, people and ultimately, of course, the cost of operating them.

Again I want to say this directive does not get into operating itself. On the other hand, it obviously means that the operating assignment will follow. I think this is an area which is of concern to the Army.

I would like also to say, however, that the Army has in my opinion, in the case of geodesy, mapping and communications and Zeus, three of the very real, important and sensible space programs.

They are of importance to the country. In the case of geodesy, mapping and communications, they are going to be important to the civilian components of our economy and I think we have to move in