

Secretary CONNALLY. Perhaps so, Congressman. But I am not in a position to give you today, nor do I think I could in the foreseeable future, give an answer as to how you could look in the future and see those areas in which scientific advances would be made and the precise application of those achievements to the point where I could make any specific recommendations to you, sir.

Mr. HECHLER. Is it all right if I ask the same question of Admiral Hayward, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, we are not going to let Admiral Hayward down this late; that we are just going to ask him casual questions.

Mr. HECHLER. In order to preserve continuity.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Admiral HAYWARD. I would answer it from the technical point of view.

Most scientific people have scientific disciplines. If you are interested in radio waves or some specific thing, you would go where these areas are being studied, rather than space, which, as the Secretary said, is a place, not a program. But this is where your people go. In other words, if you are going to study wave propagation, you would probably go to Stanford or the best teacher or the best atmosphere. If you were going to study atomics, you would go to California. You would not necessarily pick a military Service because they had all control of space.

Mr. ANFUSO. Admiral Hayward, when it comes time for you to ask for money on research, for example, do you contemplate in any projects that this directive will restrict you as to the amount of money you can ask to carry out your objectives?

Admiral HAYWARD. No. Nobody has brought this out. There is nothing in this directive that changes anything as to how we present our research and development program. We have all of our basic sciences and our disciplines. We go through the same process, whether this directive existed or not, for the overall Navy budget, and we have to fit it in, as this committee knows, to the overall Navy program. There is nothing in the directive which would change that, and nothing the Secretary of Defense said would change it. And it is a pretty hard problem to distinguish, as you know.

Mr. HECHLER. Just one more question, Admiral.

Could you delineate some specific examples of what you consider "unusual circumstances," under which the Navy requires space technology for its roles and missions?

Admiral HAYWARD. I certainly can.

There was an experiment in space that was launched not long ago, a case where NASA is doing associated work for us, the VLF experiment. The Navy is primarily interested in that type of communication. This is the only type of electro-magnetic vibration that can penetrate sea water because it has very long wavelength. No one else would be greatly interested in this, and we would continue work in this experiment. This is an "unusual circumstance."

There are others that would fall into that category I am sure. They would be associated with the controlling factor of all of our work, the environment, which is the sea. So I think that it is a good example of "unusual circumstance."