

director of the field survey group of ONR Project Squid under contract to Princeton University.

In 1948 he became associate director of research of the Textile Research Institute in Princeton, and in June 1951 was appointed director of research of the institute, serving in this capacity for 3 years.

In 1954 Dr. Wakelin established his own consulting business in Princeton and has been a consultant on research planning and organization to the Lamp Division, General Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Stanford Research Institute, Palo Alto, Calif.; American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., New York City; J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York City; Frenchtown Porcelain Co. and Starr Porcelain Co., of Trenton, N.J.

He was one of the founders in 1954 of Chesapeake Instrument Corp., Shady-side, Md., established to conduct research and development for the Navy in the fields of underwater sound and acoustic devices. He has been a vice president and consultant of that company. During this period he was also a research associate on the staff of Textile Research Institute working on the structure and physical properties of high polymers under a program sponsored by the Office of Naval Research.

Dr. and Mrs. Wakelin, the former Margaret Cushing Smith of Concord, Mass., lived in Lawrenceville, N.J., for 10 years prior to Dr. Wakelin's accepting the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Development in July 1959. They have three boys: James H., III, who attends Wilbraham Academy; Alan B., who attends the Lawrenceville School; and David, who attends St. Albans School here in Washington.

The Wakelins were active with the Cub Scouts and the Parent Teachers Association in Lawrenceville and with the American Red Cross in Princeton. Dr. Wakelin served as president of the Nassau Club of Princeton in 1955 and as a member of the board of trustees, 1956-59; he is also vice president of the Fathers' Association of the Lawrenceville School. Mrs. Wakelin was active as a volunteer with the Princeton Hospital where she was chairman of the hospital aid committee. The family's recreational hobbies include golf and sailing and they spend their summer vacations on Pickering Island in Penobscot Bay, Maine.

Dr. Wakelin is a member of Sigma Xi, the American Physical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Crystallographic Society, Textile Research Institute, the Textile Institute of Great Britain, and he has been a contributor of scientific papers to the Journal of Applied Physics, the Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, and Textile Research Journal in the field of high polymer physics. He is a coauthor with C. B. Tompkins and W. W. Stifter, Jr., of "High-Speed Computing Devices," published by McGraw-Hill Book Co. in 1950.

(The prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES H. WAKELIN, JR., ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am honored to join Secretary Connally before this committee to present the Navy's position on the development of space systems.

First, as Secretary Connally mentioned, the Navy has a vital concern in the exploitation of space technology and the employment of space systems. We believe that space technology can be used to enhance present Navy weapons and to bring forth new weapons and new support systems. These are the tools of command which will make this Nation's seapower stronger than ever before. However, the Navy does not seek a space program for the Navy alone, but as an equal partner in an overall national space effort.

Secretary Connally mentioned our interest in space systems for weather, communications, and navigation. We are also deeply interested in geodesy, sea surveillance, space surveillance and space defense systems.

Our interest has been deep and long-standing. We are particularly proud of our past achievements in space and space technology. Immediately after World War II the Navy began an aggressive program of space research and has continued this effort to the present time. In the late 1940's, the Navy participated in the space launchings of captured V-2 rockets, concentrating on the development of scientific payloads for these tests. This program yielded the first photographs from space, temperature and pressure measurements in space, and radiation surveys of solar transmissions. This information pioneered probe