

Then I would like to ask one last question.

The Apollo Applications program is now presented to the committee in the amount of \$454 million. If, in fact, it is low, would it then be worth, let us say, a \$300,000 expenditure in order to accomplish Apollo Applications activities that you would like to have?

Do you reach the point somewhere where it is better not to go ahead and is the \$454 million pretty much the low water mark in that regard?

Dr. MUELLER. There is nothing that I know of that one can do to reduce the costs on the space vehicles without eliminating a space vehicle in the future. You either have to give up the Saturn I or the Saturn V since you couldn't eliminate the spacecraft and still fly.

All of those are involved in the number under "space vehicles" as we will see in a moment. In the experiment area, we have cut back very drastically experiment developments, and I believe that we are already at a point where the scientific community feels that we are inadequately supporting the development of future experiments.

Mr. TEAGUE. Then, George, are we going to be sending vehicles half loaded with experiments?

Dr. MUELLER. No, we are not going to be sending vehicles half loaded in the years immediately ahead. The basic thing that we have had to cut out is the early development of extended lunar capabilities for example. That phase had to be deferred by a year.

We had to cut out the development of new kinds of Earth sensing experiments beyond the first packages. When I say we have a high-risk program, what I am really saying in this regard is that if our judgments are wrong and if we haven't made exactly the right set of decisions at this point in time in an area in which, after all, we aren't that sure that we are going to be right about, then we may not be able to stay up for 2 months. We may have to come back down after only 1 month or even 2 weeks. We don't have the alternatives that would permit us to go back. There is a considerable risk that the very desirable things that we are setting out to achieve using the Apollo Applications program, we may not be able to achieve because of the restriction on funding.

Mr. TEAGUE. It is the wise thing to do to have each one of our vehicles have the maximum number of experiments on when they fly?

Dr. MUELLER. I agree.

Mr. TEAGUE. Would you include for the record the request Mr. Daddario made of the items that were cut out?

Dr. MUELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FULTON. Along the lines that we have been speaking about, I would like to have estimates put in the record of the monetary result of a 1- or a 2-year postponement on the Apollo Applications program and also the effect on the program in view of the present installations which we already have.

I would like the cost put in and I would like an estimate on what would happen on the same factors if we put the Apollo Applications program temporarily in mothballs for an indefinite time and then tried sometime in the future to pick it up again, so that that would be an indefinite suspension.

One other point that I want to finish with. On the asteroid Icarus that is coming within 4 million miles of the Earth's surface by June 1968, this asteroid is a part of the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter and could give us an insight into what asteroids are and help