

(c) *With other Federal Government departments or agencies:*

i. The need for coordination and cooperation: For several years now, Congress, the higher executive branch, and the scientific community at large have watched with increasing concern the growth of Federal Research and Development (R. & D.) investment, now at the \$15 billion annual level. On many fronts, improved means of coordination across this investment area are being sought, with one or more of these objectives in mind:

To better understand what now is being done through science programs, and why; what is being achieved by this, and how many parts interrelate.

To provide a better rationale for future investment in science—both in terms of overall growth and of differential growth in different science areas, and for differing science or social purposes.

To minimize competition for existing science resources.

To better assure that program impact on the capabilities and purposes of higher education institutions is constructive rather than otherwise.

To provide stimulus for more equitable distribution of academic and economic capabilities in the various regions of the country.

Relevant to these considerations, the NIH share in Federal R. & D. investment has remained about 5 percent through most of these rapid-growth years. But even in the area of health research, NIH has no prescriptive claim to support responsibilities. Significant health research support (\$25 million or more annually) is given by each of these agencies: the Veterans' Administration, Department of Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, and Department of Agriculture. Smaller amounts are contributed by the Federal Aviation Agency, State Department, and Department of the Interior.

The programs of most of these same agencies also have an impact on graduate education and on higher education institutions. Apart from NIH, the key agencies here are: Office of Education, NSF, NASA, DOD, and AEC.

ii. Existing arrangements: At higher executive branch levels, the formal coordinating entities for NIH and other Federal R. & D. programs are these: The President's Science Advisory Committee, the Office of Science and Technology and the Bureau of the Budget (all in the Office of the President); also the Federal Council for Science and Technology (FCST) with representatives from each of the main Federal agencies supporting science.

NIH, as a third echelon component within DHEW, does not participate directly in the activities of the Federal Council for Science and Technology; but is represented by the Department's member, the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs. However, NIH staff, when called upon, participate fully in the subcommittees and panels of the FCST and other ad hoc groups advisory to the Office of Science and Technology (OST). The Director, NIH, serves in a technical capacity as consultant-at-large to the President's Science Advisory Committee and its chairman, the Director of OST. Also, the NIH Director of Laboratories and Clinics serves as a member of the Standing Committee of the FCST.

For coordination of NIH and other Federal programs with impact on national education goals, the President last year, by Executive