

The ASEE has administered a sizable portion of the engineering faculty institutes, conducted a program of short topical conferences and advances in nuclear technology, produced studies on "Objective Criteria in Nuclear Engineering," and in general been a constant source of consultation regarding nuclear science and engineering curriculums.

(h) *With business enterprises.*—Close liaison is maintained with the Atomic Industrial Forum to acquaint it with AEC education and training activities and to follow the development of nuclear industry, especially manpower needs.

Through the AEC's Labor Relations Division, the DNET obtains reports regarding contractor recruitment needs, layoffs, and general information regarding their in-house support of further training for their own employees and data regarding their temporary hiring of faculty and students.

The contacts with the American Nuclear Society and American Society for Engineering Education mentioned under (g) above also provide considerable contact with industrial concerns through their participation in the activities of these professional societies.

Certain AEC facilities participating in the nuclear education and training program are operated by industrial concerns; examples are the Union Carbide Corp., operating the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the Phillips Petroleum Co., operating the National Reactor Testing Station, and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., operating the Savannah River Laboratory.

[The material presented above covers the coordinating activities conducted within and for the nuclear education and training program of the AEC. Information on the coordinating activities conducted within the various research activities of the AEC is contained in the "Statement of the USAEC on the Impact on Scientific and Technical Manpower * * *", which was provided to the Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.]

8. *Laws and regulations*

The basic authority for AEC activities is set forth by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. sec. 2011, et seq.), first enacted as Public Law 83-703, approved August 30, 1954. The publication, "Atomic Energy Legislation Through 88th Congress, 2d session" printed for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, contains the 1954 act, as amended, as well as authorization and appropriation acts through fiscal year 1965. Legislation through the 89th Congress, 1st session, will be published in the near future.

The specific portion of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 which sets forth the AEC education and training missions is found in chapter 4, subsection 31 a.¹ and b.¹ (42 U.S.C. sec. 2051), which state:

a. The Commission is directed to exercise its powers in such manner as to insure the continued conduct of research and development and training activities in the fields specified below, by private or public institutions or persons, and to assist in the acquisition of an ever-expanding fund of theoretical and practical knowledge in such fields * * *.

b. The Commission is further authorized to make grants and contributions to the cost of construction and operation of reactors and other facilities and other equipment to colleges, universities, hospitals, and eleemosynary or charitable

¹ Public Law 84-1006, approved Aug. 6, 1956, added the words "and training" to subsec. a. and the entire subsec. b., to the original act.