

Mr. MYERS. But here again, though you do not actually test, I read once in a while where a doll is flammable, and a child is severely burned—I hope not fatally—but once in a while there are severe burns from dolls and toys. You do not do the actual testing?

Mr. JENSEN. Perhaps I can give an example. Let's say the Federal Trade Commission receives a complaint that a certain sweater is so flammable as to possibly cause personal injury if it ignites. The Federal Trade Commission was not aware of the test method and the testing equipment to determine whether that particular sweater meets or does not meet the existing statute and standards. They would come to us and say would you develop for us the test methodology. In order to develop methodology we have to do some testings. Once the standard method is published, Federal Trade would take over all enforcement testing.

The only enforcement—and this is stretching the meaning of the word—testing that the Bureau does, is that if, for example, Federal Trade has a problem, they come to us and say we would like to have 12 examples of these measured and the data reported to us, so we can determine whether or not legal action is indicated. This is as close to enforcement tests as we get. We supply the data and the expert witness if needed.

Mr. MYERS. Actually, I begin to see what you mean by yourself as indirect. The only area really where you directly are responsible to the public is in the area of weights and measurements and how can people check the scales to make sure they are accurate.

Mr. JENSEN. For the public it is indirect. We really serve the States, counties and cities, and the industry. The State really enforces—

Mr. MYERS. I am familiar with that; yes. Really then, you never get in a position where you are going to put out any documents to help the consumer public?

Mr. JENSEN. Under the policy under which we now operate, that is absolutely correct. My personal feeling is that there is technical expertise available. There are publications of the Bureau, of GSA, and of other agencies of the Government from which information could be developed and put in a form that would be helpful to the consumer. There is one publication in the Bureau now for the consumer. It is called A Household Kitchen Card that tells how many teaspoons are in tablespoons and how many tablespoons are in a cupful. Strictly measurement. It sells for a nickel, and the housewife can hang it up in the kitchen. That is our one consumer publication.

Mr. MYERS. Later on we are going to have to go to meters, maybe a few other things.

Mr. JENSEN. I could speak on that subject if you desire.

Mr. MYERS. I am not real sure about that one.

One last question that I would like to ask, you say you prescribe certain tests for agencies, and you mentioned GSA. Is most of it done for GSA, your prescribed testing?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. Certainly the most work we do in the development, specific test methodology, would be for General Services Administration. We do, however, have many of our technical people serving on committees of private standardizing bodies: American Society for Testing and Materials, the American Petroleum Institute—all of this