trend has been cooperation on a regional basis by many States in carrying out certain portions of their technical-service programs.

A regional program was recently approved for the New England States, and the Rocky Mountain States are now working on a regional plan for submission next year.

The act also permits matching grants to qualified institutions for programs that are especially meritorious or which have specific regional or national significance.

We have made 26 matching grants for such programs in our work to date.

Finally, the act calls for assistance to the States by provision of referral services, and we have established a capable activity for this purpose.

TECHNOLOGY FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Tremendous postwar expenditures for research and development—estimated at $160 billion in the last decade, alone—have created a vast reservoir of technology, much of which goes largely unused in the Nation's economy and which would be of immediate, practical value to American enterprise if it were made available when and where it is needed.

Conventional document services and other impersonal techniques have tended to swamp the user in his search for a specific answer.

Incidentally, the rate at which technological information has been accumulated has increased at a rapid pace. It has been estimated we have doubled our technological information in recorded literature in the last 15 or 16 years.

This contrasts with a doubling period of perhaps 2,000 years, since the time of Christ. So, the problem of keeping track of this, of putting it in shape to use and in fact using it, is one of the great problems of our times. This is the problem to which the Office of Technical Services addresses itself.

By contrast, the State Technical Services program is designed to utilize our technical colleges and universities, State development agencies, and others to interpret technology in terms of specific needs and to place specific results in the hands of the businessman by offering him field counseling, referral services, information services, conferences, and seminars which are directly applicable to his work.

It takes this sort of face-to-face contact to bridge the gap between research and innovation.

And this is being done in State after State. The list we keep of examples of practical transfers of technology to business continues to grow impressively.

Mr. Reily has this list which he is prepared to introduce, if necessary, I believe.

THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY

If I were to single out for comment one aspect of the State Technical Services program, it would be the interest and effectiveness of our university community in taking the program to the working businessman.

When the President signed the State Technical Services Act, he said, "The vehicles for success will be 250 colleges and technical schools