

throughout the land." Less than 3 years later, nearly 200 universities are actively involved and others are planning early participation.

I welcome the universities to this vital new teamwork with State and Federal Government and believe that their mobilization for this task has been the most important achievement of the State Technical Services program in its brief history.

The State Technical Services Act was approved by the 89th Congress with the expectation that it would raise the level of science and technology in American business. This expectation is being fulfilled. But this is just a beginning.

Much scientific knowledge remains untapped, and many businesses have unfilled—indeed, often unrecognized—needs for it. Our efforts must be sustained and enlarged.

The Department of Commerce earnestly requests the continued support of the Congress in carrying on this work.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members, for this opportunity to endorse the State Technical Services Act. I would like now to introduce Mr. Philip K. Reily, Director of the Office of State Technical Services, who will tell you more about our program.

Mr. Moss. I would like to ask the indulgence of the committee to permit Mr. Reily to complete his statement and then at that time we will proceed to questions.

Mr. WATKINS. I have no objection.

Mr. Moss. Mr. Reily.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP K. REILY

Mr. REILY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a great privilege for me to appear before you today to support H.R. 16824 and to describe to you some of our early work and progress under the State Technical Services Act of 1965.

I heard your request for specific examples of our work and I intend to get into that in the course of my statement and perhaps to supply to you a list that we keep of such examples.

(The document referred to follows:)

EXAMPLES OF TECHNICAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES, COMPILED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

In Pennsylvania, a knitting-machine manufacturer was getting reports from all over the world of failure of a critical surface-hardened cam. Machines were down and costs were up, and nobody knew what was wrong. A State Technical Services man from Penn State showed them that the chromium-containing steel they had selected formed a thin surface film which resisted the nitriding process used for surface hardening. Prior scouring produced a reliable cam.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute—prior to State Technical Services support—had to charge so much for short courses that they were practically limited to large companies in the Defense and NASA advanced-technology complex on Long Island. Recent short courses under our partial sponsorship now attract small companies too. Selected students were permitted to attend one short course on the metallurgical aspects of electric-power transmission and gain by association with practicing engineers. The course had been developed in close consultation with International Nickel Company, American Electric Power Company, and others, to insure its aptness.

A manufacturer of parts for the automotive, tractor, and power-equipment industries met with a Michigan State Technical Services field engineer and described a problem in making prompt response to requests for quotation. A consulting arrangement was worked out with a University of Michigan faculty