The Commission's laboratories . . . should be doing what, at the time, best serves the National welfare and security.

Two years later, the Bureau of the Budget issued its report to the President on Government contracting for research and development. This report, known as the Bell report, focused upon improving the quality and the utilization of Federal laboratories. The President endorsed the recommendations in the report; however, there has not been an overall review since that time that shows what was done to carry out these recommendations of 1962.

In 1966 the Research and Technical Programs Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations published a case study on utilization of Federal laboratory resources which raised questions relevant to our present hearings.

Most recently, this committee received a report from the National Academy of Sciences in 1967 entitled "Applied Science and Technological Progress." One conclusion of this report was that the "applied research establishments of the Federal Government should be examined for redeployment in the light of changing national needs." The Panel recommended, and this recommendation was endorsed by the Academy's Committee on Science and Public Policy, that programs and organizational locations of Federal laboratories should be examined at intervals to determine whether the maturity of their original missions would justify some reassignment of effort to emerging problems of challenging national interest. "Thus redefinition" the report states, "is essential for exploiting new developments in science and technology in a timely and effective way, and for realizing the maximum benefits from prior investments in science."

I believe these actions indicate that we are moving into a new phase of the relationship between science, technology, and Government, and one in which more attention will have to be given to the allocation of scarce resources among important, competing demands. This will involve hard and difficult decisions, and we expect that the testimony we will hear over the next few days should highlight the present Federal policy for use of Government laboratories and a better understanding of some of the opportunities and problems involved in such action.

We are pleased to have as our opening witness Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Director of the Office of Science and Technology and science adviser to the President. Dr. Hornig always has been a great help to this subcommittee in the past, and we look forward to his testimony again today.

Following Dr. Hornig, we will hear from Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg, Director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Dr. Weinberg has been on the forefront of applying AEC-developed technology to new fields, and he has been an articulate spokesman of ideas that can shape and effect Federal policy for use of Government laboratories.

We are pleased that we are starting these hearings, and believe that the subject is important. We feel that we have the foremost spokesmen available to us here today. We are particularly concerned about this problem because the use of national laboratories and the applied technology capability of our country has been discussed a number of times in our previous hearings and seminars. The opportunities available to make them more useful in accomplishing some of our national goals are enormous.