

If civil defense ever becomes a serious question in the United States, or if our involvement in civil defense really does develop into concern with urban development, then it is inevitable that we shall have to bring in additional social scientists. In general, the proper word is "gradualism." We seek salients where we can make important contributions. We move in those salients when they coincide with obvious national necessities; where these salients do have social components, we draw in the social scientists as we need them.

I don't visualize the Laboratory simply saying, "We will, whole hog, establish a department of social science," without having some rather definite job for the social scientists.

Mr. DADDARIO. But as this gradual redeployment activity takes place, you find other areas of activity coming before you. Unless competent people can be assigned to these projects, they will flounder and cannot be taken advantage of. Do you see this as a need for you to have such a flexibility?

Dr. WEINBERG. I think it is. I guess we have moved in this direction perhaps more strongly than most of the AEC laboratories; about 13 percent of the Laboratory is redeployed in areas some of which have strong social implications. The question of how much further and how much faster we should move is something that is under active discussion at our Laboratory, and I guess I am not prepared to say how much further and how much faster we should move.

Mr. DADDARIO. You could not have arrived at the point where you are now in this redeployment unless you had been able to make arrangements to transfer personnel or if you had personnel ceilings.

Dr. WEINBERG. We operate our Laboratory by contract, so we don't have a personnel ceiling; this actually is one of the advantages, in this redeployment business, of dealing with contractor laboratories because they have dollar ceilings rather than personnel ceilings, as the civil service laboratories do.

However, we generally have obtained personnel for new projects by taking them away from things that in our judgment and the judgment of the Atomic Energy Commission were less important, and putting them to work on those things which we thought to be most fruitful and with which the Commission seemed to agree.

The 90 people on desalting were taken from predominantly AEC jobs, but the AEC contributes about half of desalting support. Of the 20 who are working on civil defense, about half had been working on other jobs. The chap who is in charge of Civil Defense at ORNL, Dr. J. C. Bresee is a very able chemical engineer who became interested in civil defense.

Mr. DADDARIO. Isn't this one of the important objectives we ought to have, people who have been working in one field who have a flare or have developed a capability of applying knowledge?

Dr. WEINBERG. Very much so.

I must say I don't know if this is entirely relevant to the question here, but this assumption that out of social science as we now know it will come the solutions or resolution of problems—this is on the whole a vast and unprovable assumption. It may be what we need is a completely new breed of social engineers or possibly hard engineers who learn something about social science. I think that what the social scientists supply to the solution of problems which have a technolog-