THE OFFICE OF LABORATORY MANAGEMENT

The progress we have made in the improvement in the effectiveness of our in-house laboratories stems from four factors. A continual interest of the three Directors of Defense Research and Engineering (York, Brown, and Foster) in the health of laboratories; the sustained recognition of the importance of laboratories by the Secretary of Defense over the last several years; the support of the past two Directors of the Office of Science and Technology; and finally, the establishment of an Office of Laboratory Management within the Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering.

Within the services, the establishment of the positions of Director of Laboratories (DOL) has been an important step in improving the quality of our laboratories and in bringing the laboratories into much closer interface with the policy levels.

I would like to insert in the record as tab D* a brief review of the origins, present functions, and some past accomplishments of the Office of Laboratory Management. Mr. E. M. Glass, the Assistant Director for Laboratory Management, who is with me, will be pleased to answer any questions the subcommittee is interested in asking him concerning his functions and activities.

The Office of Laboratory Management is the organizational arm of D.D.R. & E. with respect to in-house laboratories. Its primary purpose is to assist the Director of Defense Research and Engineering in the planning and the execution of a positive program which assures that the Defense laboratories of the future play key roles in shaping, carrying out, and administering the complex R.D.T. & E. programs upon which our defense posture depends so heavily. This office is the focal point of the DOD laboratories and has been heavily involved in most of the issues I have discussed today.

Thank you.

TAB A: DOD ACTIONS TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DEFENSE LABORATORIES

We have established new weapon centers with clear and broad responsibilities over a number of military problems and functional areas. These centers and major laboratories have been given important assignments in threat analysis and development of requirements; planning for future weapons; assessment of vulnerability of proposed major systems; and important roles in the research and development cycle. Thus the in-house laboratories are beginning to emerge not only as an R&D performer, but an important source of technical judgments and advice to the top level planners and decision makers. Here are several examples:

UNDERSEAS WARFARE CENTER

Created from NOTS (Pasadena) and elements of the Naval Electronics Laboratory, NOTS (China Lake) and an ASW Analysis Group at NOL (White Oak). This Center will be responsible for the over-all ASW systems analyses, hardware development for surface systems, system integration of air, surface and sub-surface systems and fleet engineering support. Because of the importance of this area, we are providing for three centers devoted to ASW and associated weaponry. The Naval Air Development Center (Johnsville) has been given responsibility for hardware development of airborne ASW systems. We intend to combine organizationally the Naval Underwater Weapons Research and Engineering Station, Newport, Rhode Island, with the Naval Underwater Sound Laboratory, New London, Connecticut, forming a new center for the development of sub-surface systems. In this fashion, the major ASW systems and hardware responsibilities will be focused in three principal Navy centers.

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*Tab D appears starting on p. 174.