Rickettsial disease is not an important problem in our area today. It is important, however, to your global commitment whether economic or social and we have what is probably the most complete collection of ticks in the world and we are still adding ticks to that. But that is no longer the focus of the laboratory. The laboratory is studying disease transmissible from animals to man. We have a scientist at Hamilton who is probably doing some of the best work in tuberculosis. Fortunately, we have a facility in which we can handle new problems. We are studying diseases which take years to manifest themselves, and instead of having conventional laboratory rodents we need larger domestic animals such as goats. The laboratory at Rocky Mountain is still concerned with diseases transmissible from animals to man, but it is taking on a new complexion to meet new needs.

On the other hand, it causes us some problems. One problem now is how to engage the group at Hamilton with some of the more complex modern techniques which they need to incorporate into their studies, but we will do it.

Mr. DADDARIO. You touch again on the fact that science cannot solve all of the problems and that there needs to be the involvement of social scientists and political scientists.

You represent your Department on the Federal Council's Laboratory Committee?

Dr. MIDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DADDARIO. One of your major concerns is that Federal laboratories have a university nearby. How does this work out? What are we doing, or what ought we do to improve this relationship so that we can formulate better mechanisms to solve our problems?

Dr. MIDER. There is no easy answer to that. I think that the best way is to improve the quality of the science conducted in the Federal laboratories to the extent that Federal scientists earn the respect of their colleagues in academic and other environments.

There are other ways. There are certain complicated devices or pieces of equipment that exist in Federal laboratories that are not necessarily found elsewhere. This is not true in our field. I think the National Institutes of Health has been instrumental in increasing the capability of the medical schools and graduate schools and the university system. I wouldn't have it any other way, but our job is to continue to earn the respect of the scientific community and the support of the Congress which has been so generous through the years. The hallmark of our success is how well our people are accepted in professional societies, how they participate, how many of them become officers, how many of them and which ones are eagerly sought out to give seminars or lectures away from our own organization.

In short, what their impact is on the moving frontiers of science, how we cope with this, that, or the other disease, hopefully preventing it rather than treating it.

Mr. DADDARIO. Do any of you other gentlemen have any comment on this point?

Dr. JACOBS. I think that is pretty well covered.

Mr. DADDARIO. Dr. Mider, getting back again to your work on the Federal council, what recommendations would you make to this subcommittee as a result of your activity? We are looking at the national