cern to both the executive and the legislative branch concerning the effective utilization of the Federal laboratories.

Dr. English, who is our Assistant General Manager for Research and Development, is accompanying me here today.

The Federal laboratories are an asset which I believe can be employed more effectively than at present to meet national technological objectives. Their effectiveness can be improved by recognizing, in our assignment of programs to them, that both special laboratory competence and national technological needs cross the lines of Federal agency missions. To the extent that this is recognized and we are able to improve our ability to pair existing competence with priority requirements on a national rather than an agency basis, we will better our effective use, for national purposes, of the national resource which the Federal laboratories represent.

As we are able to do this, we will be better able to make sound national decisions regarding the creation of new laboratories; the phasing out of laboratories that have completed their assigned programs; and, most importantly, we will be better able to use laboratories for priority national requirements even though they may be currently heavily occupied with agency missions. In addition, when new Federal laboratories are created, careful attention should be given to the value of locating them where they can develop a mutually beneficial association with existing laboratories.

In my remarks, I will focus on AEC laboratories because I am directly acquainted with their programs, management, and problems. I believe much of what I have to say, with special reference to AEC laboratories, may be relevant to Federal laboratories generally; but I want to be cautious because Federal laboratories exhibit very few characteristics common to all and display numerous differences.

While I will use the term "Federal laboratories" to include all AEC research and development laboratories, I would make two distinctions which are directly relevant to the problem at hand. AEC laboratories, in contrast to most Federal laboratories, are, with the exception of two small laboratories,[1] staffed by non-Government scientists and operated for AEC by private contractors.

Some AEC laboratories, such as the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, which is operated by Stanford University and the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, which is operated by the General Electric Co. under contract to AEC, have primarily a single program, while others, such as Brookhaven National Laboratory, operated for AEC by Associated Universities, Inc., and Oak Ridge National Laboratory, operated by the Union Carbide Corp., pursue a number of programs—no one of which overwhelmingly dominates the laboratory's activities. The Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, both operated by the University of California, are designated "weapons laboratories." They are, however, more than weapons laboratories, for they conduct several other programs responsive to AEC's mission, including basic nuclear research, biomedical research, reactor development, controlled thermonuclear research, and peaceful nuclear explosives development. The AEC designates seven of its laboratories as "multiprogram" laboratories, these are, in addition to the four which I have already mentioned,

[1] The Health and Safety Laboratory, New York, N.Y.; and the New Brunswick Laboratory, New Brunswick, N.J.