

Ames Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, and Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley. These seven laboratories report directly to AEC headquarters, while other AEC laboratories report to headquarters through field offices.

One advantage of multiprogram laboratories is that as individual programs are completed or assigned low priority, the laboratory resources may be effectively utilized by redistribution of effort amongst remaining mission-oriented programs. Only if several programs are simultaneously removed, does the question of completion of the laboratory's mission arise in the context of the broad operation of a multiprogram laboratory. Another advantage is that the spectrum of facilities and interdisciplinary talents associated with a number of programs permits a multiprogram laboratory to undertake new programs effectively for the AEC or for other agencies. The completion or cancellation of the program at a single-program laboratory is, of course, far more traumatic and it is difficult to utilize the specialized talents and facilities for a new program.

I believe that the biggest gains in effective use of the Federal laboratories for broad national programs are to be achieved, not by identification of laboratories without missions, but rather through increased use of Federal laboratories with viable programs by agencies other than their sponsoring agency.

In a report on the future of AEC's laboratories made to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in 1960, the Commission stated that it would "utilize these (multiprogram) laboratories and their staffs for other urgent tasks or projects of importance to the Nation," and we have done so. Other agencies support work at AEC laboratories at a level which exceeds \$50 million a year. The reverse also occurs. The AEC sponsors work amounting to approximately \$10 million a year at a large number of Federal laboratories sponsored by other agencies.

Our AEC programs are substantially more efficient for being able to draw upon the specialized facilities and talents available at a dozen or more Federal laboratories sponsored by the major Federal departments, and it appears that other agencies benefit similarly through their use of AEC laboratories.

I would emphasize that our experience to date indicates that work for other agencies conducted at AEC laboratories generally works to the benefit of the performance of AEC programs as well as to the benefit of the funding agency. Our laboratories become more diverse in their capabilities and they are able to broaden their technological base. This, of course, permits them to be even more responsive to a variety of technological requirements, whether AEC's or those of another agency.

Programs conducted for other agencies are, overall, only a small part of the activities conducted at AEC's laboratories, but over the past several years these programs have been growing at a rate substantially greater than the rate of increase of federally funded R. & D.

In 1966, Congressman Holifield, then Chairman—now Vice Chairman—of the Joint Committee, discussed with Chairman Seaborg the utilization of the AEC's laboratories in research aimed toward abating pollution. As a result of those conversations, Mr. Holifield wrote, in November of 1966, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget urging that available resources such as the AEC's "outstanding laboratories" be used in furthering the national effort to abate pollution. Early last