

DOD funding, we work out the program together. This is an illustration of the sort of thing that you are talking about.

In the same way, we feel that there is various expertise in the other agencies which, although we have some people in our agency and our laboratories and we could staff up to provide that service for ourselves, we are much better off and get better service by working with the others. We do this with Public Health, ESSA, and the Bureau of Mines, among others. We explore with others the facilities and capabilities they have, and we in the same way ask them to talk to us before we embark on one of these programs.

A rather interesting recent example of equipment transfer, which was not large, occurred in Cambridge, Mass. A rather extensive piece of cryogenic equipment which was at the Cambridge electron accelerator at Harvard University was no longer necessary to AEC work there and we made arrangements to move this to MIT where it was used in connection with the university reactor. Moving equipment back and forth can be useful.

Mr. ROUSH. How long have you been a Commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission?

Dr. TAPE. Since July of 1963.

Mr. ROUSH. Were you with the Federal Government before that?

Dr. TAPE. I was at one of the national laboratories of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Brookhaven National Laboratory. I was there in the capacity of Deputy Director for some 11 years followed by about 2 years as an officer of the corporation, Associated Universities Inc., which holds the contract for operating Brookhaven for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Just before I became Commissioner I was president of Associated Universities Inc. This corporation managed not only Brookhaven, but the National Radio Astronomy Observatory for the National Sciences Foundation, so I had an opportunity to work with two agencies of the Government in a laboratory-Government relationship.

Mr. ROUSH. I asked the question as a preliminary to a question I will ask now.

Do you find that there is a greater or a lesser inclination on the part of the various agencies and agency heads to provide interagency cooperation in the field of research and development today as compared to a few years ago?

Dr. TAPE. I think there is probably greater inclination.

Mr. ROUSH. I worry about the nature of a bureaucracy thwarting this, and the selfishness that usually accompanies a bureaucracy. The Government has grown considerably from the standpoint of the number of agencies and from the standpoint of the work they are doing. I felt perhaps the answer might be otherwise.

Dr. TAPE. The reason I made my statement that way is that at that time the AEC laboratories were essentially working on AEC business only. We all were looking to the AEC and only to the AEC and we were flooding the headquarters with jobs that we wanted to see done. I am speaking from the laboratory side now.

On the other hand, I recall when I was in the laboratory organization that in several segments of the work we had only a few specialists, for example, in meteorology. I think we had two meteorologists on the staff who had played a very vital and necessary role in the laboratory