

the mission is questionable does an element of doubt enter the relationship.

Section 203 reminds all of us that scientists who are interested in problem-solving are just as much a part of the scientific community as are those who pursue knowledge for its own sake. Both outlooks are necessary not only for defense, but also for resolving the many urgent civil problems of our Nation.

In carrying out section 203, we can now expect the Defense Department to identify its needs for research to further defense science and technology, and to publish these needs so that well-qualified, problem-oriented scientists can match their interests and abilities with the defense needs. Some of the requisite research in the future will be suitable for universities and nonprofit institutions. And I would expect it to be carried on in a close, collaborative relation with the Department's research administrator and its own laboratories.

Naturally, I expect that the total of defense-funded research will decrease as section 203 takes effect. I would point out, however, that section 203 is not intended to stimulate a transfer of funds to in-house defense laboratories. The thrust of section 203 is to confine the type of research sponsored by the Department of Defense—not simply to change the identity of the Defense contractors. The latter would be senseless subterfuge.

To expedite the working out of arrangements for orderly transfer of research concerned to other agencies, I have written to the Director of the Budget Bureau and to the Comptroller General. Today I have written to the President of the National Academy of Sciences and to the heads of the National Science Foundation, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and other civil agencies to urge their cooperation with the Defense Department and with the Congress in working out final arrangements for the orderly transfer of projects and funds.

The working out of section 203 will be difficult. Nevertheless, whatever the temporary difficulties may be in the long term both the Defense Department and the Nation will benefit from the assertion of the principle in section 203.

And, in conclusion, I would again congratulate the Defense Department for its positive and cooperative response to section 203. I am confident that together the Congress and the Department of Defense will be able to imple-

ment the prescription of section 203 and accomplish what is truly in the best interests of the Department and contribute significantly to a healthier attitude in our society toward those who perform research and those who sponsor it.

NOVEMBER 20, 1969.

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD,
*Secretary of Defense, Department of
Defense, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SECRETARY LAIRD: The consideration of the military procurement authorization bill—entailing many weeks of consideration by the entire Senate and the House—reflected a growing interest on the part of Congress in the specifics of the recommendations contained in military expenditure bills. One provision of this year's bill—which is now law—is Section 203 which, as you know, was added by the Senate and retained by the House. The intention of this section is rather clear. The language really needs no explanation since it specifies a restrictive policy with respect to the sponsorship of research by Defense. [It] was added by the Senate with the specific intent to reduce the sponsorship by the Department of Defense of non-mission oriented research—research that did not have a direct and apparent relationship to a specific mission of the Department of Defense.

Over the past two decades, the Department of Defense has sponsored far-reaching and significant research throughout the full spectrum of science. The contributions that have been made to the health and vitality of the Nation's scientific structure by the Defense Department is not disputed. However, the language of Section 203 expresses a clear policy of Congress to reduce this dependency by the scientific community on the Department of Defense. The National Science Foundation was established in 1950 to contribute the Government's share to maintain a proper level of scientific inquiry—investigations for the pursuit of knowledge per se.

I was greatly dismayed upon being informed of Dr. John Foster's attitude with respect to Section 203. In answering a letter from Senator Fulbright concerning the Defense Department sponsorship of a study of birds, he expressed the belief that Section 203 would have no effect on that study or on the operations of his office and the research that was being sponsored. The Congress of the United States does not attempt to enact futile gestures; it should be most resentful when an Executive agency decides to ignore its clear expression of intent.

I am writing today to Mr. Staats, the Comptroller General, and requesting him to establish appropriate guidelines and machinery to determine the effectiveness of Section 203 and to return a preliminary finding prior to the consideration of the appropriations bill this year.

I think an appropriate test of these guidelines would be to determine what impact they would have had on last year's expenditures if it had been enacted last year.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours, MIKE MANSFIELD

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
Washington, D.C., December 2, 1969.
HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: I thank you for your letter of November 20 inquiring about the Department's views regarding Section 203 of the Military Procurement Authorization Act. We appreciate your concerns and would like to explain our position.

There is absolutely no question that the Department will comply fully with the law. I have directed all components to review critically all current and proposed research and development projects and studies to ensure that they have a direct, apparent, and clearly documented relationship to one or more specifically identified military functions or operations. Any project or study which does not fulfill the criterion of Section 203 will be terminated. For your information, a copy of my memorandum on this matter is enclosed.

In addition to this comprehensive review within the Department, we have contacted the National Academy of Sciences and invited them to consider carrying out a complete examination of all projects and studies which might be regarded as marginal under the provisions of Section 203.

With respect to Dr. Foster's recent letter to Senator Fulbright concerning the impact of Section 203, I have discussed the issue in detail with Dr. Foster. He shares without reservation my firm intent to comply completely with the law.

I intend to follow this issue closely and personally in the future, and to cooperate fully with Comptroller General Staats in his review of this matter. Please be assured that in our FY 1971 budget requests and program plans, we will reflect detailed consideration of the intent of Section 203 in relation to Defense needs for research and development.

Sincerely, DAVID PACKARD, *Deputy*

RECENT DEATHS

John B. Brown, 75; emeritus professor and former chairman of physiological chemistry, Ohio State University; 22 November.

Jasper E. Crane, 88; retired vice president, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; 1 December.

E. John Dolan, 68; past president, Bronx Medical Association, and head, Association of Private Hospitals, Inc.; 27 November.

Erratum: On page 850 of the 14 November issue, an article on Project Sanguine reported that Hazleton Laboratories of Falls Church, Virginia, had completed a study of the project's biological effects. The laboratories have instead just begun the study.

Erratum: On page 983 of the 21 November issue, in the "Appointments" column, Jerold Roschwalb is cited as executive director of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU). Allan W. Ostar is executive director of the AASCU, and Jerold Roschwalb has been appointed director of the Office of Federal Programs at the AASCU.