Commission on College Physics, of which Holton was a member. He introduced and edited the first three letters before the operation was transferred to the AAPT Committee on Resource Letters. Arnold Arons, then at Amherst and presently at the University of Washington, Seattle, was chairman until 1966. He was succeeded by Joel Gordon of Amherst, who was chairman until his leave of absence this year; Arons is chairman until Gordon's return. The committee selects the subject matter and author of each resource letter and acts as reviewer.

Also available is a complete collection of resource letters bound as a single unit, containing letters from October 1961 through February 1966. Reprint booklets are sold at \$2 a copy or \$5 for three copies. Single copies of any combination of 15 or more books sent to one address are \$1.50 each. They can be ordered from the American Institute of Physics, Dept BN. -TI

House Unit Proposes Steps To Improve Federal Labs

Ten recommendations for getting more out of the nation's \$11-billion worth of federal laboratories have been made by a congressional committee. They would encourage more interagency use of the laboratories, give laboratory directors a stronger hand and expedite research in crime control.

The House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development issued the 68-page report in October after studying testimony at hearings held last spring. In transmitting the report to the parent committee, Subcommittee Chairman Emilio Q. Daddario said the report ". . . . shows that federal laboratories can be more responsive to solving some of our national problems such as crime, transportation or pollution."

The report finds that no one federal office is responsible for the utilization of federal laboratories, with the result that there is little interagency use and directors are not encouraged to respond to problems not specifically assigned to them.

The subcommittee recommends that the Office of Science and Technology and the Bureau of the Budget visibly establish responsibility for administration of the laboratories and that they restate the present collection of laws, executive orders and other directives.

Other recommendations would have the executive branch:

- · provide discretionary funds to laboratory directors for both agency-related research and research in other areas of laboratory competence that relate to national problems
- · provide for participation by directors in formulation of federal-laboratory policy
- · expedite an experimental inventory of federal laboratories and experiment with ways of appraising them
- · expedite research and development in law enforcement. The subcommittee recommended that the Department of Justice make more use of federal laboratories and that it be added to the Federal Council for Science and Technology.

Daddario Committee Outlines Agenda For 91st Congress

The House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development has outlined an ambitious agenda for itself in the 91st Congress, which opened 3 Jan. Early hearings are promised in a number of areas.

In a report summarizing the work of the subcommittee's first five years and discussing its plans for the future, the subcommittee found that the federal government must develop two basic abilities if it is to use science to help solve problems: 'It must be able to see and deal with each problem in its entirety, and it must find ways to join the social with the physical sciences.

Both these abilities would be developed in the area at the top of the subcommittee's agenda, assessment of the impact of technology on society. A new bill to create a Technology Assessment Board will be introduced after the subcommittee receives studies from the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering and the Science Policy Research Division of the Library of Congress.

The group also plans to use private studies, including one by N. E. Golovin at the Brookings Institute and another by the Institute for the Future in Middletown, Conn. Hearings are expected to result in a revised bill to be acted on some time in the second session (1970).

The committee also plans further study and possible legislation in the areas of environmental quality, the International Biological Program, uti-

