

agency out of our committee and to move it on the Floor of the House, hopefully to get action by the House of Representatives. There is a parallel enthusiasm in the Senate where hearings are now being held.

I cite this as an example of how, in our process, we cannot only make a recommendation, but pick up the ball and run with it and keep the pressure on the executive and demand action.

We are inevitably going to have to make some accommodations with the executive branch and get together later on. We are not going to sit back and wait. Do you have that same opportunity with whatever recommendations your committee is going to make? I would be interested to hear some discussion about this.

**The Chairman:** I suppose we could take that up a little later. We have a great constitutional expert in our membership and I am sure you will get a full answer to that question.

**Congressman Daddario:** Mr. Chairman, if I might just take a little bit more time for another purpose. Mr. Mosher reminds me, as I approach this next point, that in this area of Congressional initiative, some years ago we determined that the National Science Foundation needed to develop within itself certain administrative strengths. It did not have enough management strength, and we proposed legislation at the initiative of the Congress and again received the kind of resistance from the executive branch. This was bit by bit overcome, and that initiative finally became law. During the course of that we saw the recognition and the need for a stronger relationship of science to the formation of our foreign policy. We made recommendations in our report that there be an opportunity for this to increase through certain requests that the Secretary of State could impose upon the National Science Foundation. The National Science Foundation now has the permissive authority to respond to these requests, and bit by bit the relationship in this area has developed strength in a formidable way. During the course of this we have worked very closely with Mr. Herman Pollack, who has already been identified to you by your chairman as being an official of our State Department.

Even though this is a meeting of two Congressional Committees, it did appear to me, Mr. Chairman, that it would be helpful if Herman Pollack could come with us here to

Canada and if he might say a few words about this subject we are talking about. It gives it a strength for us in our committee, a bridge to the executive, which you have already within your system. I feel his remarks would be very helpful to you, and therefore I would like to introduce Mr. Herman Pollack.

**Mr. Herman Pollack, Director, Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs, Department of State, U.S.A.:** Mr. Chairman, honourable senators, I am with the Department of State and head the Bureau of Scientific and Technological Affairs. I might say that the Department of State has spent 20 years trying to find a way to deal with the subject of international scientific and technological activities and its interaction with the foreign policies which my department is responsible for. I have been with this function for just about six years now and we are still not through groping our way to a better answer.

One of the things which became clear in the mid-sixties was the fact that science and foreign policy were no longer two separate subjects but were best thought of as a single topic.

The United States Government is beginning to learn that when it uses the attraction of its scientific capabilities as a way of promoting scientific relations, we end by serving our political objectives abroad. This is because scientific relations have loomed very large in recent years as a major aspect of cultural relations among nations.

Secondly, we have come to learn that increasingly in fields such as atomic energy, space, the seabeds, the scientific policy, the foreign affairs problem arises in the very development of technology and is inseparable from the technology.

The United States Government, as a whole, has not organized itself to recognize these facts and we do not have a single instrument in the United States Government that equips it to deal internationally with scientific and technological matters. You have heard reference here to mission agencies. International scientific and technological affairs in the United States Government, on the whole, over the years have been the responsibility of mission agencies. The mission agencies by definition are set up to carry out a mission and that mission is not the foreign relations of the United States. As a consequence, the aspects of policy that our department was concerned with would sometimes be well