

necessary and helpful for other members of the committee who are here to informally discuss points of interest to them. I would appreciate the opportunity to have Congressman Fulton make some comments about this particular subject. He has been as close to it as I, and has had a tremendous interest in it, together with the ability to express his views. I would appreciate it if you would make a few remarks.

The Honourable James G. Fulton, Representative from Pennsylvania: You are very kind, Mr. Chairman. I think Mr. Daddario has pointed out a general direction which is new in parliamentary government. That is a field where party lines and party organization is ancillary and helpful, but not controlling. This is what has been happening on our Science and Astronautics Committee, as a matter of fact. The universe is a mighty big place, but so far as the United States is concerned, space is not big enough for politics. We have kept politics out of our decisions.

The second point is that we look at this differently than does the average Congressional or parliamentary committee. Our members have a different kind of dedication, because science is not something, such as health, education and welfare, of great emotional interest, that sways the crowds and has you on the soapbox with them cheering and throwing their hats in the air.

Another point is the need for continuing hard study. We go into the heart of government and learn how to relate science, technology, research and development to it. It is amazing that until this generation nobody ever tried to arrive at any kind of general interface. Science was balkanized in rigid compartments or disciplines. There was very little interdisciplinary cross-breeding and very little direct access to government. The interchanges between government and science were at worst desultory and a very thin reach at best. I was a member of the original Space Special Committee, which we call a Select Committee. We considered how to set up NASA, with the Speaker, Sam Rayburn, whom I have always respected and honoured very much. The Chairman of that committee was our majority leader and Speaker, a very fine man, John McCormack. We had our minority leader, Joseph Martin of Massachusetts. When we started out in the Space program in the United States the Congressional leadership took part across party

lines and gave the program impetus. You have to have leadership right from the top down to those of us who are the work-a-day fellows you are hearing today. Creating an interface between science, technology, research and development is not easy. It is a very complicated task. It is a function of mathematical permutations and combinations. In this kind of world where science has gotten to be a race among nations as well as a theoretical pursuit of people in scholastic chambers, it is a much different matter. You say well, where does science come in? It comes in first in the inquiring mind of every one of us. Every one of our citizens has it. It comes in the environment. As I was sitting here I was thinking this is your land. It is our land too. It is your Canadian land and it is our American land, because we share this continent. We are the peoples that own it and live here. I almost started out by saying fellow polluters of the Great Lakes basin. Unless the Government rises and takes a look at the environmental problems, just as your senators are doing, the country and the people are going to be left just as people were left with the heritage of the Sahara Desert. Do not blame it on the goats. No, blame it on the people.

You see in this room an inquiring mind. I thought you had two arches here supporting that middle beam and the lighting fixtures. Why in the world would you have those vegetable choppers in a small room like this where they take up so much room? Actually, there is a trade-off. They do fill more of the cubic space in this room, but they are obviously baffles so that Senators do not get echoes, maybe. But they have another purpose. Unless somebody is sitting and thinking what effect does this have? We in government are making all these decisions as if we are John Stuart Mill and often as if we had the control of a Hitler or a Lenin, which we do not have. How then do you take these immutable laws of science, which are so involved, and fit them into a government that is already operating in our case on a medieval basis. Our controls of individuals are just an outgrowth of what occurred in the medieval times.

In opposition to what was, we freed ourselves. That is where the Chairman's words are very important. He is perceptive about it, that once we have freed our minds we have to get into a method of organizing. If I have given anything to our committee or to the United States, it was when we were discuss-