

foundation, for example. The Ford Foundation, I believe, provides some funds for a post-doctoral studies in certain fields, and there are other foundations that do this. I think the most common practice for industry--and this may apply in some governmental agencies--is to allow a man time off; a year's leave without pay if he can get some foundation funds to sponsor this kind of thing. But I do not know that many organizations have had many internal funds to sponsor this kind of thing.

There might be some argument for this, as I think some of the points that I made imply. But it would have to be done on a rather limited scale.

QUESTION: Would you compare the contributions made by organizational-type scientists as compared to free-lance operators? I have the impression that most contributions are made by atomic energy and comparable fields, and the rest are made by organizational-type sciences.

DR. VOLLMER: No, I could not contrast them if you meant by that a kind of invidious contrast, to say that the organizationally-oriented scientist is more important to us than one who is not. Because, I believe that in the field of atomic energy, for example, or in the field of the space sciences, a lot of the practical accomplishments like the kinds of space shots that we have had recently, that have gone up and been able to hit the moon, et cetera, are directly attributable to the efforts of the engineers, often, and of organizationally-oriented scientists, if you want to call them this.

I think it is unfortunate that in the public press they do not get enough credit for their contribution to these kinds of things. We talk about scientists and we think of some guy in a laboratory doing this. Whereas, these were other kinds of people who did this directly. But their ability to do this, to have these engineering accomplishments, would certainly go back to the research that other individuals did in this country and in Europe. Certainly, we know this is true in the field of nuclear energy; going back to the work of Einstein and various European scientists.

QUESTION: Sir, you indicated that the numbers of scientists who gave up administrative supervisory deals and went back into the lab were greater than for other professions.

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