

P R O C E E D I N G S

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2 MS. SINGER: I would like to welcome everybody to the
3 Carnegie Institution of Washington. You may all be interested to
4 know that it was, indeed, in this building that the whole concept
5 of funding science in the national interest by recruiting people,
6 wherever they were, began. That was the context of the Office of
7 Finance and Insurance during World War II, and the work started
8 under President Roosevelt.

9 The whole effort of U.S. R&D was begun right here in
10 this building. This room actually was used, and a platform was
11 built so that there were, in fact, two floors because they
12 outgrew the space in the building. And all through the war years
13 there was a scientist search initiated here. They planned here
14 and carried out elsewhere, the funds provided by the LSRT.

15 So we are talking today about a subject that was going on at
16 this building. So it is especially nice to welcome you all to
17 talk about earmarking of science.

18 You have a very challenging task in front of you. We
19 all know what our missions are, but we also all appreciate that
20 we need to find a path through the conflicting interests, all of
21 which have legitimacy, for science and science services. That's
22 the reason why it is so difficult a problem.

23 The scientists, themselves, have an interest. The
24 Congress has an interest in representing their constituents. The
25 White House, the OMB have an interest, because of their
26 responsibilities for decisions and policies about expenditures
27 and the taxpayers money. All of these things are legitimate and
28 that is one reason why this has proved to be such a troubling and
29 difficult problem.

30 I don't have any solution, that's your job, but I do
31 want to wish you all a lot of good luck in dealing with this in a
32 way that will be to the advantage of our country and the
33 scientific effort, in particularly these very difficult days.

34 So I welcome you all and I wish you a good afternoon.
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