

data banks that provide for storage and broad dissemination of the information obtained. Through the project activities in universities and industries we believe that the process of having that work done in those institutions they then can apply the technology to other activities that they have in all areas.

NASA's prime responsibility is for space and aeronautics. Our major efforts have been in planning that program in a way that gets the scientific information that we need for those programs, but also tries to advance technology as much as possible to have the greatest benefit across the wide spectrum of disciplines involved in NASA's programs.

I have tried to indicate, and I think you really did it better than I did, that these basic capabilities that we built up are capabilities that can be moved to any scientific and technological undertaking. The fact that it is now applied to aeronautics and space doesn't mean it must always be there.

We have tried to define where this technology is transferable to other activities. That sometimes is difficult to do because we are still in the middle of accumulating much data and we will be for some time, but we do see some of these applications.

Mr. BROWN. This long-range planning is the thing that interests me because I see some signs. They may not be important, but there are signs of allocating resources and planning the direction in which we are going. This may be a reaction to, say, the large-scale application of resources to space per se or to some projects like the supersonic transport which is coming in for a lot of criticism.

Insofar as NASA or the laboratories are identified exclusively as adjunct to major products with which the body politic becomes disenchanted, the laboratories will suffer and NASA will suffer. Hence, there needs to be fundamental research and development in its broadest possible light and this is one thing I think perhaps we have failed to do. Again and again people ask us to justify the space program. It is hard to explain to them that this is a part of the fundamental development of the human mind and its progress into new areas. They say what are we getting out of it today on earth. The laboratories have tremendous potential in this area conceptualized in a fashion that effects the broad range of human needs rather than something that people may not quite see the value of today. For example, this moon laboratory. I am big on the moon laboratory, but I would rather conceptualize it in a way that would make it more understandable to more people.

Mr. FINGER. I should mention a planning activity that is getting underway in NASA that is trying to define those programs that would offer the greatest benefits generally that might be conducted or that would logically be conducted in the future. We are bringing our centers, the laboratories, and Center Directors and center personnel into that planning process in a way that the Center Directors sit on the senior group and the laboratory personnel take direct participation in the work.

In some of those discussions, for example, we went through this same kind of a problem. How do you indicate very clearly what the scientific and technological output of these programs are?