

*are there for your laboratory directors to give thought to such matters in addition to their primary responsibilities to your programs?*

Response. NASA laboratory directors and other senior NASA officials are able to obtain information about the scientific content and research requirements of other Federal agencies through such normal devices as national professional meetings, trade journals, scientific and technical information systems, and direct contact between agencies, particularly in Washington. NASA has recently expanded the role of its Office of DOD Affairs into DOD and Interagency Affairs specifically to expand and improve our contacts with other agencies, and the quality of our knowledge about their research activities and needs. We believe, however, that much could be done to improve this kind of information exchange, and NASA is working toward, and will support specific measures to facilitate such improvements.

*Question No. 13. The Committee understands there have been discussions between NASA and the International Association of Chiefs of Police about application of NASA technology to specific police needs. Please provide details about these discussions, particularly concerning the outcome. How is the NASA-supplied information expected to be used? By whom?*

Response. In late 1967, at the request of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), members of NASA's Office of Technology Utilization briefed IACP representatives on the NASA effort to encourage additional uses of knowledge gained in the space programs and in particular to aid in movement of this knowledge across disciplinary boundaries.

The briefing included a description of the work of NASA-sponsored Biomedical Application Teams in seeking answers in aerospace technology to the problems currently impeding medical progress. These teams, serving as a link between aerospace laboratories and medical research groups, help the medical researchers define their problems in functional terms, then seek suggested answers from experts among NASA scientists and engineers and those of its contractors. The teams also make searches of the NASA stockpile of scientific and technical literature by using computers to match terms describing the medical problems against terms describing documents in the NASA collection of some 350,000 technical reports.

IACP followed up the briefing by asking NASA to make pilot searches on two problems specified by IACP:

a. Development of extended range personal radio communications, so that police officers, whether in car or on foot, could be contacted individually or as a group, could have three-way voice capability (i.e., station to officer, officer to station, and officer to officer), and could direct original messages to discrete addresses.

b. Development of lightweight thermal clothing to eliminate the need for heavy cumbersome clothing.

The results of these searches were provided to IACP in February, 1968, and the Office of Technology Utilization is currently awaiting IACP comments on both the literature searches and the reports.

*Question No. 14. To what extent has NASA reviewed the Science and Technology task force report of the President's Crime Commission to see what NASA capabilities might contribute to the specific prospective applications of science and technology set out in that report?*

a. *Two areas identified by the Commission as having the greatest immediate impact on police operations are communications and systems analysis—areas presumably in which NASA has great competence. This being the case, how is, or how could, NASA make its capabilities available?*

Response. The Office of Technology Utilization does not attempt to develop or select unilaterally the specific technology needed to solve the problems of potential users of aerospace technology. It cannot do this alone. This would presume a knowledge of the problems in depth, detail, and specificity not possessed by NASA. Rather, the Office of Technology Utilization strives to establish a working interface which will facilitate the acquisition of the technology by the user. The user is helped to describe his problem in language used in aerospace technical literature. Choice and definition of the problems for which solutions are desired can best be determined by the potential user just as he can best judge the relevance of suggested solutions resulting from searches of the aerospace literature and personal interface with aerospace scientists and engineers.

NASA can best make its capabilities available by working with and through the agencies or institutions having primary or direct responsibility for crime prevention or control.