

area. It would be almost impossible, now particularly since it changes all the time. The system isn't organized to produce the information. This should be, of course, a fundamental part of the framework of every model city proposal. Yet, it has not been from my knowledge of the proposals that I have seen, particularly in Los Angeles. This disturbs me because I do not believe at this time there is adequate coordination of the total research and development needs of Los Angeles or any of the cities, and there will be no fundamental progress made until there is. I do not care how much you do in terms of housing or the development of other community facilities and that sort of thing. I do not think they will have the impact unless they are accomplished within this research and development framework.

What I really am saying is I think your job is a lot more important and requires a lot more resources than is being devoted to it at the present time, and I hope this situation will be remedied, if possible.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Brown, the absolute level in terms that you or Mr. Roush or even I previously in Defense have been used to dealing with is indeed small—small by orders of magnitude.

On the other hand, the rate of change in magnitude is important. The amount of money the Department had for general research activities in fiscal year 1967 was \$500,000. This year it is \$10 million. So, viewing it from that point of view, we are at the beginning point of a curve of growth, so to speak.

The second point I would make, I believe is that—well, it is more than a point that I would make, it is a confession. I know that I and many of us that now must be “coupled in the load” of the city defined by city problems have a great deal to learn.

As you know—as you and I both know—recently I learned a great deal, and am in the process of learning more, in the Los Angeles area. Therefore that is why I very carefully offered the second of the two concluding observations which I did in my opening statement; until the national scientific and technological community much more broadly and much more deeply begins to comprehend its urban problems, it is going to be difficult to expend much more money sensibly and prudently, so that is one of my first concerns. We are going to have to learn how to attack these problems in a much broader context even than in other areas, say Defense and NASA, in my view. We are going to have to have very broad and variegated groups of people, behavioral scientists, physical scientists, engineers, architects, city planners, city administrators, financial people, all having to learn how to relate themselves one to another and to very complex urban problems.

Mr. BROWN. You come to this job with a background in physical science and systems type work which, of course, is badly needed. However, as you indicated, there will have to be a large amount of research and development work outside of the physical science area. There is going to have to be research in the social sciences and planning and things of that sort.

Do you see any difficulty in providing the proper integration of these fields in connection with the work of your office?

Mr. ROGERS. Within the Department, I am very fortunate in having a very close working relationship with Under Secretary Robert Wood, who is one of the Nation's outstanding political scientists. At times