

in human resources, or they may have failed to record their determinations that some of the suggested programs should not be included in the report.

The National Science Foundation, for example, is represented only by its programs in science education and basic research facilities (which the questionnaire list enumerated); no statements appear for NSF programs concerned with science information services and studies of manpower and other national resources for science and technology. The report from the Office of Education does not comment on civil rights educational activities for alleviating problems occasioned by public school desegregation. Labor Department programs that were not in the original list and are not reported are those of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation and activities in the field of labor-management relations (the Labor-Management Service Administration, the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, and the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights). No report was received for the Community Relations Service, which was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Justice by a reorganization plan effective in April 1966.

(3) Comparatively small programs in some instances are described in greater detail than other programs that affect directly many more people or wider geographic areas and involve much larger expenditures. In a few instances, separate statements cover specific activities that might have been described together as segments of a broad program. Some programs of major importance are described briefly.

This is not a criticism of the respondents. The programs and their problems vary widely in complexity; and the policy issues, legislative histories, coordinating arrangements, and available data necessarily differ greatly in length and scope. To illustrate this observation by specific reference is to risk unintended invidious inferences. Still, the different problems encountered by the several respondents should be recognized. Thus, it may be noted that the comprehensive program of the Social Security Administration is given no more space in part III than the responses from any one of the following agencies: The Atomic Energy Commission, National Science Foundation, Small Business Administration, and Tennessee Valley Authority. Aside from appendixes, the replies covering all the programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity are only a few pages longer. The varied and intricate program structure of the Public Health Service fills many more pages.

(4) A few agencies that appear to be in the human resources area are not represented in part III, either because they were not yet named in the Government Organization Manual that was current when the request was mailed or because of the small volume of expenditures. Some omissions may reflect failures of communication.

Examples of programs not reported are the Commission on Civil Rights, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, National Council on the Arts, and the new National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities; the President's Committees on Consumer Interests, on Employment of the Handicapped, on Equal Opportunity in Housing, on Manpower, and on Mental Retardation; the President's Council on Physical Fitness (financed from Public Health Service funds); and the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty. Several of these agencies serve as advisory or interagency coordinating mechanisms, without separate programs of their own.