

the agencies in the difficult task of establishing the new standards and procedures and so on and so on. The object would be to provide an explicit instrument whereby the need for a flexible user servicing capability can be developed as a functional superstructure to traditional production-oriented agency programs.

I will have to confess that if I read those reports when they were issued I haven't them in my mind and this may have been covered in the reports. But where are you going to put this agency? Where in the structure of government do we put it so that it avoids the dilemma I remember confronting when as an original member of this subcommittee a good number of years ago we were trying to break through the morass of agency individualism, agency provincialism, agency parochialism, while we were trying to develop a more centralized, but not too centralized, operation. I am curious as to where you put a Federal statistical systems center. Outside the President's door?

Mr. DUNN. You mean as a matter of governmental organization?

Representative BOLLING. Yes, sir.

Mr. DUNN. I wouldn't presume to make any kind of judgment or recommendation on this subject, because I am not an expert on government organization and I am not sensitive to all the problems of political and bureaucratic accommodation that would be essential in setting up the program of this kind. There are many different kinds of organizational options that are available.

Representative BOLLING. Suggest some.

Mr. DUNN. One can set up a statistical servicing center as an independent agency, one could put it as one of the functions of an existing agency such as the Bureau of the Census, one could take the census out of Commerce and add it to the census function, and it was even suggested at one time—it is not an idea that appeals to me—that the Office of Emergency Planning be considered on the grounds that it has a large computer and a good deal of information addressed to the problem of evaluating post-attack impacts and security and has had a fair amount of experience in assembling large amounts of data into a computer organized system. There are, I am sure, many options.

I wouldn't presume to offer a judgment about what is appropriate in this case. I think that is a political and administrative decision here which isn't a part of my function.

Representative BOLLING. Dr. Ruggles, would you care to comment on that?

Mr. RUGGLES. Well, I think this is obviously an interagency function. There are examples of a number of other interagency functions which now exist—the National Archives carries out such a function dealing with a large number of agencies; the Government Printing Office is another one; General Services Administration is another one. I think we have to realize that there are interagency functions to be performed. Whether you set these functions up in an independent agency, or whether you give some existing agency additional authority, I think is a matter of bureaucratic convenience and so on. But I do feel that an interagency authority of some sort is needed here, similar to that of Archives or the Government Printing Office.

Representative BOLLING. Do you think that any of the existing interagency operating agencies would be the appropriate place for this additional function?