

I am sure that much of this problem is a problem for local government and for State governments, but I am also sure that the Federal Government has a major concern with a problem of this kind. Therefore, while it might be investigated by a special committee or agency, a continuing study of this type of problem would be appropriate. It would be an appropriate matter for statistical study as well as legal and other modes of study, and the results of such intensive studies, using the best scientific procedures we have available as well as our common body of procedures in the law and otherwise, would contribute toward the control of such situations and possibly to their solution.

That's only one particular example. We could find many in the area of poverty and in the area of education. I am sure that education is a major matter of economic significance. As a matter of fact, as a capitalist country we are making a capital investment in the education of our population which ranks with any other kind of capital investment we are making. Our strength and preeminence in the world is in many ways a reflection of that wise decision many years ago to have an educated citizenry. There are many problems connected with education that are not economic, and not problems of the international implications of education, but which have to do with the very basis of the lives of individual human beings and their parents and families. I don't look on the Federal Government as having responsibility for regulating the lives of individuals and families, but I think that insofar as general conditions may create serious problems and difficulties for families and individuals, the Federal Government has an interest. The soundness of our society and our economy depends upon the soundness of our family life and community life and individual life.

I could go on. I don't have much sympathy for the attempt to dress up all of these questions in the form of social issues and social problems. I would like to see them also as scientific problems. It is not only important that we have equality of opportunity for our citizens, but that we make the most rapid social advances along with economic advances. We need inventions in the social sphere just as much as we have needed them in the spheres of manufacturing and weaponry and technology generally.

As a matter of fact, I think we are at the beginning of an era where we will turn some of our best brains to the problems of how to improve the conditions of human freedom and human life, apart from those on which we have put the major emphasis so far.

Representative BOLLING. The concept would be, in effect—if I may interject—really quite a lot like the Council of Economic Advisers and Joint Economic Committee in a different field in that those two entities were instituted as groups having much broader jurisdiction than any single department of the Executive or any single committee in the Congress, and thus, were in a position to take a broader and more—if the word is correct—integrated view of problems which are extraordinarily broad and complex.

Mr. MOOR. I don't know what Professor Stephan has in mind exactly, but I would call your attention to a particular new type of innovation which is being introduced at the local level. The best example I know of is in New York City, where a new group now reports to Mayor Lindsay. This group, which is essentially an operations research group, makes use of a variety of scientific techniques and applies these to broad city-social problems, as well as other things.