

ing, but the further you get into it the more it becomes obvious that you really have to do a fairly fundamental job in restructuring the urban organization to be compatible with an information system. This area is one in which literally tens of millions of dollars could be expended to help achieve a national information system compatible with a rational structure of organization. They can't be separated really.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I certainly agree with you, Mr. Brown, and reaffirm my agreement with the chairman's initial observation that we have far enough number of problems in this area.

I would make two or three further comments with respect to this. In the first place, we have got to know how to get at, more rapidly and more easily, the information already available. As far as R. & D. itself is concerned, this is one of Mr. Weinstein's primary responsibilities in the Department, and we already are in conversation with the National Science Foundation and the Department of Commerce in this regard. We are holding conversations with them which we believe will eventually identify a useful form of information "network" that at least will tie all of our Federal departments and agencies together in the R. & D. area.

In addition to that, one of our first activities (and I did lay this out as one of our first and most important activities) in the establishment of an effective information exchange "network," and we have out now, or will shortly have, a request for proposals for some clearing-house studies for the dissemination of information generated by, and of interest to, the concerns of the Department.

Going beyond this, I would further submit that there are—it is becoming more and more evident that there are large bodies of data, there is information that we need, that our present systems are simply not set up to find.

We will find this out, I am sure, in detail and in a most useful way in our model cities program where some of our earliest concerns are those of understanding what is going on in the cities during these programs and how the cities themselves are going to monitor their activities, how we are going to monitor the entire program, and how the cities and the Federal Government can measure the impact of the programs on the residents and the institutions brought to bear on the problems of the residents.

Now, we have a long, long way to go, Mr. Brown—not only quantitatively, that is in bringing the talents and the resources, the professional talents and resources to bear on this very complex and new area for the cities, but also in the quality of these talents and resources.

There are data, there are experiments, data that must be obtained and experiments that must be conducted in the cities, and this, in my view, is going to be one of the more complex and difficult, but at the same time one of the more important and exciting research and development activities engaged in by the country in a long time.

Mr. BROWN. I would have to agree with you on that. It is going to be difficult and exciting. As you indicate, the cities in effect become your laboratories for this research, but I have not been impressed with the research and development content of some model city proposals I have seen.

For example, you should go into an area such as Los Angeles and should you try to find out the key sociological data with regard to that