

have the program administered in a fixed fashion. This is one of the reasons we want to do the demonstrations. So that we can deal with this problem, which in my opinion is a problem that has very different manifestations from one city to another. It has different manifestations in a large city from a small city or a town, different manifestations in one geographic area than another. This, I think, is going to be the main reason why we are going to minimize—we are going to have problems—this matter of citizen participation. It is fraught with problems. But I think, if you are going to succeed in doing what we hope to do, which is not only to revive and revitalize these areas physically, but also help the people psychologically and socially and humanly, you have to do this, and you have to learn to do it, and you learn to do it by having many patterns and finding out which patterns are the best patterns.

Mr. FINO. H.R. 12341 states among its purposes the provisions of educational and social services. Does this mean a coordination of the work that the poverty corps and HEW are doing?

Secretary WEAVER. Very definitely. It is impossible to conceive of this being done without such coordination.

Mr. FINO. Is there not some danger of duplication of services?

Secretary WEAVER. This is exactly what the coordination prevents, among other things. It gets us together and prevents us from duplicating each other.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Secretary, in H.R. 12946, you are speaking of 60 to 70 percent living in metropolitan areas. Now, obviously, that includes the cities of over 1 million people. I would like to know, in dealing with the metropolitan areas that make up the 60 and 70 percent of our population, how far down are you going in the size of the cities?

Secretary WEAVER. It depends upon the makeup of the metropolitan area and the nature of the metropolitan area. We are using as the criteria for a metropolitan area the census definition, which is pretty well established. One reason that we make modifications in this is that we only get the census every 10 years, and sometimes these areas change between. But the definition of the metropolitan area is primarily and basically the definition of standard metropolitan areas as set forth in the census.

Mr. FINO. Well, under section 105 of H.R. 12946 where you define a metropolitan area, a standard metropolitan statistical area as established by the Bureau of the Census, you make that subject, however, to such modification and intentions as the Secretary may determine to be appropriate. Does this not reduce a metropolitan area to whatever you, the Secretary say it is?

Secretary WEAVER. No. As I said earlier, the purpose of this is to recognize the fact that many of these areas are fast growing, and that between the 10 years when the census is announced you may have a very significant area which would be added to the metropolitan area that existed at the time of the census. We are now in the year 1966. It will probably be 1967 when we get to administer this. Some of the metropolitan areas as defined in 1960 will no longer include some very basic elements that will have come in during that 7-year period. The criteria which we will use to make any additions will generally be the same criteria that the Census Bureau originally used in designating the areas taking into account current situations and the needs of planning for future metropolitan development.