

tality authorized to achieve coordinated execution. This local agency will have assistance from a Federal coordinator concerned with helping to coordinate any and all of these approximately 140 aid programs which might be involved in various aspects of specific projects and activities. Finally, the bill provides supplemental Federal grants, in addition to any presently authorized grants, in the amount of 80 percent of the presently required local matching share.

While many would testify, and perhaps rightly, that the most promising object of this bill is to help and improve simultaneously disadvantaged peoples and their slum environment, I see other advantages of the very greatest merit and urgency as well.

First, this bill represents the most constructive effort of the last 30 years to overcome the trend of functionalizing and bureaucratizing the urban programs and services at both the local and the Federal levels of government. While the new system is simple—comprehensive planning and coordinated administration—it can effectively reverse the burgeoning practice of specialized Federal bureaucracies independently administering fragments and bits and pieces of the total social services and environmental programs of urban areas.

If there is opposition to the enactment or execution of this bill, I venture to predict that it will come principally from two general groupings. First, from those local boards, departments, commissions, and agencies of local government, and even private welfare and profit enterprises, which are concerned primarily with the zealous protection of their sovereignty over a particular program.

Second, from Federal bureaucracies which have carved out a province of narrow concern and control. These Federal-local bureaucratic relationships are characterized more often than not by the establishment in the local government of some separate and independent functional agency oriented vertically to the Federal bureaucracy, rather than to the democratically controlled general governments of our urban communities.

As I indicated earlier, I believe one of the major merits of this bill is its push toward returning control of federally assisted programs and facilities to the local people and their governments. It will reverse the alarming centralization of decisionmaking in the Federal agencies which insist that locally aided programs be planned and carried out in accordance with their detailed specifications. Under this bill, we will have a responsible local planning and decision process, buttressed by locally employed and controlled expert consultants in the numerous technologies so essential to decisionmaking.

The effort up to this time to bureaucratize and centralize decisions in the Federal aid system has become increasingly obvious to virtually all State and local officials. It was thoroughly confirmed in the recent report on "The Federal Aid System as Seen by Federal Aid Officials" published by the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations. The municipal officials of my State and this Nation commend the Urban Department for its willingness to entrust planning, decisionmaking, and administration to the municipal level of government under clear-cut guidelines plainly set forth as objectives and standards in the demonstration cities bill. Surely, in a democratically organized Federal system, we must give as much attention and emphasis to maintaining a sound structure of government which can govern our people responsively as we give to transitory and narrow program objectives.

I now would like to speak briefly on the urban development bill. It has an even more significant and promising new concept of intergovernmental relations, both in metropolitan areas at the local level and between our Federal and local governments. Again, its basic principles envision a comprehensive, systematic approach to the metropolitan area as a whole—its problems and its needs—replacing the present program oriented or functional technique of administering narrow and separate Federal aid programs in urban communities.

And once again, it draws wisely upon established technologies, but applies them effectively to the complexities of metropolitan problems and governmental organization.

The tried and tested technique utilized in this bill is comprehensive community planning, with accompanying functional planning, which has been applied effectively in urban communities for as much as from 30 to 40 years. The new trick is that an incentive is offered to apply such planning on a metropolitanwide basis, and to encourage and reward its coordinated implementation by the numerous governmental and private instrumentalities and interests concerned with servicing and development of metropolitan communities.