

in 10 seconds whether I can get an airplane from Chicago to San Francisco, and I can't go into, in this computer age, any U.S. employment agency and get any kind of information as to where I should go for a job in the country. Our utilization of manpower all ties in to a much better planning cycle. I am an engineer by profession. And we have had more technical change in 15 years than the 1,750 years after the birth of Christ. And we are still trying to deal with planning in this country like American business did 100 years ago. I did better planning in running my \$80 million business than the Government does in running the economy of the country.

Now, we have just got to begin to bring the word "planning" into our thinking, and we have got to have some central agency in Washington that is really beginning to do planning leadership. In the end it has got to be done locally, because there are some technological revolutions taking place in all of the areas of the country, the Appalachian and the problems of the South can take part in other industry tomorrow, and we would just be caught with our pants down as we are almost every time in one of these crises.

Mr. MORTON. You would support a commission similar to the Hoover Commission to try to come up with a reorganization of the executive branch so that planning would have its proper place?

Mr. SAMUELS. We have got to begin to bring planning into our thinking. We operate by crisis and not by planning.

Mr. MORTON. There are a few of us who are trying to bring the Legislative Reorganization Act, which passed the Senate overwhelmingly, out on the floor of the House so that we can debate it and look at it. Here again is an effort to bring the Congress into the 20th century and out of the horse-and-buggy era. I agree with your comments on planning, Mr. Administrator. But for Heaven's sake, let's not be guilty of going after one thing, like putting a man on the moon, and then all of a sudden, because there are some economic changes, wipe that whole program out and do something else. Let's not jeopardize the efforts that we have made toward stabilizing, as the gentleman from Oklahoma said, the population through the development of capital job-producing structures in our rural areas.

I hope that in our overwhelming desire to solve the ghetto problem you don't, in effect, neglect the area where I think, long term, the solution lies.

That is all I have. Thank you.

Mr. SAMUELS. Mr. Chairman, I think that is important not only from the standpoint of the economy but also the quality of the life.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Burton, any questions?

Mr. BURTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Samuels, I would just like to underscore what several of our colleagues have said about Project Own. Certainly, the objectives are desirable. My voting record as far as civil rights and some other legislation would pretty well meet with your approval. I am worried and concerned, however, that the project may more "ghettoize" the ghetto than it is now. I would hope that would not be the case. One of the dangers in the program is that we won't know for possibly 5 or 10 years what the impact of this is going to be. I would proceed with caution because, if you are going to take a minority community and build an enclave out of it, businesswise, socially, racially, and