

sentation in our state legislatures than their population demanded, and you have a situation that can border on the intolerable if citizens fail to recognize that the health of our major urban centers determines to a large degree the economic health of the surrounding suburban and rural sections.

Fortunately, we in Maryland recognized this situation many years ago. As a result, Baltimore and many other urban areas in Maryland have undertaken vigorous urban renewal programs. There has also been a growing recognition, not only in Maryland but in other states, that the problems of the metropolis cannot be isolated by political boundaries. The decision to attack the problems of the metropolis on a broad front was manifested in the recommendations of the Miles Commission and the subsequent enactment of these recommendations by the Maryland General Assembly during its 1963 session. I will continue to support the Baltimore Metropolitan Area Regional Council which these recommendations created.

The creation of this Council and the decision to invest this body with broad powers indicates to me the simple recognition on the part of those political subdivisions that surround Baltimore that the problems of the metropolis are, indeed, their problems. With this favorable attitude, I am extremely optimistic that the future growth patterns will be determined with the understanding that the prosperity and economic well-being of all citizens are bound up in the economic health and well-being of the core of the urban center. This mutual inter-dependence of the political subdivisions that make up our metropolitan areas will be the subject of your panel discussion this morning. I am eagerly awaiting the results of these discussions because I am certain they will serve to enlighten us all.

I am told that the afternoon session today will focus on the people who inhabit the *metropolitan areas*. Certainly any approach to the solutions of problems in our urban centers must be based on an understanding of the citizens wants and needs. If we are to know these wants and needs, then we must know the citizen.

How different is he from his father? His grandfather? How will his son differ from him? This is an extremely difficult task because in an analysis of the characteristics of a community of citizens, one tends to be subjective rather than objective. It is, of course, the exception that proves the rule, but, generally speaking, I think we can all agree that this generation of Americans is better educated and, perhaps, better equipped to solve the problems posed by urban living.

It requires more than education, however, to cope with the com-