

opportunities. And there is every prospect that the total number will steadily increase and—regrettably—undoubtedly grow ever more complicated.

Just in the field of urban transportation, for example, over 40 federal programs of financial aid already are offered. These funds are programmed through 13 federal departments and agencies and contemplate varying participation by State and local authorities. In the face of the proliferation of federal programs and the competition from other states for available funds, Maryland must make sure that it gets its full share. At the same time, it must be recognized that one of the really significant developments in American government in the middle third of this century is the accumulating network of controls by federal agencies over state and local administrative offices. The increasing mass of administrative machinery at all levels of government makes it more and more difficult to assert direction and supervision over this development. Institutional means must be evolved to oversee these separate channels of administrative power.

In that connection, we recently opened a Washington office to help expedite the State's administrative business with federal agencies. But there is still need to relate the diverse State administrative contacts with the federal government far more closely. I want to say, however, that I believe far more than better intergovernmental coordination is necessary if we are going to keep in balance our federal system. The Congress should apply to a broad spectrum of federal programs the principle embodied in the federal poverty program, that allows a Governor final authority before federal projects which are primarily state or local in nature are introduced into the state. At a minimum, the principle of popular control of our governmental system requires better means be found to oversee the expanding influence of the federal administrative apparatus in the individual states.

I say that not to acclaim states rights but state responsibility. Nor do I make that observation in any implied criticism of the constructive and farsighted new federal programs becoming available. The federal structure is the genius of our system of government. But it also presents problems of power and administration that require fresh attention, particularly with the advent of the many new domestic programs of President Johnson's Great Society. A major objective of the reorganization study should be to devise imaginative new mechanisms to assure that the State is not just a passive recipient of federal hand-outs but a full partner at both the policy and administrative stage of problems and programs on which local, State and national agencies