

take interest in, or responsibility for, urban problems. However, this trend has largely been reversed. Today, state governments are well-prepared and eager to participate in urban programs. We realize that the problem of America is the problem of the cities — the one percent of American land where 70 percent of Americans live. We recognize that almost every states' prosperity is ultimately linked to its one or several commercial centers. If these are allowed to decay or explode, the wealth of the entire state can erode and disappear.

Nor are we so naive as to believe that there is any one urban panacea — any more than that there is actually any *one* urban problem. The problems of the city are as profuse as they are profound — blight, pollution and traffic snarls compete with poverty, prejudice and ignorance. If we are even to begin to attempt solutions, we must focus all the resources and talent of both the public and private sectors of our economy upon the problems. The job cannot be done by a Federal-city alliance, nor even by the Federal, state and local governments cooperatively. It can only be done by all levels of government working in concert with business and industry, supported by all types of citizens. It can only be done by enlisting the imagination of the private sector and instituting daring new ideas and programs.

The first attack must be on impaction of the cities. This can be launched through the creation of satellite cities. Maryland is fortunate that it can claim an ideal example, Columbia — founded and sponsored solely by private enterprise.

However, few corporations have the resources or the right to risk such extensive investment in a single project. For this reason, all levels of government should subsidize in part the foundation of satellite cities. We must recognize the limitations of urban renewal which sometimes must displace people and accommodate them within the satellite cities. In this way we can eliminate blight and alleviate crowding, not merely move it from one section of the inner city to another.

Another key to relieve impaction would come by transferring responsibility for welfare programs to the Federal government alone. Only with Federal controls establishing uniform standards and benefits which will extend from Montana to Harlem — from the Mississippi Delta to Detroit — will the flow of untrained, unemployed and impoverished to the cities stop. The machinery and the example to administer such a program already exists in the National Social Security Administration. Once we can stabilize our impoverished population we can initiate meaningful programs at the local level, related to local employment opportunities and manpower needs.