

One-fifth of our population, America's poor, have incomes below the minimum standards adequate for living above subsistence. We cannot have decent housing unless we pursue a policy that bad housing is primarily a problem of too many Americans having insufficient income. Congress must enact legislation that will deliberately raise the income of the poor through such devices as increasing the minimum wage to \$2 per hour and providing coverage for those not now protected, doubling social security benefits, establishing national unemployment compensation standards, adopting both the negative income tax, and establishing family allowances as a supplement to other forms of income maintenance, and creating needed subprofessional jobs in our public services.

In the midst of affluence we must not permit limited job opportunities. In addition to ending insufficient income, we need an increased Federal investment program of sufficient size and scope that will begin to dent all our unmet private and public needs.

ADA policy recommendations are designed to obtain three basic domestic goals:

1. Achieve full employment by 1967;
2. Eliminate poverty by 1970; and
3. Attain a standard of living that substantially rises above the poverty level by 1975.

To implement these goals we urge that the subcommittee amend the demonstration cities bill to set an additional standard for Federal grants: The Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development should be directed by January 1, 1967, to (1) establish a comprehensive definition of decent, safe, and sanitary housing and a suitable living environment that would include, but is not limited to, economic and social factors; (2) recommend how this can be achieved at rents all people can afford. By 1968 to receive Federal funds under the demonstration cities and urban renewal programs cities should have plans on how to achieve by no later than 1972 decent, safe, and sanitary housing, and by 1975 a suitable living environment for all of its citizens. Additional incentives should be offered to cities that can implement their plans on a speedier basis.

We believe that a congressional mandate that establishes time limitations is essential to obtain these necessary goals. Our achievements in outer space are ample evidence of the value of setting forth time limitations. Time limitations tend to produce substantial Federal commitments. Without a time limitation problems are too often fought by rhetoric rather than action. As a planner I spend a great deal of time teaching the importance of time dimensions. Unless time dimensions are based on programs, time limits have no meaning as a measure of success in obtaining our goals.

Next I would like to turn to a discussion of racial discrimination and the urban programs before us.

An affirmative program on nondiscrimination in federally financed programs by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other Federal departments is essential to obtaining a suitable living environment. The passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a milestone on the road to ending racial discrimination. Unfortunately HUD has timidly, haphazardly, and sluggishly enforced the Civil Rights Act of 1964, particularly as it relates to title VI.