

Then, there are the people outside the labor market, including the aged and the disabled, the lame, the halt, the blind, the children. For these the only help is more adequate public assistance, whether in the form of negative taxes, increased welfare, categorical grants, grants for children, or combinations. I suggest the main source of the transfer funds required is also going to be the Federal Government.

The urban environmental improvement goal covers a lot of things which irritate people nowadays; pollution, congestion, delinquency, dirt and discomfort, and the ugliness of the urbanscape, and the growing difficulty of living comfortably and decently and safely. There has been a notion that urban life steadily improves, what with rising incomes and more gadgetry, but I think there is also growing suspicion that a lot of things may be getting worse.

Here again, we have a lot to learn and here again we are not doing as well as we already know how to do.

Looking ahead at resources which are going to be available, the thing that impresses me more than anything else is that between now and the end of the century, we will have a staggering amount of resources to work with. In the period 1929 to 1966, a 37-year period, the total aggregate GNP was about \$15 trillion. We are getting to the point where we have to use the word trillion nowadays. Now, in the period 1967 to 2000, which is a 34-year period, we will have, at a 3-percent growth rate, an aggregate GNP of \$42.5 trillion, or nearly three times the amount we have had in the last 37 years. If we can achieve a 4-percent growth rate, which is not out of the ballpark, the total would be \$51.5 trillion. The difference between those figures is \$9 trillion, and that is equal to about 13 years' GNP at 1966 rates of output. (The figures I am citing are all in 1966 prices.)

A 4-percent growth rate would enable us to double average consumption per household; provide a modern adequate housing stock, replacing three-fourths of the present housing stock and doing other things to upgrade it; greatly improve and expand education, among other things increasing the real expenditure per pupil by 100 percent; treble average expenditure on urban infrastructure, increase the proportion of private business investment in the GNP by 50 percent, which may be necessary to have a high growth rate, and finally, increase Federal nondefense expenditures and State-local government expenditures by 4 percent per year.

All of these things are possible over the next generation or between now and the end of the century with a 4-percent growth rate.

We would have to chop back a bit with a 3-percent growth rate; but any way you look at it, the amount of resources, as I said, is going to be unparalleled.

Given this prospect of abundance, what is going to keep us from achieving national goals? Surely not lack of productive capacity. If we fail to achieve them it will be through lack of imagination and the rigidity of institutions.

On the urban goal front, I am a great believer in the notion that the initiative and incentive and impulse has to come from the urban areas themselves, but what I find as I look at the urban scene, and I have spent a number of years rather high up in the administration of a very large urban government, is that urban governments by and large, and the State governments behind them, are really not equipped to deal with the problem.