

5. Provide every couple with the motivation and incentive as well as the knowledge and means to determine family size—the number of children to be born:

6. Assure equality to all in the administration of justice, including provision for the Federal Government to intervene as necessary, and as provided for in the Constitution and in law, to intervene in the administration of state and local justice when it becomes discriminatory in any way;

7. Rationalize Federal, State and local governmental structures and procedure, including a more rational allocation of sources of revenue among the different levels of government and the maintenance of basic democratic principles including representative government and majority rule;

8. Promote economic growth and the development of science, technology, the arts and mass culture and, thus, to provide a milieu in which opportunity, freedom and security may be more meaningful in the attainment of the human potential;

9. Contribute to the development of a peaceful world order—a world of optimal economic, social and political inter-relationships; and to strive towards this aim by maximum participation in international organizations including the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

It is apparent that great stress has been placed on the rationale and need for increased government intervention to accelerate the attainment of the general social goal and the specific sub-goals. This stress is commensurate with the contemporary setting and requirements. However, it is equally important to stress that government interventionism is not intended to replace but, rather to complement and supplement the role of the private sector. American society with all its deficiencies has made tremendous advances. Government interventionism of the types proposed can and should be achieved without breaking down the incentive and motivation which spur initiative and creativity.

This will admittedly take some doing, the attitudes of many Americans being what they are. But the task is not an impossible one as the experience of other countries indicates. It will not be unlike the task undertaken by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his "New Deal" who faced bitter and unrelenting opposition from many who subsequently came to praise the programs and the floors and the ceilings which he introduced into the conduct of business in the United States. Many elements of the community, for example, who were resistant to the encroachment of the community, for example, who were resistant to the encroachment of government came to understand that the New Deal saved them from themselves and from an out-moded system; and they came to prosper as well or better than ever with government interventionism. The same can happen in other realms. It is, therefore, proposed as a general fundamental and governing principle that:

Government should do all that it can to maximize the areas of freedom of operation in the private sector consistent with the general goal of providing each inhabitant of this nation with opportunity, freedom and security to enable him to achieve optimal development of the human potential.

The adoption and implementation of the social goals proposed above would, undoubtedly, constitute the best investment the United States could possibly make in her most precious possession—her human resources.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

Urbanization and metropolitanization have produced a new way of life, "urbanism as a way of life," to use the language of the late Professor Louis Wirth, which is still in process of development. In the transition from an agrarian to an urban society, many problems have been generated, most of which still remain to be resolved. But, along with difficult problems, it must be emphasized that the urban way of life has opened new vistas of opportunity to mankind, higher levels of living, new horizons of the arts and sciences, and ever greater promise of more complete control both of nature and of man's destiny. Thus, urbanization has not only given rise to extraordinarily difficult acute and chronic problems that constitute, perhaps, contemporary man's greatest challenge but, also, in emancipating him from much of his past, urbanization has enabled man to face up to and deal with the problems which confront him.