

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Steed.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Administrator, going along with what I think you have told us today, as I read it, it means in a nutshell that you are saying that social and economic problems are interchangeable and inseparable. We are now coming to a philosophy in which we realize that if you don't keep both in view and both in balance, many of the things we would like to see done just won't happen.

Mr. SAMUELS. I strongly support that, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. STEED. Now, then, what I want to do if I can is to try to enlarge a little on what you have said. A good question: Why do we have the inner city problem in the first place? Why is there a ghetto, and what caused it, and what is going to be the situation if we are able to solve the problem we now see?

I ask that because as I study this, I think we have to go back about 50 years and see what has been transpiring throughout the country. And to me it translates itself into an economically forced migration. The evolution and revolution in agriculture, where 50 years ago 45 percent of our population was engaged in producing the food and fiber for the other 55 percent, has so radically changed that now we find less than 10 percent, about 6 percent of the population required to clothe and feed all the others. And during this evolution large numbers of our people were compelled to move their place of residence. And the people who mostly had to migrate were the least prepared to start a new life where they went to seek a chance to survive.

And that river of humanity, flowing out of the mountaintops, the headwaters, so to speak, from the rural or smalltown area into, first, the metropolises and now the megalopolises, has slowed down a bit. Not only have we forced a shift of millions of people from one environment to another, but we also increased population at the same time. And megalopolis has had to absorb all that.

So there has been this double impact in sardining the lives of our people. And I believe that you are on probably the most effective course to try to cope with this problem that this has created. But what I am trying to say is that if we don't find some way at the same time to stop this input of untrained and unwanted and unneeded people into these already overcrowded areas, that all you can do is this: You cure the ghetto today, and by the time you have done that you will find that this migration has built you another ghetto.

So I think when you touch on section 502 loans that you here have a program that is just as important, and, in the long run, can make a greater contribution to solutions of these things than this program of the inner city you are talking about.

And I want to say that I think the time has come, with all the programs we have, that there should be a more effective overall meshing together and synchronizing of all these activities so that the problem can be dealt with all up and down the stream of our citizenship.

And I have just been afraid that because of the urgency of the problem in some areas, the emphasis might be so great that the need to carry it on simultaneously elsewhere would be overlooked.

Now, I think that we must somehow find a way to stabilize our population. It seems to me that all these policies ought to have an overtone of some preference for those steps that have an effect of stabilizing—