

One million public service jobs for persons now unemployed or seriously underemployed are needed—such as in parks, playgrounds, day care centers, hospitals, schools, and libraries. To provide this necessary means of helping people lift themselves out of poverty and deprivation, Congress should immediately adopt a \$4 billion program to fund Federal, State, and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations for the creation of such public service jobs at wages not less than the Federal minimum wage.

The Federal Government must become the employer of last resort.

Two and a half million new housing units each year including:

Public housing through new and rehabilitated low-rent homes for the 20 percent of city families whose incomes are below requirements for a minimum decent standard of living. New low-rent public housing construction, at a 30,000 to 40,000 annual level in 1960-66, should be immediately increased to 200,000 to 300,000 for each of the next 2 years and 500,000 a year thereafter. Such construction should be supplemented by a large-scale public rehabilitation program. Adequate appropriations for the rent supplement program are also a necessity.

The Federal Government must become the landlord of last resort, as well as the employer of last resort.

Housing for lower middle-income families, not eligible for public housing and unable to afford decent dwellings in the standard, privately financed housing market. Federally subsidized interest rate loans and a Federal subsidy for the partial abatement of local taxes on such properties are needed to increase construction of such housing by cooperatives, nonprofit and limited dividend corporations. In addition, Federal legislation should make it possible for such groups to acquire existing properties, with Government insurance of long-term and low-interest loans.

Moderate-income housing, already operating with Government-insured mortgages, stepped up through measures to encourage greater involvement of pension funds, college endowment funds, and private trusts.

Open housing, in suburbs and new towns as well as in cities, as an essential part of a meaningful effort to rebuild our metropolitan areas.

Urban renewal, no longer confined to commercial and expensive high-rise construction. The focus instead must be on homes in balanced neighborhoods, with families displaced by slum clearance given assistance in finding decent dwellings at rents they can afford.

Model cities program, with adequate appropriations.

Mass transit, improved and expanded, is an urgent need in all metropolitan areas.

Accelerated construction of public facilities, such as water supplies, sewage systems, mass transit, schools, hospitals, day-care centers, playgrounds, libraries, museums, clean air and water are essential to rebuild America's metropolitan areas. Congress should adopt at least a \$2 billion a year grant-in-aid program to State and local governments, in addition to categorical grants-in-aid.

A substantially expanded Neighborhood Youth Corps program, to help youngsters remain in school and to provide work and training for those who have dropped out of school.

The opportunity for quality education for all, by closing the educational gap between the privileged and underprivileged schoolchildren