REMARKS

THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY URBAN CRISIS SEMINAR MACALESTER COLLEGE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

JUNE 18, 1969

Ours is an urban civilization becoming more so. The way the vast majority of Americans earn a living causes them to live in cities or in immediately surrounding sub-cities.

We are wealthier as a nation because of the shift from a predominantly agricultural to a predominantly industrial economy.

But, as with every other major human transition, the fact of change itself created problems we had not imagined ... and problems we were not prepared to handle.

We know what our problems are. We have known for some time.

We have studied the causes of urban problems. We have witnessed our cities in violent crises, and now -- now, not tomorrow or next year -- we must begin to treat those causes or resign ourselves to hand-wringing impotence in the future.

To treat those causes is, above all, a political decision.

That is, we have in part inherited, and in part created, a society with a particular set of social and economic problems and promises. But to resolve these problems -- and fulfill these promises -- we must act politically.

We have to see America whole No city is an island unto itself -- no town, no farm, no neighborhood, no suburb.

Urbanization means dependence of each upon all.

We are no longer self-sufficient yeoman farmers. We are urban, and our technological magic -- jet planes, super highways, radio and TV, plus our intricately interlaced economy -- have welded us into a geographic unity.

Yet all over America we witness the obstructive phenomenon of municipalities with overlapping responsibilities -- with widely varying and usually outdated building codes -- with zoning regulations which lack uniform standards. And we have designed piecemeal rather than integrated programs to correct these deficiencies, knowing all the time that piecemeal efforts will not be sufficient to the task at hand.

Units of political decision organized on functional lines -port authorities, transit authorities, school districts, fire

districts -- most with the legally authorized power of taxation -- generally conflict and work at cross purposes with political units based on geographical area -- cities, counties, states, and the federal government as well.

Let me be candid: our present governmental structure -federal, state and local --is incapable of planning and achieving
the living environment our wealth and technology permit -and our survival requires.

The fragmentation of decisions on the allocation of resources -- in combination with the lack of sustained political commitment -- has seriously crippled our capacity to act decisively over a significant period of time -- even after we knew what our problems were and had a good idea of how to

go about solving them.

Without cooperation and coordination among disparate governmental units at the federal, state, county, municipal and functional levels, resources are frittered away, valuable time is wasted, and the seemingly endless debates among governments consume the energy, confidence and vision of urban leaders. (August - SquStreets)

This final result of the fragmentation of the decision-making power is perhaps the worst.

The moral energy which arises from recognizing injustice and degradation is not self-perpetuating, It is said of Americans that they are an impatient people.

As Americans, we owe it to ourselves -- as a national community with the highest ideals of individual freedom and opportunity -- to put our impatience to work.

possess just as great potential for justice and progress as any other nation -- past or present.

We are now searching for ways to achieve that potential.

The Model Cities Act points the way toward a more effective federal role in attacking today's problem of urban decay -- a problem that tomorrow can be transformed into an opportunity for urban growth.

It is well to remind oneself that cities and every other political unit in America have the single purpose of serving the constituent citizens. All of our governments are service corporations to serve their shareholders. In a phrase, Model Cities is not about houses; it's about housing -- for people.

Local

We need also a Model States program to bring federal, state and local governmental muscle and will into full and constructive partnership in national urban policy.

From the federal viewpoint, I believe strongly that the federal government should provide financial rewards to those states which demonstrate initiative in modernizing their governmental and tax structures, including constitutional reform.

Federal rewards should go to those states which adapt their programs and expenditures to the needs of an urbanizing society by creating state departments of urban affairs, and in revising procedures to foster responsible local action by abolishing outworn legal jurisdictions.

We must, in short, make it a national policy to discard empty rhetorical appeals for good government in favor of significant financial and other incentives which will make productive cooperation between cities, counties and states profitable.

This kind of action is aimed to achieve maximum efficiency in the use of our common resources. It also is founded on the notion that the purpose of government is not to find out how much people will put up with, but rather it is to bring the power of common effort to bear on those problems which people cannot handle alone. We speak of collective security in international affairs. We need a lot more collective action in internal, domestic affairs — among people and governmental jurisdictions.

And we need that action now.

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In testimony before the National Commission on Urban
Problems, the mayor of one large city identified urban problems
in these words: "I have sometimes characterized the three
major problems (of cities) as being money, finances, and
revenue."

It is a fact of our lives that many cities today are teetering on the brink of financial collapse. The influx of technologically displaced rural families into the central city created a heavy demand for welfare and other costly public services without creating the productive tax base to pay for those services. The suburban escape hatch for middle and high income families -- coupled with racism, that most un-American of all attitudes -- further eroded the tax base of the cities.

Hall !

There are two general levers to help the cities help their citizens. Both have the ultimate purpose of service to the individual.

The first can be subsumed under the rubric of education, but not education in the narrow sense of attending school for so many years — the kind of education where one receives a certificate of attendance but not the knowledge or skill to live in our urbanized society.

I mean education in the broadest possible sense -- from Head Start to Adult Literacy, from special skill centers to train people for jobs in local demand to a vastly expanded program to teach deprived people how to make all those economic decisions other Americans take for granted.

A Since we are an urban society, we are going to have to learn how to learn in an urban setting. And cities cannot become

viable economic units with the fiscal power to serve their citizens until the citizens themselves have achieved the productive power to make common cause and common attack on these problems.

The second general approach is in correcting immediate environmental decay -- typified by crowded and substandard housing, by rat-infested alleys, by uncollected garbage, by all the other manifestations of neglect of the people who live at the centers of our urban society.

To get at these terrible causes of human indignity, I have proposed a National Urban Development Bank financed through subscription of public and private funds. The Bank would underwrite unusual risk investments involved in meeting the most difficult and most critical urban problems -- low cost private housing, for example. Securities sold by the Bank would

attract private investment capital, and federal funds would be appropriated to get the Bank started.

A <u>National Urban Homestead Act</u> could subsidize land costs for qualified private housing developments to allow the use of relatively highpriced urban and suburban land in relieving the population pressures in the central city.

A program of <u>federal support for state equalization of vital</u>

<u>community services</u> -- education and welfare, for example -
within metropolitan areas would provide immediate assistance to

hard-pressed local communities, particularly where the property

tax has been exhausted as a realistic means of taxation.

All of these measures are, obviously, political decisions.

We have made starts, but we have lacked the political stayingpower when it was needed most.

Editorial Editorial

I would recall to you that the Housing Act of 1949
boldly proclaimed as its goal a 'decent home and a suitable
living environment for every American family' and authorized
135 thousand new public housing units a year for the next
six years -- a promised total of 810 thousand new units.

What is the record since setting that goal twenty years ago? We have actually built about 500 thousand units -- or only two-thirds of the <u>six</u>-year goal announced twenty years ago.

If the new Federal Housing Act of 1968 does not improve on this record of meeting promise with results, the nation will indeed have cause to doubt its will to do what cries out for doing.

So let's quit kidding ourselves. There can be no solution to the urban crisis until this nation by public and private expenditure cleans out the filty of the slums and provides decent housing for everyone.

We can build highways on schedule. We can launch an Apollo mission to the moon precisely on schedule. Now why can't we do a far more simple task -- that of building houses for people -- also on schedule?

We can. But it will take forbearance and understanding from Americans who have not suffered the alienation and despair generated in ghetto and slum.

Some of their money will go to help people who are not their immediate neighbors — to help epople whose life style is different.

But the American nation is not a collection of competing individuals. We are the first nation to organize ourselves around an ideal -- the ideal that we will always measure ourselves collectively — by how well we collectively serve each other as individuals.

What happens in our cities happens to America. It is there that our ideal and our democratic government will either succeed or fail -- either flourish or perish.

By the quality of life in our cities we must judge ourselves.

And it is that by which American civilization will ultimately be judged.

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June 18

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