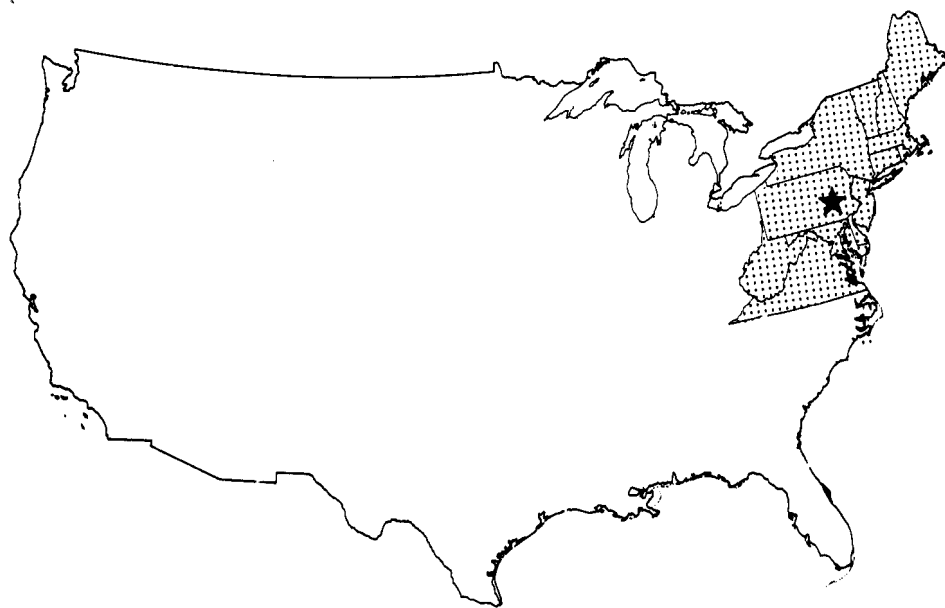


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WHITE HOUSE
PUBLIC FORUM
ON
DOMESTIC POLICY



PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
NOVEMBER 18, 1975

Domestic Council
Executive Office of the President

PUBLIC FORUM ON DOMESTIC POLICY

Philadelphia

November 18, 1975

SUMMARY

for

DOMESTIC REVIEW PROCESS

Domestic Council

The White House

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Economic Growth



PUBLIC FORUM SUMMARY

Philadelphia

Part I. Economic Growth

Those who spoke to the question of economic recovery and growth at the Philadelphia Forum most often cited job creation as the most pressing need. Many spoke of government's responsibility for providing jobs -- as the employer of the last resort. However, those representing business interests suggested that this could be accomplished by freeing private enterprise of the encumbrances of Federal rules and regulations. The housing and construction industries, in particular, stressed the job creation potential of government incentives to promote their industries. Federal responsibilities in job creation were also suggested for minorities and the aged. And regional development was a theme which often reoccurred.

The President of the Manufacturers' Association of Delaware Valley expressed much concern over "the anti-business attitude that prevails in the legislative bodies, both Federal and state."

He said: "Without much thought to the end result, legislation is introduced and passed that can have a devastating effect on jobs. Every move to restrict or hamper the free market system from operating can eventually result in a reduction of jobs, whether in the form of increased regulations such as the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Agency for Consumer Advocacy, Federal Trade Commission, etc.; or through increased taxes and cost of doing business such as Unemployment Compensation and Minimum Wage legislation."



He called upon the President and Congress "to restore this country to its rightful place where the forces of the free enterprise system can be unleashed to provide productivity and profits and opportunity in a competitive market."

The Executive Vice President, for Accounting Services of U.S. Steel Corporation, in Pittsburgh, addressed the need for and the benefits of higher capital spending "for the job-creating tools of production."

He had six recommendations for government action:

1. Adopt austerity spending levels at all levels of government -- Federal, state and local.
2. Reduce the extent and cost of government control and regulation.
3. Reduce and ultimately eliminate the double taxation of dividends.
4. Permit faster depreciation of production facilities.
5. Permit first-year write-off of pollution abatement equipment.
6. Permanently extend the investment tax credit.

The U.S. Representative from New York's 37th District proposed a plan for making urban areas more attractive for private investment. He has sponsored

legislation which would increase the 10 percent business investment tax credit to 15 percent for investments in plant and equipment in areas designated "economically needy" by the Commerce Department.

"Most of our current economic problems, including unemployment," according to the Board Chairman of Philadelphia National Bank, "are the result of the rapid inflation since the middle 1960s."

Besides monetary and fiscal policy as means to control inflation, he suggested (1) reversing the downward trend in productivity, and (2) removing the impediments to competition, including government regulations -- and he cited the Davis-Bacon Act in particular.

"It is my contention," said the Executive Director of the Tax Foundation, "that almost all of our economic ills are directly traceable to government overstepping its proper limitations. The path back toward economic recovery lies, therefore, in reducing the scope of governmental activity."

He cited "one particularly onerous thorn in the side of the market place," and that is "state-run make-work projects." Such projects, on a national level, he said, "are debilitating on a truly monumental scale."

The President of the Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange is concerned about newly enacted legislation that gives the Securities and Exchange Commission "vastly increased powers over the rule making and even business decisions of the self-regulatory agencies."

He added:



This limits the exchanges in their ability to move in new directions, to innovate and essentially to compete. Rule changes by the exchanges are subject to a cumbersome, red tape review procedure that could hold up a simple change for as much as one hundred and twenty days.

But he is pleased with part of the new legislation which directed the SEC to create a National Market Advisory Board to study the feasibility of creating a National Market System.

He explained:

Such a system would probably link together electronically all existing market-making centers and would be a great step forward in creating truly competitive markets.

A Charleston, West Virginia, attorney believes "we have perhaps tinkered too much with our system which has worked well in the past."

He suggested the following:

1. We must encourage more private capital to be released to the equity market by tax incentives; more equitable capital gain treatment; and the elimination of double taxation on corporate income and dividends.
2. We should expand and improve our economic development programs.

3. We need to release our road funds to complete our interstate highways, Appalachian corridors and other Federal roads.
4. Should the rate of unemployment become increasingly higher, we must develop temporary new programs to put people to work on needed projects, and not allow them to swell the ranks of welfare rolls.
5. One wonders why no greater efforts are being made to protect the smaller businesses from the horrendous burdens which the new regulatory agencies are imposing upon them.
6. We should reevaluate all of our regulatory agencies to find just what is needed and what is not.
7. Possibly the most important long range problem facing our nation today is the energy crisis. We must develop an energy policy to encourage our own oil, gas and coal reserves to be developed.
8. What do we do about "inflation?" We should start with government seriously adhering to fiscal restraint, then encourage minimizing price increases by major corporations, to be followed by smaller business enterprises. Labor unions and the working man and woman should follow suit in their demands when they see price increases normalizing. . .



The Assistant Treasurer, Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc., of Washington, D. C., submitted suggested amendments to the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law that would "both eliminate administrative problems that construction management encounters in Federally funded projects and maximize construction dollars to provide the greatest number of jobs."

He refers to his proposals as "basic reform amendments." They are as follows:

1. The Act now requires prevailing rates and fringe benefits to be paid on affected projects costing \$2,000 or more, a figure set 43 years ago. This figure could be amended to conform to that used in the Small Business Set-Aside program, a figure administratively changed according to economic conditions.
2. The phrase "similar project" should be eliminated, and wage rates should instead be determined on the basis of projects of the same function and design character using similar skills in the locality, or if wage rates are not available in the precise area, then rates on such projects in all adjoining counties or other political subdivisions should be ascertained. The term "similar project" needs to be defined in this manner for clarity.
3. Empower the Secretary of Labor or contracting agent to suspend provisions of the Act for the project involved where conditions warrant it and if the national interest were served.

4. Redefine "prevailing" in the Act to mean the weighted average of all wages paid to the particular class of mechanics and/or laborers. This would eliminate the 30% rule, which provides that when fewer than 50% of the particular class of tradesmen earn the same wages and fringe benefits (to the penny), if 30% of those surveyed earn the same wage, this wage will be established as "prevailing" even in a case where 65% of that class of tradesmen are non-union.
5. Legislatively allow the contractor to operate with his normal work practices, including the assignments and methods that may increase productivity. Currently, if a laborer puts one nail in a piece of wood, he must be paid a carpenter's rate for that period of time.
6. Eliminate the limitations on the use of apprentices, trainees, helpers or those protected by the Equal Opportunity Act beyond the ratio of 1:1. No provisions of the Act should apply to employees in approved training or apprenticeship programs.
7. Allow the Secretary of Labor to accept weekly "affadavits of compliance" in place of certified payroll reports, unless an employee registers a complaint.
8. To guarantee that protests against improper wage determinations be fairly considered, the Wage Appeals



Board, now existing by regulation, should be required under the Davis-Bacon Act, and its members appointed by the President.

9. Amend all acts referencing the Davis-Bacon Act to conform to the above enumerated amendments.
10. Allow existing contracts to conform to the amendments within 90 days of enactment.

The President of the National Housing Conference, Inc., similarly linked economic recovery to priming "the economic pump with construction."

Toward this end, he suggested the following:

1. Immediate release of the \$5 billion in GNMA purchase authority for 7-1/2% mortgages that have been recently appropriated to be applied towards single and multi-family mortgages.
2. Implement the aid to State Housing Finance and Development Agencies under Section 802 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1975.
3. Make the recently reactivated SEC 235 workable -- by providing for realistic mortgage amount limits, recognizing regional differences in the cost of housing and the costs of new housing generally around the country.

The New Jersey Builders Association of East Brunswick, New Jersey, submitted material demonstrating the interrelationship of the housing production levels and the economy. The Association cautioned the Federal Government against "entering the market as a builder."

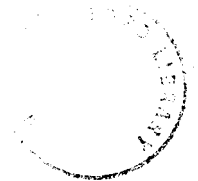
The President of the Association explained:

This is not to say that the Federal government cannot and should not encourage housing production through sound monetary policies and by providing, where necessary, subsidies for lower interest rates on both the construction and permanent mortgage levels. In fact, the movement away from Federal government housing construction and the utilization of those funds as further sources of interest rate subsidy would be a major step toward a more sound housing policy.

The Governor of Pennsylvania proposed "a new approach to economic recovery," which, he said, "can be accomplished by mobilizing the tremendous resources of the public sector to stimulate the even larger resources of the private sector."

He noted that each dollar invested by government will trigger \$2.50 in follow-on investments by private industry -- with the combined \$3.50 resulting in an \$8 - 10 increase in GNP.

Planned public sector investments "to develop resources, people and transportation systems, to reclaim wasted land and to rebuild our cities," he said,



"can power a full scale revitalization of the national economy, generating millions of new jobs, and added income and wealth for all Americans."

He suggested reforming the National budget to do this. "We must change the budgeting system of the Federal government to conform to business practices," he said, "by separating operating costs of government from funds needed for making long term investments for which future yield can be accurately calculated."

Philadelphia's Deputy Director of Commerce believes "the most pressing issue" for his city is "the availability of jobs for our people."

He believes the solution lies "within the existing structure of the free enterprise system." And he believes the city offers that structure.

He spelled out in some detail how the Council for Revitalization of Employment and Industry in Philadelphia has helped to revitalize the city.

He noted the construction of new facilities, the recycling of old buildings, the reuse of vacated Federal installations, the development of new business opportunities (including minority business), and attracting new workers to old industries. In all of these areas he noted the success and recommendations for Federal action. He noted the help of the EDA.

The Grants Coordinator/Manpower Administrator of Portsmouth, Virginia, values the short term programs which respond rapidly to a recessionary situation. However, he feels that the "real problems" of his city demand more thoughtful, broad programs which can affect significant changes in the economic base of the community.

"It is my opinion," he explained "that if long term programs such as Title I or Title IX or EDA were to be continued and expanded, many cities would eventually be able to stand on their own feet, perhaps being able to withstand fluctuations in the economy without the need for more stopgap measures."

The Majority Leader of the Connecticut State Senate believes the U.S. now faces "the most difficult economic period since the Great Depression."

He added:

If the states are to survive, it is imperative that the Federal government take decisive steps now to stimulate the economy, to produce jobs, and to aid the states and cities. Federal budgetary policy should not be predicated on fiscal gimmicks like the proposed tax cut coupled with a spending ceiling as offered by the President. Monetary policy should encourage the flow of dollars into the economy, rather than discourage it. Massive job programs should be developed to put the working men and women of America back to work. More important than tax cuts is tax reform which will curb the huge excess profits of the oil companies and close the loop-holes that allow some of the wealthiest people in the country to pay less than their fair share of taxes.

He proposed a two-part aid program:

As an immediate step to help those states with particularly high unemployment, like Connecticut, the Federal Government



should consider some sort of counter-cyclical revenue sharing policy which is graduated according to economic indicators like the unemployment rate. If, for example, the federal government were to increase its partial reimbursement grant to Connecticut for welfare expenditures by 1% for every 1% over an unemployment rate of 6.5%, we would be due an additional \$12.3 million.

A second alternative would be to use the unemployment rate as a trigger for federal public works funds, to stimulate employment and the state's economy.

A Councilwoman from Newport News, Virginia, said that, in light of current unemployment rates, additional attention should be devoted to "an expanded program of economic development for the urban areas of this nation."

She added:

The tremendous response of applications for Title X funds through the Economic Development Administration is indicative of the needs identified at the local level. The Administration and Congress should provide funds through this mechanism for an expanded program of economic development. Projects funded through similar programs have achieved considerable success in promoting private-sector employment, additional revenues for all levels of government and long-term development. I would also urge an

increased level of coordination between activities of EDA and the Community Development Program in recognition of the necessity for provision of both meaningful employment and adequate housing to disadvantaged members of the community.

In a statement on urban economic policy, the Pennsylvania League of Cities noted:

The economic viability of cities has been and continues to be threatened by a negative national policy which results in a lack of private sector investments, physical deterioration, and overall economic weakness. A strong, concerted effort is needed to conserve and revitalize the economic base of urban centers. The Federal Government should adopt a domestic economic policy that is conducive to conserving the economic base of cities.

The League of Women Voters of New Jersey included the following recommendations with respect to economic recovery:

- employment opportunities that will enhance rather than destroy natural resources;
- the construction of water supply facilities and upgrading of sewage systems in most polluted areas;
- planning and construction of facilities, housing and services in coastal areas which will take the onshore impact of offshore drilling;



- research and development in solid waste management, resource recovery alternate energy sources and technology, and pollution abatement equipment;
- environmental projects, such as those listed in the CEQ report April 1975 -- highway and railroad-bed repairs, public transit facilities, restoration of historic buildings.

"We speak out against compulsory retirement," said a statement from the Gray Panthers.

As an alternative, the group proposed: "that business and industry initiate without delay retraining programs for older employees before they are retired, preparing them to do many kinds of public interest work."

The statement continued:

This training should be considered the corporate responsibility of business and industry, and would be provided at company expense on company time. Corporations providing such training would be recompensed by either tax incentives or by some form of subsidy. The Department of Labor would coordinate such training in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It could also provide technical assistance to employers and union leaders, and aid in defining the public interest work to be done.

"The pursuit of minority business ownership offers the opportunity for increased minority employment, stimulating educational incentives, and full participation in the governmental process," according to the Director of Business Development of the Philadelphia Urban Coalition. "Business ownership for minorities is a necessary prerequisite for the revitalization of the nation's urban areas. . ."

He believes the Federal government should make a long-term commitment to minority business enterprise. Such a commitment, he feels, will help to "encourage private sector resources to actively participate with minority business."

He called for Federal aid for graduate students who commit themselves to spending five years after graduation in some form of minority business development. He suggested that the Federal Reserve System should establish "a preferential environment" for newly formed minority-owned banks, and that SBA increase minority participation in government purchasing programs.

He also proposed a plan for giving minority businessmen access to the equity investment market.

The Executive Director of the Philadelphia Urban League deplors "the seemingly casual acceptance of a 6 to 8 percent rate of unemployed from now to 1980."

He believes that public policy "must give hope," and it must provide the means for all Americans to live without fear of unemployment and poverty.

He suggested the following:

- A. An immediate tax cut, primarily for low and middle income taxpayers, to stimulate the economy through added purchasing power.
- B. Immediate government measures to reduce America's dependence on imported oil and establishment of a fair and equitable system of allocation and rationing.
- C. Immediate, massive federal efforts to create additional jobs for the unemployed.
- D. Immediate government assistance to the unemployed to minimize their hardships.

Similarly, the Executive Director of the Urban League of Springfield, Massachusetts, is concerned over the rising differential between white and black participation in the civilian labor force.

Fearing that unemployment can lead to consequences which are "nothing short of disaster," he strongly recommended:

- 1. The federal government adopt a national policy guaranteeing jobs for all citizens able to work.
- 2. Assistance and incentives be provided the private sector to hire and train the unemployed.

3. A modernized federal works program be established to provide jobs for the unskilled.
4. Youth employment and training programs be strengthened and expanded to guide all young persons into full work force participation.
5. A task force comprised of labor, management, minority and government representatives be created to recommend an equitable job rights system covering all workers.
6. That all government departments, agencies and institutions be subject to the employment opportunity requirements to which private industry is subject.
7. That updated legislation be passed and adequate compliance appropriations be made to eradicate discrimination from our employment system.

The Acting Executive Director of the Philadelphia Anti-Poverty Action Commission believes that "full employment for our workers" must be set as a first priority.

He explained:

This means that we should work to enable people with outmoded skills to acquire new marketable skills. We

should affect a true alliance between units of government and private enterprise. Each should be party to the planning for training programs and for the implementation of them.

In the same vein, the Chairman of the Urban Coalition of Metropolitan Wilmington, Inc., in Delaware, issued the following statement:

When unemployment and inflation begin to eat away at the economic health of the national economy, the suffering is most terribly felt by the poorly educated, the poorly housed, and the underemployed. We must reject the "trickle down" theory and build the economy on incentive programs that will instill a desire to work and a reasonable opportunity to work. The total economy can never be healthy when the foundation is weak and ill with the disease of apathy, despair, and a welfare approach to life. Only when we begin to involve the poor in worthwhile work will the welfare rolls be reduced.

The Directors of Harlem Fight Back and Brooklyn Fight Back believe that in every poor community, "the crucial and overriding concerns are jobs and housing."

They propose "a massive housing" program which "could put millions of unemployed workers to work." They added: "It could salvage millions of poor youth, through real training programs, who do not have a job or prospects of obtaining a job. . ."

They believe the Federal Government "must provide the funding to make this program a reality for millions of poor, unemployed and young American citizens. Further delay will only compound an already disastrous situation."

The Executive Director of Philadelphia Environmental Centers, Inc., proposes the establishment of a "national supported work system to give the hard to employ an opportunity to become productive citizens."

He is not suggesting "a government dole or hand-out," he said. "We are suggesting a type of subsidy similar to that which the government already gives to big business. . . Industry and business should set aside a percentage of their low-skilled work slots for the hard-to-employ persons who come out of this program."

Several participants at the Philadelphia Forum linked economic growth to the provision of better consumer services and the elimination of red tape.

One Philadelphia consumer advocate proposed the following suggestions to the Forum:

1. Have federal agencies appoint consumer advisory committees at Regional levels rather than relying on a single national committee.
2. Put wave-makers and boat-rockers on consumer advisory councils rather than the staid and placid types which now predominate.
3. Require all federal government agencies to translate Federal Register proposals into readable language and then have them published in the newspaper of various localities, along with a simple form for comment.

4. Take other steps to "localize" activity of various federal agencies.
5. Set up groups on national and regional level to audit the performance of federal agencies.
6. Establish a "President's Hotline" to the people -- a number to call to get someone to refer your complaint to the right agency and ride herd over the agency until the proper action is taken.
7. Require responses from federal agencies to explain avenues of protest and appeal from decisions.
8. Set-up continuous programs of consumer education, to include publication of "Consumer Guides" and a mini-complaint guide for federal agencies (and perhaps other agencies) to appear in the Yellow pages of the phone book.
9. Obtain input from consumer groups and other "outsiders" during the consideration of important appointments to federal agencies.

The Executive Director of Consumers Education and Protective Association noted that while "consumer confidence" is the key to "getting the economy moving again," he sees "not confidence, but fear and distrust" rising among consumers with respect to the nation's economy.

He believes one factor in that loss of confidence is the President's threat to veto the Agency for Consumer Protection.

He added:

Consumers, the low men and women on the economic totem pole, have no place to turn, no one to whom to pass on price increases, but can only dig deeper and deeper into their shrinking pocketbooks. Consumers can look only to the action of the Federal Government to protect them. We would welcome some government bureau and regulations that would roll back and control all prices and rents.

If the President "really wants to improve the confidence of consumers in America's and the world's economy," he said, "he can do it right here, in Washington, by signing the Consumer Protection Agency Act."

Besides questions of unemployment and developmental needs in cities and urban areas, the Philadelphia Forum entertained a number of ideas on rural and regional development.

The Chairman of the Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission in Caribou, Maine, proposes the Development of one Federal "Economic Development Urban and Rural Agency," -- thereby "consolidating the development process and administering it from one Federal agency."

And he believes all such programs should be consolidated under the umbrella of the Economic Development Administration.

He explained:

We believe that it is, in fact, the Economic Development Administration who has brought innovative ideas and mechanics to this old process of economic development. We believe that it is the Economic Development Administration who has, in ten short years, cut the new path of economic development in this country with very limited amounts of money. It is the Economic Development Administration who has involved local people like ourselves and put the decision making in the economic development process back to the grass-roots sections of this country.

The Board Chairman of the North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission fears that "the continued existence" of small towns and villages in North Central Pennsylvania "is jeopardized." He believes they need the help of higher levels of government.

He added:

There is no comprehensive program to aid these communities, and there is apparently very little attention being paid to their plight. It is obvious that they do not wield sufficient political power. One must assume that, given the continuance of present policies, these communities will rapidly become ghost towns."

He said he would welcome help in solving "this most pressing matter."

"Communities desiring to develop an improved economic base," according to the Economic Development Director of the Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission of Towanda, Pennsylvania, "should be encouraged and helped in their efforts."

He said: "Programs administered by the Appalachia Regional Commission, the Economic Development Administration and the Farmer's Home Administration have been helpful in the past in assisting communities to help themselves but need increased funding to be more effective."

The Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania submitted a statement to the Forum supporting the following programs which it said "would enhance the National economy, and, in turn, many state and regional economics:"

. . . the development of statewide and regional public development corporations which would bring together public and private venture capital to stimulate economic development in depressed areas and/or the advancement of high priority social programs (i. e. , low-income housing, medical complexes, sheltered workshops, art and cultural centers, and other programs and projects) which do not represent high return investments in themselves, but, are vital to building a viable, humane and responsible community.

- . . . the allocation of credit to influence the social priorities mentioned above; and also the stimulation of those economic sectors (utilities, coal mines, steel, housing, mass transit, and railroad facilities) which are deemed necessary to raise productivity and make this Nation economically self-sufficient relative to its energy needs. The Council believes this can be accomplished by increasing the growth of money by at least 10 percent per year over the next two years to permit private capital investments to raise productivity and the creation of new jobs in the private sector; and provide for the use of "selective credit" by the Federal Reserve and its member banks along the lines recommended in Representative Henry S. Reuss' bill (H. R. 212) or Senator Richard S. Schweiker's bill (S. B. 887).

- . . . the creation of investment practices wherein the average citizen in the Nation can participate in this Country's and his community's economic growth so that he, in addition to being proud of their achievement, will also be rewarded by his personal investment in them. The Council believes this can be done by permitting the creation and selling of smaller denominations (around \$50 to \$1,000) treasury bonds, municipal bonds, and public improvement bonds.

The Mayor of Allentown, Pennsylvania, is concerned about unemployment and economic development in his area.

"Although the Economic Development Administration has strong and successful intentions to reduce unemployment," he said, "it somehow does not seem to be sufficient. The Federal government should take a stronger role and become more actively involved. A national policy concerning economic development must be established. . ."

The Director of Federal State Relations in the West Virginia Governor's office, called for the increased utilization of coal, "primarily to stimulate regional economic development."

The Chairman of the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission strongly advocated high investment in transportation, environment, and housing. "It will provide us," he said, "with an important economic boost by offering additional employment opportunities at a time when the unemployment levels in this region are unacceptably high."

The Chairman of the Manufacturers' Association of Erie Manpower Task Force noted that in the midst of unemployment, there is a continuing need in the region for skilled workers. The Association plans to start a Skills Center to train workers for these jobs. But, he said, they need \$200,000 to complete the \$3 million facility. "We urge that the U. S. Department of Commerce take some of its 'public works' funds and make up this deficit so that construction can start immediately," he said.

A representative of Local 1291, International Longshoremen's Association was most concerned about unemployment and underemployment.

He believes that "big government, big labor and big business must join together to develop an objective and realistic formula for making available a job for every willing worker in this country."

To do this, to provide "a catalyst to get the ball rolling and effect improvements in all phases of the economy," he proposed the establishment of "a mandatory 6-hour day, without any decrease in net pay." He believes this will guarantee "literal full employment."

The President of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO said that "the only way out of our current economic straits is to provide jobs for the millions of unemployed Americans."

He said that jobs will "get people off the welfare and unemployment roles and on to the tax roles. . . will generate buying power, increase productivity and carry the economy forward at a rapid pace." He believes the government should create jobs for every American willing and able to work."

A Pennsauken, New Jersey, businessman and Chairman of the Camden County Economic Development Committee believes his proposal will aid economic recovery all across the country. It is this: "to build several hundred thousand buses." He described the prospective benefits in the submitted material.

Finally, several participants called for Federal aid to New York City. "Our country will flounder," said a Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, builder, "if New York goes under in default."

The Chairman of the New York State Alliance of Community Action Programs, Inc., speaking for CAA's

"of this country," called upon the President and the Congress "to allow New York City to help itself out of its present financial crisis."

And the Executive Director of New York's Institute for Public Transportation spelled out in detail the need for Federal help to New York City and the method for delivering this help.



Resource Development

Part II. Resource Development

The issue of resource development was not an overwhelming concern at the Philadelphia Forum. Still, power company executives and others in the business community urged relaxation of environmental regulation, decontrol of oil and natural gas prices, and off-shore drilling, while environmentalists took issue with these views. The economic impact of stringent environmental rules represented a serious concern.

For example, the Chairman of the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, in speaking of construction projects in his region, deplored "the burdensome procedures in making these projects conform to Federal environmental requirements."

While admitting that environmental protection is necessary, he said, "we must avoid the most stringent requirements with their extremely adverse effect on the economy."

Similarly, the Board Chairman of the North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission believes that "new environmentally-oriented legislation has combined with other factors to jeopardize "the continued existence" of small rural communities.

The President of a Philadelphia real estate company is especially concerned over environmental laws governing land use. "It is high time," he said, "to bring some order out of the chaotic confusion of conflicting, contradictory, costly, and confounding regulations which bedevil our sick development industry."

Sharing the same concerns, the President of the General Building Contractors Association, Inc., complained that "a hodge-podge of environmental regulations kicked off the negative reactions to growth and development."



And the President of the New Jersey Builders Association wants the Federal government to grant "greater authority" to the State Environmental Protection Department in the enforcement of standards and regulations for sewer construction.

Several participants urged the early development of coal resources, undertaken in an atmosphere of environmental flexibility.

However, the President of the Philadelphia Electric Company noted that "the present limitation on the use of coal is environmental."

"The alternative needed," he said, "is clearly defined amendment of the Clean Air Act to permit continued and expanded burning of coal, while assuring the public that sulfur removal technology is being developed as rapidly as possible."

He also urged the development of greater nuclear power capacity. He said that the difficulty in obtaining capital for nuclear power expansion results from a "regulatory lag" which prevents utilities from earning the return that has been allowed in the past. He called for Federal leadership "to help the public and the regulators understand that utilities must be able to attract massive amounts of capital now."

Furthermore, he was concerned about the "reports and forms" required by various Federal agencies. "A great public service will be performed if this review of Federal activities leads to standardized, streamlined, and less redundant procedures," he said.

The President of Edison Electric Institute said that the "policies and actions of the Federal government should be directed at the expeditious removal of obstacles which are blocking the accelerated development of coal and nuclear-based electricity generation."

He called for modification of the "significant deterioration" provisions of the Clean Air Act "which are a particular barrier to building coal-burning power plants."

And he suggested ways to make the approval process for nuclear power plants "more expeditious."

The Vice President of Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., of New York, New York, believes that coal will play a key role in future industrial and utility development. "To make this role a reality," he said, "the present Clean Air Act and many policies of EPA, in my opinion, must be changed."

He was concerned that environmental groups "are trying to prevent any (coal) from being strip-mined." He added: "We must strip this coal and burn it, otherwise this nation will not survive in an industrial sense."

The Mayor of Wytheville, Virginia, is concerned over what he believes are "unnecessary restrictions" in the mining of coal in his area. "Unrealistic environmental considerations," he said, "are hindering not only the economic recovery but, also, the economic development." He said that environmental controls should not be applied "willy-nilly" regardless of the need or consequence.

The Director of Federal State Relations in the West Virginia Governor's office called for "a new national commitment, a commitment to increasing our dependence on coal as an energy source." He noted that the current low utilization rate is attributable to "a variety of problems, economic and environmental in nature."

He said that Synthetic Fuel Commercialization Program (SFCP) should be viewed as a necessary first step to developing an increasing dependence on domestic energy resources.

Because of the ready supplies of water, he said that "it is critically important that eastern coals receive high priority as a future energy source." He also called for the deregulation of the price of new natural gas."

A statement to the Forum from the Southern New Jersey Development Council expressed the hope that "no sources of energy will lack development because they are not environmentally perfect."

The statement also called for the following:

Deregulate new discoveries of natural gas at the wellhead. (This is for our immediate needs.)

Expedite the development of the outer continental shelf. (For our long range energy needs.)

Utilize coal for generating electricity in existing plants.

Expedite the construction of nuclear energy plants.

Continue research and development in solar, wind, tides, and geothermal energy. Also, breeder reactors and fusion reactors.

The President of the Manufacturers' Association of Delaware Valley believes that "deregulation is the only long-term solution to our natural gas curtailments." He said the current controls "do not allow the free market to operate and thus the incentive for new development is destroyed."

The Vice President of Sun Oil Company discussed the need for developing the petroleum resources of the outer continental shelf.

His statement focused chiefly on offshore exploration and production matters and concludes with some comments on energy development and public policy considerations.

He summarized his basic points on offshore resource development this way:

1. We need new resources to help strengthen our nation's energy supply and improve regional self-sufficiency.
2. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) resources represent our best at-hand opportunity.
3. Locally existing jobs and businesses will be protected and additional industry encouraged.
4. New jobs will be generated directly by OCS activities.
5. Offshore drilling is safe.
6. Offshore drilling is environmentally acceptable.
7. It will provide additional tax revenues.
8. And the public supports it.

He believes the Federal government has failed to "realistically come to grips with major national energy policy issues." First, he suggested the termination of price controls on natural gas. Second, in light of



"environmental roadblocks" in the path of some resource development, he called for "a more balanced approach to environmental conservation and energy development." Third, he cited the "need for streamlining the established mechanisms for project review and approval." And, finally, he called for a "new climate" in industry-government relations.

The Executive Secretary, Northeastern Loggers' Association, Inc., said that opportunities for the widespread practice of "intensive forest management" are increasing rapidly. But he noted that "objections to intelligent forest management practices are also increasing, particularly from self-styled 'environmentalists' who do not understand the principles of forest growth and cannot look beyond the present, and from a misinformed and misguided public affected by the sensational and untrue scare stories they have read and seen on television."

He offered the following recommendations for Federal action:

1. We recommend an intensified program to educate the public, and our legislators concerning good forest management practices, including the need for them, what they are, and how they should be conducted.
2. We recommend that federal agencies be funded to provide more and better examples of good forest management on federally owned lands and those of cooperators, and that these be widely publicised.

3. We recommend that Alternative Program Direction VIII, in the Forest Service's proposed program draft prepared under the Humphrey-Rarick Forest and Range Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, be implemented on the National Forests.
4. Continue the forestry incentives program for small forest ownerships at a higher level of financing.
5. Continue the capital gains treatment in taxation of forest land.
6. Continue the research activities of the Forest Experiment Stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, and cooperative studies at the State Universities but put more stress on applied practical research and pilot plant studies.
7. Review the present and proposed regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies with the object of making them simpler, more practical, and less onerous.
8. Similarly review the regulations and activities of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
9. Continue and intensify efforts to reduce the amount of federally mandated paperwork imposed on industry.

Similarly, a spokesman for the American Pulpwood Association saw "a pressing need for leadership directed toward the formation and implementation of forest resource policy."

He concluded:

Our renewable forest resource represents a major asset which is not being adequately or efficiently utilized at present and threatens to be inadequate for future needs. Forest management is a scientific endeavor which should rightly be implemented by professional foresters. Good forestry is a long-range venture and decisions on improving productivity and stabilization of the forest land base need to be made today if the future effect is to be favorable. Legislative and regulatory actions should foster good forest management, not frustrate it. Wise, balanced forest policy is urgently needed and Administration leadership toward that objective is the critical ingredient.

The League of Women Voters of New Jersey believes the Clean Air Act "should be strengthened, not weakened," and that the Federal Water Pollution Control Act needs "continued Federal funding and strong Federal regulations." The statement also urged the government to encourage solid waste recycling.

The statement concluded that "a careful balance must be struck between the twin goals of economic recovery and environmental quality," but that environmental programs should not be used as a scapegoat. "We do not believe weaker environmental standards will result in overall economic gains," it said.

The Executive Director of the Delaware Valley Citizen's Council for Clean Air believes the nation must be steered away "from what has been an economy built upon reliance on the automobile and an apparently inexhaustible supply of cheap fuel."

The Council believes the Clean Air Act should be strengthened. It supports current automobile emission standards by 1978, and current transportation control plan deadlines with the least possible time extensions.

It opposes relaxation of clean air standards and industrial compliance schedules.

The Council's Executive Director continued:

We oppose extensions for all stationary sources emitting particulates and instead support excess emission penalties for violators. We strongly support the requirement that the Environmental Protection Agency continue to prevent significant deterioration of air quality. Our organization also recommends an ongoing review of pollution standards so that realistic solutions will be attained. Another area of concern is the lack of uniform air quality monitoring and reporting nationwide. A national standard for determining the progress of our clean air objectives is needed, as is a common air quality reporting system.

The President of the Water Pollution Control Federation called for a balanced national commitment to environmental, economic and energy matters, "which does not result in the neglect of one element in light of the immediate needs of the other two."

He referred to the fact that the National Commission on Water Quality is completing its work on a Congressionally mandated report which should provide for refinement of the definition of the nation's water quality goals and the setting of new dates for attaining these goals. He also noted that the current dates for achieving goals set forth in P.L. 92-500 "cannot be achieved."

He attached a copy of his organization's comment, "Certain Recommendations of the Water Pollution Control Federation for Improving the Law and its Administration," (The Federal Water Pollution Control Act).

Further, he called for a careful evaluation of such issues as, industrial wastewater handling including definitive definitions for toxic pollutants, hazardous substances, pretreatment and/or joint treatment works, and areawide planning.

The President of the North Anna Environmental Coalition in Charlottesville, Virginia, spoke of the costs and risks of nuclear energy development.

She made the following recommendations:

1. Take our tax billions out of the breeder and invest them in the sun. (Solar tokenism is a crime we can no longer tolerate.)
2. Put our country's treasure in the development of nondestructive sources of energy -- wind-power, trash power, sea thermal power, methane, and other low-risk alternatives. Fund individuals with good ideas.
3. Tell us the truth about the power situation -- about the several solar technologies that are available now -- and the uranium that is not.
4. Phase out nuclear plants as rapidly as possible.
5. Disband meaningless Atomic Safety and Licensing Boards and the expensive Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards. Diminish the NRC as reactors are decommissioned.

6. Recruit men of vision like Professor Heronemus of the University of Massachusetts to replace AEC loyalists in ERDA.
7. Take conservation seriously.
8. Lastly, develop the most important resource left to this country -- one that is almost unmentioned, untapped, undeveloped, and certainly unfashionable. That resource is moral commitment to a wiser use of our one and only planet.

The Majority Leader of the Connecticut State Senate said "we cannot accept the President's plan to decontrol the price of oil and gas." He stated that it "would cause all Americans to pay an average of \$2.00 a barrel more for oil, and would cost New Englanders even more because of our limited supply."

The Executive Director of the Natural Resources Council of Maine noted that as the environmental movement "comes of age," a major function of environmental organization is to promote "reasonable conservation, rather than total preservation." But to do this, he said, "we need more data to work with. . ."

He cited the discussion of offshore oil exploration:

As oil companies proceed further under the eye of the Interior Department toward offshore oil exploration, development and production on George's Bank, it is essential that those of us involved in encouraging at all levels environmentally compatible coastal planning be kept abreast of important information as it is procured by public

and private interests. At this stage there is very little flow of information from federal levels to State and local agencies. The lives of those people who will be most drastically effected by onshore development, no matter to what degree, must be told what it is that they will be expected to provide in terms of housing, transportation, hospitals and other support services. The present situation does not lend itself to this kind of access to information.

I would then ask for a vehicle for full discussion at all levels of development as New England offshore oil process continues. The energy crisis is no more strongly felt than in Maine, and we recognize the region's dependence on imported petroleum, but we cannot truthfully assure the integrity of our coastal resources without knowing what to expect. I would suggest that the Interior Department and representatives of the oil companies hold monthly conferences in each New England state to insure that the public is aware of all developments and pending decisions. If this kind of forum were available, the chances of being unprepared as onshore development starts will be greatly diminished.

The Chairman of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences discussed in some detail "some of the environmental impacts of the use of natural resources in the procurement and use of primary and secondary energy resources."

She believes it is important that environmental regulations are based on scientific facts and that their requirements are those that will have a high probability of producing the improved environmental conditions that are anticipated.

She proposed the following:

1. Through research and development, we must create more efficient automobiles, lights, refrigeration and low energy use machines in industry to replace those of high energy use, so that the same benefit of energy use is obtained with much less energy expenditure.
2. We must carefully plan energy use so that only that energy is used that is necessary for our health and welfare. This means we must use the correct energy source for each need, and prevent the wastage of heat.
3. Considering the ecological, health, and recreational costs, we must determine what well designed mix of utilization of energy resources will produce (a) the least harm to the environment, particularly which energy sources will not produce ecological effects that will predicate future uses of the environment and not be assimilated by the ecosystem over time; and (b) which sources will produce the least severe environmental effects in the immediate future.
4. Because one cannot predict long-term ecological effects accurately, it is important that we set up a well integrated network of biological, chemical and physical monitoring whereby we can monitor change. These monitoring stations should be in remote areas so that one can determine general environmental change, and in impacted areas so that short-term, as well as long-term alterations in the environment can be established.



5. Finally, it is important that we educate and inform people so that they can make correct value judgments. Once these value judgments are made, the citizen's wishes, and what is necessary to improve the environment and the economy of the United States, must be carefully integrated and then communicated to the legislators and to those agencies that are responsible for environmental and energy regulations.

The Chairman of the Passaic River Coalition believes "it is critical that we unravel the distribution of water in northern New Jersey and correlate it with its present and potential growth syndrome."

She is also concerned about a plan to develop the Passaic River Basin. "Environmentally it is unsound," she said. "Economically, it is too costly, and we even question its legality at this time."

The Assistant Washington Representative of the Sierra Club urged the Administration to review its policy on toxic substances "to ensure that America's land, air and water will not continue to harbor the chemical poisons which presently threaten its inhabitants and their descendants."

She said the Sierra Club believes that "energy conservation is the single most important step that this country can take immediately to slow the drain on dwindling fossil fuel supplies and to lessen the environmental hazards associated with their extraction, distribution and use."

The Chairman of the Urban Coalition of Metropolitan Wilmington, Inc., also called for conservation:

We must have a strong conservation program. There should be increased research in the area of renewable, nonpolluting sources of energy. We should not be dependent upon foreign oil. We should use our resources judiciously for the physical, economic and military well-being of our country. Strong emphasis should be placed upon the avoidance of waste.

The Northeastern Representative of the National Association of Conservation Districts stated:

We are increasingly concerned about the relatively low ranking, within the scale of national priorities, for national resources and the environment, as well as for agriculture and rural development.

Currently, we believe there is need for more, not less, attention to soil and water conservation, forestry, energy, public land management, sediment control, and related resource efforts on which the future health and well-being of our country depend.

We believe there is need to seek a balance between population and industrial growth on the one hand, and the capability of natural resources to support such growth on the other.

We believe programs to meet oncoming resource and environmental needs should be directed toward (1) preventing waste, pollution, and damage to natural resources; (2) improving the quality of the resources; (3) exploring and developing the potentials of resources; and (4) encouraging the efficient and beneficial use of resources.



And he added:

We encourage federal agencies to (1) adopt policies recognizing conservation districts and state conservation commissions as major, responsible units for resource development and environmental improvement, and (2) provide for the full participation of districts and state conservation commissions in planning and carrying out national action programs, if so desired by the districts and commissions.

Finally, in the area of food resources, the American Baptist Churches issued this policy statement:

As American Baptists we shall support domestic programs which encourage maximum, efficient food production within the limits of good uses of energy and ecological practice. We shall also support full economic production. In principle we support government programs which unleash, not constrain, the energies of the American Farmer.

Social Policy

Part III. Social Policy

What characterized social policy concerns at the Philadelphia Forum was the breadth and variety of the issues -- from the mentally retarded to sickle cell anemia, from child care to housing for the elderly, from social service delivery to minority concerns. Both Governors who appeared called for federalizing the welfare system, and the idea was endorsed by others. Furthermore, unlike earlier Forums, only one or two contributors suggested down-grading social programs to get people off the "gravy train." Thus, there was practically universal concern expressed at the Forum over improving social programs -- reforming them, making them work better -- rather than abolishing them.

It was the Mayor of Wytheville, Virginia, who said that "public works projects should take precedence over numerous social-type programs which have been rather fruitless but that have been perpetrated."

And the President of the Manufacturers' Association of Delaware Valley criticized "our excessively liberal approach to income support programs." He called for tightening of eligibility and work requirements "so that those in need are helped but those unwilling to help themselves are not given a permanent seat on the gravy train."

A New York attorney -- the Director of Paralegal Institute, a private training program -- proposed a program "for taking persons off of welfare."

He submitted details of his plan. He described it this way: "Basically, I am suggesting that private enterprise be geared up to take persons off welfare, by giving compensation to business in proportion to their success." He sought Federal support for his plan.



In their appearances before the Philadelphia Forum, both the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Governor of New Jersey called for the Federal government to assume the total costs of welfare programs.

"The Federal government cannot ignore the plight of millions of our people who are on welfare and the unmanageable burden which welfare costs place on the states and local communities," stated the Governor of Pennsylvania.

". . . the only real solution to the welfare cost problem is Federalization of welfare programs," he said, "for only the Federal government has the tax base to afford these programs." He called on the Federal government "to assume the total costs of welfare programs."

Similarly, the Governor of New Jersey called for "Federal takeover" of social welfare programs, or "income maintenance" programs, as he preferred to term them.

He cited two reasons for calling for a "Federal takeover." First, he said, is the accidental or "happenstance" nature of the problem -- that is, the problem exists because of population migration trends, "not because of a good or bad governmental structure in that state." Second, "the problem tends to burden the urban areas of our country."

He described the following attributes which a Federal takeover should have:

I think they should have the attribute of uniformity. We should stop having people going from state to state bargain hunting. It should centralize the operation, so that first of all, all of the programs are under one roof and second of all, all of the programs are administered so that there are a check and a balance. . .

Another attribute that the federal program ought to have is that it not be insensitive so that it inhibits people and discourages them from going off an income maintenance program and into the private sector to earn a living or part of a living. It also should have the attribute of encouraging family stability and our welfare programs today unfortunately in some instances have an incentive to break up families, because of artificial eligibility requirements.

And finally, I think that it ought to have an attribute of flexibility. It ought to be able to respond to various needs and to respond in the best way to those needs. . .

In his presentation, the Director of the Institute for Public Transportation stated: "We must demand that welfare and medicaid costs be assumed by the national government."

And the Charleston, West Virginia, Multi-County Community Action Against Poverty, Inc., called for a gradual, three-year program of social welfare reform in which the social concept would be changed "from that of the 'dole' to that of fiscally-supported 'entitlements'."

Here are the suggested steps to achieve the three-year goal:

- Immediately move to a national welfare assistance program that would consolidate service programs and standardize basic eligibility requirements for the 50 states. Further, begin to eliminate on a gradual basis the requirement of local matching funds so program benefits would not be dependent on the "whim" of local control factors.

- Simultaneously, an increased thrust with the public service job program should occur to provide for employment of those able to work.

- In addition, federal direction and support should be given to change the status of and remuneration for unskilled labor in the work world which would include appropriate training and placement type programs and a system for stable employment and use of these skills.

The President of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO said "the Federal government must provide increased subsidies to the Public Welfare Systems of the 50 states to compensate for the acute drain on these funds caused by our current economic problems."

He said that public welfare and food stamps "must be provided for all who are in need irrespective of the cause." And he deplored recent attacks on the Social Security System and rejected allegations "that Social Security is bankrupt or will be in the near future."

The Chairman of the Urban Coalition of Metropolitan Wilmington, in Delaware, acknowledges the temptation to reduce all social programs as a means of reducing government spending and taxation. But he cautioned against throwing "the baby out with the bathwater."

He added:

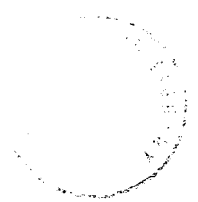
Programs should be retained which have proven themselves and which encourage people to develop as contributing members of society. Programs such as Head Start and day care which allow people to work are prime examples.

Federal funding should be very carefully administered. Better evaluation systems are needed at both local and federal levels, based upon sound criteria and requiring thorough understanding of programs by those entrusted with measurement. Evaluative procedures should include mechanisms for the adoption of corrective measures. Programs that cannot live up to the evaluations are inherently defective. Whenever a private organization is able to do the job they should be preferred to government agencies. Accountability must be increased! The give-away is over!

A statement submitted by the Philadelphia Salvation Army noted that social service delivery systems "must be made more responsive to the needs of our people." He said needs must be met "by cutting through the bureaucratic maze of regulation." He said that social workers should be freed from administrative tasks to become problem solvers."

He concluded:

The cycle of dependence can only be broken as social services become enabling services that motivate our people to problem solving activities leading to self fulfillment and the achievement of their God-given potential. The same computer that so efficiently handles the collection of our taxes could be utilized to provide a guaranteed basic standard of living for all citizens. The skills of the great army of helping professions could then be concentrated on problem-solving.



The Chairman of the Government Relations Committee of the United Fund of the Philadelphia Area noted that voluntary social service agencies "are in critical need of assistance if they are to maintain a vital role in an effective partnership with government and local communities."

He urged the government to take specific steps to aid voluntary organizations, by helping them to build increased management capacity and helping them to train citizen volunteers.

The Executive Director of Philadelphia Environmental Centers, Inc., proposed a way to help "avoid wasteful duplication" of social services:

Create a central coordinating office for human services, to coordinate responsibilities and delivery of services among the agencies to reduce duplication and fragmentation.

The Mayor of Allentown, Pennsylvania, is concerned that the meeting of serious human needs is being complicated "by growing bureaucratic structures in the social systems funded by Federal programs." He is especially concerned by the fact that cities bear a heavier social service burden than the non-urban areas.

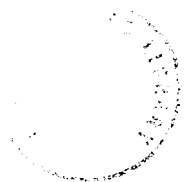
He said:

The focus of federal funding for social programming is to the states and only limited support is given directly to cities to deal with the high impact of social needs. Often federal and state governments mandate social services and fail to provide adequate support

for carrying out these mandated programs. The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 takes a small step in the right direction -- providing cities with the capacity to plan and carry out programs including social programs through block grant funding. The expansion of funds and the expansion of eligible social needs activities should be given high priority in these deliberations. Unfortunately, and much to the dismay of cities, block grants (especially General Revenue Sharing) which were anticipated as new dollars over and above other categorical grant programs, have turned out to be woefully inadequate when comparing the "needs" dollars vs. the actual dollars to meet those needs.

Not only should more control over program development be extended to the local cities, but the federal government should take the lead in bringing out the integration of social programming to lessen the administrative costs, increase the efficiency of social programs, and improve the effectiveness of services to residents. Continued efforts must be given to improving coordination of federal agencies at the regional level. The encouragement of integrated grant processes must continue. The human resources capacity building efforts must work to involve cities in the planning efforts as well as federal, state and county governments.

The Under Secretary of the Department of Social Services, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, expressed serious concern over "geographical discrimination" against Puerto Rico in social programs.



She noted that despite the fact that 60 percent of the population lives under the poverty level, "the welfare system in Puerto Rico is the least adequate in the nation in terms of meeting the needs of the people it serves."

She cited the fact that Puerto Rico has been left out of Supplemental Security Income legislation passed in 1974 as well as the Prouty Amendment in 1972. "We have no unemployed parent assistance nor any other type of cash aid regardless of need."

She also noted special budgetary limitations imposed by Congress for public assistance peculiar to Puerto Rico, and she noted "unequal treatment" with regard to funding provisions of Title XX.

And she said:

"I wish to ask you, are the American citizens living in Puerto Rico less deserving than those living in the Continental United States? Doesn't the U. S. Constitution guarantee equal treatment to all?"

A New York State Senator, who is Chairman of the Committee on Social Services, noted problems resulting in New York State from a lack of an overall national social welfare policy.

He submitted a paper on this issue entitled: "Negative Impact of Fragmented Social Policy on New York State."

He cited numerous examples of inequities in New York State as the result of "the lack of an overall, well-articulated national policy on income maintenance and other social support programs."

He explained:

In New York State, the combined public benefit package of the Federal public assistance grant (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), Federal food stamp bonus, and Medicaid (Title XIX of the Social Security Act) conservatively estimated, guarantees a family of four an income of \$7,742 a year. (For discussion purposes, a family of four consists of a mother and three children.) This income level of cash and cash equivalent of in-kind services is exclusive of free school lunches, day care, public housing subsidy or other public benefits that these families may receive.

Let us compare this income with that earned by the workers in New York State. In 1974, the average gross earnings of employees covered by unemployment insurance was \$200.84 a week or \$10,443 a year. Assuming the earner has a wife and two children, his net income after taxes and work expenses are deducted, is \$8,110. Unbelievable as it may be, the worker and his family get \$368 a year, or about one dollar a day, more than the welfare family of four received in tax-free benefits.

It is time for us to face the hard cold facts that in this State the various needs-based cash and non-cash welfare benefits programs created and stimulated by Congressional action, have resulted in higher levels of assistance than can be earned by a significant portion of our working population. By the setting of



generous income benefits for needy families, the system rewards the non-workers at the expense of thousands of taxpayers in our State who pay taxes to finance for others tax-free benefits exceeding their own income. Additionally, in response to humanitarian efforts to improve the living levels of the poor, our lawmakers have unwittingly built-in work disincentives which actually makes employment unprofitable under most situations.

The objectives of any overall income maintenance policy must be adequacy, equitability, and efficiency. The system should provide proper work incentives for those who are employable and should encourage parents to exercise their familial responsibilities.

And he concluded:

While solutions to the problems presented are not easy, or for that matter politically attractive (saying "no" is never popular), Congress must begin to take the lead in simplifying and rationalizing our multi-social benefit programs into a single national system. Unless this action is taken, the troublesome problems of benefit inequities, work and family stability disincentives, program overlaps, and administrative complexities will continue to worsen.

A professor of Economics and Social Policy, on leave from Temple University in Philadelphia, submitted a paper titled: "The Humane Imperative and Socio-Economic Policy."

In it, he proposed that more crucial than any particular solution to socio-economic problems "is the spirit in which proposed solutions are conceived." And he said, "the greatest urgency for change may be precisely in fostering that spirit which sets us on the right track in our search for solutions."

His essay elaborated on this subject.

The Acting Executive Director of the Philadelphia Anti-Poverty Action Commission noted the amount of research money that is spent for science projects. He said: "We would serve the people better if we would channel some of that money to studying the needs of the people who live in the deteriorating cities and the poverty stricken rural areas."

The Chairman of the New York State Alliance of Community Action Programs believes there is "overwhelming evidence that this administration holds the welfare of our American people, especially if they are poor, in very low esteem." He said "the favorite phrase of this administration as it relates to Federal funds for programs for the poor has been 'inflationary'."

And he proposed that a "poverty impact clause" be attached to all Federal spending bills. This, he said, "would require that each piece of legislation would have to identify a problem of poverty which it would contribute to solving, and dedicate 20 percent of its gross funding to this task." He said these funds would be administered by local community action agencies.

The Director of the Community Food Distribution Centers Program of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia is concerned that the immediate nutritional needs of people are not being met. It is estimated, she said, that the Food Stamp Program reaches less than half of those who may be eligible.



She added:

Hunger and malnutrition flow from basic failures in our society's social and economic structures. Hunger is often the result of persistent poverty, and food programs only supplement inadequate income. They cannot substitute for economic resources, jobs, decent wages, equal opportunity or the power to change economic and political institutions. I would like to reiterate that much time and money has been spent attempting to solve the long term hunger problems by improving economic and social conditions -- but very little has been done to provide for the nutritional needs of those who are waiting for things to improve. While long term plans of solutions are being formulated, there are immediate needs now which must be met. In the interim, the hungry must be identified and fed.

A Philadelphia Councilwoman is concerned over "the increasing lack of involvement of the Federal Government with the needs of the people and especially the needs of minority people."

She said: "Making our priorities human ones, will enable us to strive for a quality life for all our people."

She added:

Let the Government prioritize common sense and make monies available within the framework of the necessary economic restraints. All of us are aware of the many pork barrel projects of the Congress. All of us are aware that a number of programs funded yearly are

historically "rip-offs." We recommend they be "de-funded and that all programs that merely support staff be discontinued and funding instead be awarded those programs that support people.

The formation of a National Urban Task Force composed of elected and appointed officials of major urban areas, community leaders and urban affairs experts could do much to provide leadership and input to the major problems afflicting the great masses of minorities, especially urban settings.

The Pennsylvania League of Women Voters said that revenue sharing money "has been used in numerous cases to support programs that discriminate against minorities and women."

The statement continued:

The League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania urges that civil rights compliance requirements be strengthened in all revenue sharing kinds of programs which are designed to be administered at the state and local levels. The failure by the federal government to enforce equal opportunity provisions of the law further weakens citizen confidence in government, and leaves the unsettling impression that there is an unspoken movement away from a national commitment to equality for all Americans.

The Executive Director of the Philadelphia Urban League called for "welfare reform, a more liberal food stamp program, plus direct subsidization of low-income families." And he said that affirmative action commitments "must be enforced in both the public and private sectors."



He concluded:

A domestic Marshall Plan to rebuild substandard housing, improve public education, and provide full employment for America's unemployed should be given priority. Today's Marshall Plan would represent an investment in one of our greatest resources -- this Country's underprivileged and unemployed.

With respect to equality of opportunity for women, the Urban League of Springfield, Massachusetts, provided this "statement of concern":

The Urban League of Springfield endorses the principles of International Women's Year, to promote equality between men and women and to insure the full participation of women in all aspects of national and international life. It is committed to the achievement of equality for all persons, and, therefore, supports measures designed to provide women with opportunities to achieve their full human potential.

Women should be accorded equal consideration with men as to granting of credit, including home mortgages, and as to property rights. Further, the contribution of women who devote years to childraising and homemaking should be acknowledged by social security laws and in divorce settlements.

The Urban League of Springfield calls for the elimination of artificial barriers to the full utilization of the talents and potential of women, and urges the creation of an economic climate in which women have the opportunity to choose among various lifestyles.

The Deputy Director of Commerce of the City of Philadelphia is concerned about regulation of facilities responsible for the care of young children. While he recognizes the need for such regulation, he believes that "over regulation can raise the cost of such service to a prohibitive rate, leading to the elimination of such sorely-needed programs."

He said that present guidelines under Title XX of the Social Security Act regarding child-staff ratios at child care centers "translate into a staff budget line that makes it impossible for centers to even begin operating."

He added:

The Tax Reduction Act Amendment (HR. 2166) which allows a tax reduction for child care services without the need for itemization is another way of putting child care services within reach of more parents. Almost five million more families would become eligible for the deduction through this lone change -- families of low and moderate income who are most in need of help to defray their child care expenses so that they may work at paying jobs and support their families.

"One of the greatest needs I see in this country is a commitment to the welfare of the children," said the President of the Virginia Education Association.

She suggested that one percent of our Gross National Product should be "earmarked for the purpose of providing a safe, enriched environment for children whose parents both work. . . and for children who are abused and/or neglected -- not because their parents don't care about them, but because of family stress caused by illness, displacement or whatever situation or attitude precipitates hostile behavior."



She believes: "If such resources as are needed could be garnered to assure proper nutrition and instruction and counseling for wise parenting, we could alleviate the problem of the poorly nourished and/or warped and damaged children entering our public schools. We could decrease the number of cases of mental illness and juvenile delinquency, thus the number of wasted lives and the human and monetary cost of the hostile and destructive nature of their subsequent actions."

The American Federation of Government Employees urged the enactment and funding of "early childhood and child care programs, on a coordinated basis so as to include health, nutrition, and necessary support services, day care, education, effective parent involvement, and to have the programs operated on a non-profit basis."

While the President of the Pennsylvania Congress of Parents and Teachers recognizes the need for organizations for special phases of child welfare, she said "the PTA believes that there is a need also for an organization that is concerned with the whole child." She said that is why the PTA "occupies itself with the child's total development -- physical, mental, moral, social, and spiritual -- and with all his experiences, at home, at school, and in the community."

The Welfare Commissioner of the City of Philadelphia made the following statement on children's services:

A basic delivery system should be developed to provide early intervention with resources that enable the parents to develop parenting and home-making skills, learn proper nutrition and health care for their children and themselves, identify their and their children's needs, and know and use resources that can respond to those needs. Services and supports that strengthen parents and assure children's being cared for effectively could result in fewer children with serious physical, social, emotional, and educational defects and fewer deteriorated families. Without a comprehensive in-home delivery system, child welfare will continue to offer what are primarily crisis oriented services to seriously damaged, often irreversibly, damaged children and their parents.

Health care as part of social policy was addressed by a broad cross-section of participants at the Philadelphia Forum.

In their statement, the Urban League of Springfield, Massachusetts, described the current health delivery system as "unresponsive to the needs of most Americans and is especially inimical to the needs of poor and minority citizens who suffer disproportionately from illnesses that are compounded by limited economic and physical access to preventive care and comprehensive services."

The League regards health care as a right and believes that "a comprehensive national health program is necessary to make health for all Americans a reality."

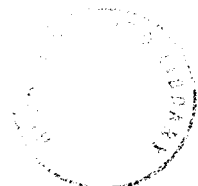
The President of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO called health care "a right for everyone." He recommended "some type of interim health care plan for the unemployed worker and his family so that the loss of health care benefits, due to unemployment, does not destroy the worker's ability to obtain health care."

He said one method of doing this would be through the enactment of the AFL-CIO supported Health Security Bill (S. 3) "which covers everyone and provides a wide range of services."

The Vice President, Group Division of Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia urged the Forum to recognize the valuable contribution private health insurers have made in the past and will continue to make.

On behalf of the Health Insurance Association of America (HIAA), he endorsed the National Health Care Act of 1975 (H.R. 5990 and S. 1438), which he said:

1. Contains provisions to increase the supply and improve the distribution of health care personnel.
2. Contains provisions to encourage comprehensive ambulatory health care centers.



3. Establishes a Health Policy Board in the Executive Branch.
4. Makes provision for a comprehensive health insurance plan available to all of the nation's citizens regardless of their location or economic condition.

He also described in detail the role that health insurers are playing in evolving a uniform national health insurance program.

The Board Chairman of the Philadelphia Health Management Corporation is concerned over suggestions that "a nation so rich as ours should not fully support the cost of implementing the oft heard belief that 'health care is a right'." Despite what is being spent today, he said that "health care is still unavailable or at best only partially available to many Americans."

He added:

I suggest that local communities must play a larger role in determining their health care priorities and they must be given a freer hand in determining how this nation's health care resources, both public and private, are best allocated to provide these local services. Local communities must assume greater control over the management of their local health care system and they must be given the tools and support to make their health care system as efficient and yet as humane and equitable as possible.

And he concluded:

In closing I would suggest that discussions and decisions concerning the financing of health care cannot and should not be left solely in the hands of the Federal government, nor even in the hands of our provider partners. Local communities of both providers and consumers,

including business, labor and local government, must be given and must assume a greater role in these critical decisions. This may require the increased use of block grants to communities which will allow for increased local decision making on how such funds can best be locally spent. Likewise, it would seem important to blur the lines that now exist between public and private sources of health care financing. But, no matter how in the final analysis we choose to finance health care we must, as a society, rededicate ourselves to the concept of "health care as a right." And, while that commitment has a price tag associated with it the price tag for poor health will be even higher.

The Executive Director of South Philadelphia Health Action/Philadelphia Health Plan believes that "preventive care must be afforded equal funding and status with crisis intervention and tertiary care." He believes that the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) is the vehicle to accomplish these ends.

He believes that "we can provide a rational system of care that encourages the maintenance of health, that we must be willing to create financial incentives that reflect these ends.

He recommended:

1. Emphasis be placed on the preventive aspects of medical care rather than episodic and in-hospital care.
2. A more rational approach to the health care industry through the use of better business and administrative techniques.
3. A shift should be made in the education of providers of medical care from the production of specialist and superspecialist to the production of more primary care oriented providers.



4. Recommendation of HMOs as the method for approaching and realizing these objectives.
5. That the Federal Government has a dual responsibility in HMO development: (1) as a large national employer, it must take positive practical steps to assure that HMOs are given an opportunity to implement dual choice for federal employees, and (2) that re-examination of 93-222 is necessary in order to remove the harsh and uncompetitive aspects of this act.

The Senior Vice President of Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Greater New York focussed his comments on the problem of controlling health care resources.

He believes a way to attack the problem of rising costs is to attack "one of its fundamental causes -- the existance of surplus resources."

He explained:

There is widespread evidence that most metropolitan communities in the country today have significantly more hospital beds (and supporting facilities such as operating rooms) than would be required to care for the health needs of the public. While ambulatory facilities are inadequate -- particularly in ghetto areas -- surpluses of hospital beds are the rule rather than the exception in our major cities.

He believes "the only reasonable approach to this problem" is to take out of service hospital beds that are not needed. And he asked:

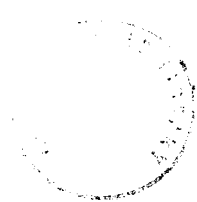
What is the remedy for the problem of surplus hospital resources? A major step was taken when the Congress passed and the President signed the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-641), providing for the creation of meaningful planning agencies throughout the country.

Unfortunately, the Federal legislation does not provide as strong a mandate as desirable; nor will many states on their own, establish stronger mandates. The Health Systems Agencies to be created under this legislation will not have the power to assure that surplus resources will be taken out of service, although this is one of the most important measures that could be taken to eliminate unnecessary expenditures in the health care field.

The Acting Director, Division of Public Health, of the State of Delaware, expressed concern over the manner by which Federal funds are allocated for public health services at the state and local level. He cited the Comprehensive Health Services Program (314d), Project Grants, and Consultant Funded Studies as representative of this problem.

With regard to the Comprehensive Health Services Program, he said:

While the program's theory was great, it was never funded at a level that was foreseen to be necessary. Further, as a formula grant, states used these funds as a dependable source of revenue to build their public health activities at both the state and local level. In the recent past there has been a continuous effort by the administration to cut off the funds with no alternative funding to maintain services and to preserve the positions of skilled health professionals. This generally subverts the recruitment efforts and portrays a picture of instability at the state and local level. Arbitrary cuts in the federal funding for essential services should be carried out through some orderly process which would at least allow the agencies an adequate amount of time to seek alternative funding. A form of one year "hold harmless" clause should be established to enable the agencies to seek funding through the legislative process in the states.



He said, further, that the establishment of Project Grants and Contracts through the mechanism of Requests for Proposals (RFP) produces "a great deal of waste." He noted that "a vast amount of man-hours are utilized in the preparation, clearances, and broad-based input and review" when only a few such applications are actually funded.

He concluded:

The general coordination between federal and state programs could be enhanced greatly through the establishment of a federal assignee for each State Health Officer. This assignee would work closely with the Health Officer's staff in coordinating programs, and be a liaison with the Regional Health Director. The background of the individual so assigned should be well founded in generalized health programs and he should be capable of coordinating access to the federal program people at both the Regional and Central office level. In addition, there would be a better understanding of the problems and strengths of the unique approaches utilized by the states in health problem solving.

The President of Northwest Health Coalition, Inc., in Philadelphia is concerned about consumer representation in planning and implementation processes dealing with health services. She said those who assist consumers in the advocacy process serve as volunteers, serving at "financial sacrifices beyond our capability." She said: "We need money for expenses and staff support."

She also called for clarification of Federal policy regarding the role of organized community groups in making their voices heard in the health services decision making process.

The Director of the Allegheny County Health Department believes that preventive health programs "are essential elements in any system of health care."

He said that local public health agencies "which operate almost exclusively in the preventive areas" are critically in need of continued and increased support from Federal funding sources.

He added:

I recommend that the federal government revise their current grant procedures to permit direct supplemental grants to local health agencies because most of them can implement services without costly delays in startup; can often change priorities and program emphasis to reflect changing needs; and can respond immediately in emergency situations.

Significant cost and service benefits would accrue including quick response to community needs and elimination of duplication of special project administration and supportive costs which can amount to half of the total cost.

And the Executive Director of the American College of Preventive Medicine in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, provided the Forum with Summaries and Recommendations of the National Conference on Preventive Medicine which was planned jointly by the College and the John E. Fogarty International Center.

A representative of Philadelphia's Point Breeze Foundation spoke highly of the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act. She said it "recognizes the legitimate right of local communities to fashion their own local health care system, as opposed to having a single Federal health care system."

She added:



It equitably distributes resources to local communities so that they can begin making the changes necessary in their local health care system that they think are necessary. We must take great pains not to allow the Federal bureaucracy in Washington to erode the advantages of this law to our local communities. We must resist the temptation in the name of efficiency to develop large impersonal regions where local community interests are lost in the face of scientific and technocratic jargon.

The Vice President for Health Affairs at the University of Pennsylvania addressed his comments to the following two issues:

- a continuing demonstration of the need for more health professionals in rural and inner city areas of our nation to provide first contact or primary health care.
- a concern with the cost of health services, whose rate of inflation in recent years has exceeded the economy's overall rate of inflation, particularly in that component represented by hospital costs.

He was especially concerned about the imposition of reimbursement limits for routine services rendered Medicare recipients under Section 223 of P.L. 92-603.

He noted that reimbursement ceilings are based on three factors.

He added:

Unfortunately, these factors do not distinguish differences in costs that result from institutional inefficiency as compared with those arising from market differences. The regulations are arbitrary and are not likely to prove to be an effective basis for containing hospital costs by forcing the inefficient institution to become more efficient.

Inadequate reimbursement seriously threatens our hospitals' unique role in the education of health students and in the provision of the complex tertiary care services that characterize the university teaching hospital. All of us are concerned about the inflation of medical and hospital care costs. However, the problem will not be solved by inadequate reimbursement of health education and of those complex medical services that the people of our nation have come to expect as their birthright.

A statement by the Greater New York Hospital Association expressed a similar concern over HEW regulations.

The statement read:



Recent regulations relating to payments by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to hospitals serving Medicare patients have had the effect of shifting the burden of financing Medicare services from the Federal Government onto the shoulders of already hard-pressed non-profit charitable institutions. A secondary consequence has been to transfer a portion of the cost of Medicare benefits to other users of hospital services. With many such institutions in serious financial difficulty, these policies have a high probability of causing their insolvency and closing.

The latest in the series of HEW actions with these effects is the new regulation under which many hospitals receiving payments under the Periodic Interim Payment ("PIP") financing mechanism will be forced to absorb the cost of 21 days of Medicare patient care rather than 3-1/2 days, as is now the case.

This new regulation represents only one of several recent attempts to change Medicare financing principles to the detriment of hospitals, in what can only be judged as an attempt to reduce federal expenditures for this program at the expense of non-profit institutions even less able to bear them.

He concluded:

It is vital that the proposed withdrawal of old PIP be rescinded promptly.

A spokesman for the National Association of Sickle Cell Clinics expressed deep concern for the "plight of Sickle Cell screening and education clinics nationwide."

While legislation is pending before Congress which would continue funding for these clinics -- particularly S. 1619 which proposes the extension of sickle cell information, counseling, screening and education programs -- it will be some time before funds are made available to the ongoing programs.

He added:

It is now necessary that President Ford and his Administration take affirmative action that will guarantee and insure the continuity and effectiveness of those programs whose contractual agreement will expire before Congressional enactment of pertinent legislation. We therefore recommend that President Ford and the entire Executive Branch closely examine these bills which are currently in committee in the Senate, and to take definitive, affirmative action thereby making known to the nation its commitment and concern for the continuity and effectiveness of these programs.

The Project Director of the Sickle Cell Education and Screening Clinic of the Citizens of Tioga-Nicetown, Inc., in Philadelphia similarly sought Administration support of S. 1619. He submitted an annual report of his organization and a fact sheet on its work.

And the Director of Political Affairs for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) said: "Please, please, please, don't let the sickle cell program die."

The President of the North Central Unity Non-Profit Community Corp., Inc., of Philadelphia expressed deep concern over the advances of medical technology in the field of psychosurgery. He fears that such methodology could be misused to "demotivate, extirpate or inhibit at will, or medically to robotize any segment of the citizenry."

He is especially concerned that this type of behavior-altering brain surgery could be applied to racial or religious minorities and others to assure conformity.

He concluded: "As citizens and taxpayers, we, as Muslims, have the right to benefit from the legal protection of this government. We have a right to our persons, our property and our minds."

The President of the American Diabetes Association provided the Forum with the following statement:

Scientific research has recently made dramatic advances suggesting the juvenile form of diabetes, like polio, may be preventable. We, therefore, urge support of diabetes research and particularly the recommendations of the National Commission on Diabetes which will submit its report to Congress in December.

A statement by Pennsylvanians for Human Life noted that "the Supreme Court's decision on abortion allowing any woman the right to destroy her unborn child has far reaching effects on the moral fibre of the nation."

It called for a "Human Life Amendment" to the Constitution.

And the statement concluded:

We urge that the protection of HUMAN LIFE at every stage be a prime consideration underlying all social legislation. Since government exists for the good of its citizens, surely its protection must be guaranteed to all from the moment of conception to natural death.

A Philadelphia resident submitted a proposal which would provide incentives for people to limit the size of their families.

He explained:

Specifically, this would be in the form of income tax exemptions to reward a couple for having two or less children. For example, a couple that would elect to remain childless could claim a predetermined number of exemptions based on the number of years they remain childless. If people chose to have large families they could do so without any tax breaks of course.

He also proposed a "one-stop information and counseling center" which would provide "family planning information and abortion counseling." He said that "this proposal would have the benefit of providing a greater freedom of choice particularly for women."

The Medical Director of the Eagleville Hospital and Rehabilitation Center in Eagleville, Pennsylvania, described the Eagleville experience in bringing together both alcoholics and drug addicts in a combined treatment center.

His paper on the subject, submitted to the Forum, went into considerable detail.

He concluded that "combined treatment. . . works for some and not for others." He suggested that the approach be continued in various places "so we can understand better the advantages and disadvantages of this approach and learn its proper use."

The Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware Associations for Retarded Citizens each submitted separate statements on Federal policy relating to the handicapped.

"The President has frequently referred to his concern for our people," said the President of the Delaware Association. "We urge that this concern find expression in greater emphasis on Federal funding of programs for handicapped persons."



The President of the Pennsylvania Association noted:

In the past year, federal legislation and implementing regulations have been notable in the apparent lack of desire on the part of the Federal Government to strive for optimum social security for handicapped citizens. Programs mandated by Congress have produced Executive regulations which apparently stem from a desire to curb budget expenditures rather than to enhance life-styles for handicapped Americans. The major fault we have experienced is that of confusion among programs caused by lack of inter-agency coordination. Specifically, I speak of four areas needing clarification:

Title XX of the Social Security Act,
P.L. 93-647

Supplemental Security Income

Medical Assistance

National Health Planning Act,
P.L. 93-641

Each of these areas of social legislation has a bearing upon the others; and yet each seems to have been developed in isolation and is to be implemented not in the most desirable manner but in the least socially conscious manner.

Pennsylvania Association of Retarded Citizens (PARC) is not asking the President's Domestic Council or the Federal and State Governments to provide a free ride for

mentally retarded citizens. We are asking, even demanding, that mentally retarded citizens and other developmentally disabled persons, be considered members of this society with full and equal rights and opportunities under the Constitution, our laws and regulations of this democratic form of Government.

She also expressed special concern over "human experimentation" on institutionalized mentally retarded persons.

She added:

PARC believes that the most serious problem we face in the immediate future is the protection of our mentally retarded constituency from being used and abused as human guinea pigs for medical experimentation.

The Chairperson of the Governmental Affairs Committee of the New Jersey Association for Retarded Citizens believes the Federal government is following "an ambivalent policy toward persons in institutions." She explained:

While it has set up deinstitutionalization as an objective, its definition of what constitutes a public institution has inhibited the development of alternative living arrangements. For example, if state money is used to establish a group home, the home may be classified as a public institution and its residents will then be denied SSI and social services, without which the home cannot operate.

She is also concerned that "eligibility requirements, or their interpretation" in programs that benefit the retarded, "vary greatly from one program to the next, from one state to another, and in fact from one office to another within the same state."

Questions of the aged as part of social policy were addressed by several participants at the Philadelphia Forum.

For example, the President of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO said that "Medicare should be expanded to include coverage of prescription drugs and to eliminate many of the costly deductibles of the present system that our senior citizens cannot afford."

An official of Maryland's Office on Aging criticized the "present mixture of remedies" offered by the Federal government to help the disabled aged.

He said:

I would recommend that the medical health and related social services required to provide long term care for the disabled aged be incorporated as a defined major program under Title 18 (Medicare) of the Social Security Act. The services would include (1) diagnostic activities to determine whether the individual comes within the purview of long term care, (2) services which are designed to minimize institutionalization over a long period of time, (3) institutional care when necessary. These elements are systematically provided for in legislation now being submitted by Senator J. Glenn Beall. The Administration will do well to give its support to this legislation which would reduce overlap in administrative overhead, sharpen policy determination procedures, and result in a highly desirable order of priorities in the care of our disabled aged.

The Treasurer of the National Steering Committee of the National Gray Panthers described her organization:

We stand for the abolition of hunger, for a national health care delivery system, for adequate housing and alternate life styles, for radical tax reform, and for restructuring of the national budget so that human needs take precedence over military expenditures.

And she cited the Gray Panthers' resolution on health care:

BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the Gray Panthers urge that a director be appointed immediately for the National Institute of Aging and that person should take the initiative in developing training programs in geriatrics and gerontology in U. S. medical schools.
2. That the Association of American Medical Colleges be urged to require all U.S. medical schools to have geriatrics and gerontology courses for medical students, such training to be mandatory for all health professionals and para-professionals.
3. That the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and other governmental agencies be urged to make home health care readily available, but not to allow development of a proprietary home care industry.
4. That the Congress be urged to act this year on a national health insurance as a step toward a national health service. Our guidance in supporting particular legislation will be based on research and findings of the National Steering Committee.
5. That the Gray Panthers join with other groups to form community health coalitions.
6. That the Gray Panther position of advocating a national health service be re-affirmed.

A representative of the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons submitted detailed proposals for restructuring the Social Security system.

He summarized his conclusions:



In conclusion, our Associations support the Advisory Council's recommendation to restructure the mechanics of benefit computation by indexing the workers' earnings record and the benefit tables separately. We urge, however, that the benefit formula applied to the AMIE provide a replacement ratio of not less than 55 percent. We support the Council's proposal to lessen the degree to which the OASDI benefits are weighted in favor of those who contributed less to the system; concomitantly, however, the SSI program must be augmented to assume fully the burden of the minimum floor of protection function.

We support the use of general revenues: (1) for an expanded consolidated Medicare and Medicaid program for the aged; (2) to finance a portion of cash benefit cost-of-living adjustments; and (3) to lessen the regressivity of the payroll/self-employment taxes.

We support the Council's recommendation to treat men and women equally with respect to benefits. We believe, however, that the Congress should provide greater benefit/contribution equity in the treatment of two-earner family units. The working wife cannot be ignored.

Finally, we support further liberalization and ultimate abolition of the retirement test; we believe that, in view of the demographic projections, income from active employment will have to assume greater importance if the future aged are to achieve an adequate degree of income security.

The Chairperson of the Pennsylvania Governor's Council on Aging, Southeastern Region, and the Philadelphia Welfare Commissioner criticized the "means test" in Title XX of the Social Security Act for the following reasons:

1. It is very dehumanizing -- the elderly have to pass through a network of investigative documentations before they can get the service they need and/or desire.
2. It is unconstitutional -- It is an invasion of the older person's privacy.
3. It is regressive -- we have moved away from the "Means Test" concept. For instance, the Social Service exchange had been tested and proven unconstitutional; thus it has been disbanded. Now Title XX "Means Test" is bringing back the Social Service concept.
4. From the service providers' viewpoints, the workers will be working with paper rather than with people.
5. The administrative costs of administering the "Means Test" will siphon off funds which are intended and needed for direct services.
6. The time element involved in the documentations required in the "Means Test" will cut the time from Social Service Workers in providing services to clients.
7. It negates the good intent of the Older American Act as the "Means Test" implies that older people are out to cheat the government.

The Director of the Model Cities Senior Wheels East program in North Central Philadelphia is concerned about guidelines and regulations designed to implement legislation affecting older persons but which actually defeats the intent of the law.

She explained:



I refer you to the Federal Register of Monday, October 20, 1975, pp. 48937, 48938, 48939, Proposed Rules by the Social Security Administration with respect to Supplemental Security Income. The Commissioner of Social Security and the Secretary of H.E.W. propose a one-third reduction in S.S.I. income for any eligible person living in another's household.

If this regulation becomes effective on December 1st as proposed, foster care for low-income elderly will be virtually unavailable and many older persons living with relatives and friends will have to make other arrangements. These "other arrangements" are boarding homes and nursing homes. It is a certainty that County Commissioners and other local bodies will not pick up the difference in order to keep people in foster care in the community, but will reverse the present flow and send them into such institutions as exist. Is this to be our public policy? Is institutionalization to become a way of life for older people?

She urged a careful review of HEW regulatory powers and practices.

The Media, Pennsylvania, Area Chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons proposed that:

1. Tax on Pensions be abolished. Like the Social Security Funds, monies paid into Pension funds have already been taxed. We feel that Pensions are Senior Citizens income and should be classified as "Unemployment benefits."
2. On the county level, the Outreach Program demands so much time and money for overhead (staff time and paper work) which could be eliminated. This would free some of the allotted funds and time to be used to help Senior Citizens and the elderly.

The Marple Township Commission on Services for Senior Citizens submitted the following statement:

Rules and regulations issued by the Federal and State governments in connection with The Older Americans' Act and the Social Security Act are so complex as to create unwieldy and costly administrative problems. This commission believes that streamlining is indicated so that monies now expended for administration could be used for services.

The Chairman of the B'nai B'rith Senior Citizens Housing Committee submitted a statement on "housing for the senior citizens of limited income."

He concluded:

We claim that decent, low-cost housing is an inalienable right of the elderly. This needs to become a national priority, rather than a national disgrace. Non-profit sponsors, who have a special compassion and expertise, need the encouragement and wherewithal to provide this need; and, we urge that even now we look towards new appropriations in the next fiscal year to make this happen. We owe our parents and grandparents no less - to provide all citizens, of all creeds, colors and ethnic backgrounds, the right to live out their golden years in dignity and self respect.

Finally, the Assistant Director of the Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research at Bryn Mawr College submitted an article reprinted from The Gerontologist titled: "A National Sabbatical System: Implications for the Aged."

It concluded that "such a system would promote a happier, healthier, more alert and valued older generation."

Community Building



Part IV. Community Building

The Philadelphia Forum was the focal point for urban concerns by participants in the populous metropolitan corridor along the Northeastern seaboard. Housing was the single, most-often cited problem, while "rejuvenation," "urban recycling," and "neighborhood preservation" were the most often proposed solutions. Long range planning and an urban growth policy were also suggested as solutions to the multiple problems of contemporary urban, community living.

The Executive Director of Old Philadelphia Development Corporation said his organization is "working toward the betterment and revitalization of the central city core." He said it has had a role in the "central city revitalization program since 1959."

He explained that the single word, "recycling," sums up the recurrent theme in the history of this effort. He said that much in the city is "new." He added:

However, in and among all that is new and all that is changing, has been a quiet, consistent, and successful program to retain many parts of Philadelphia's basic urban fabric. We would like to point out how the domestic support programs of the federal government have supported Philadelphia's efforts.

He cited "many fine examples" of recycling including residential, business and office buildings.

He concluded:

In Philadelphia's multi-faceted development process, we have generated a keen appreciation for existing facilities and a sharpened administrative and financial sense for how these facilities can be put into modern, relevant use. For



example, our street pattern was planned by William Penn and his surveyor Thomas Holme. There have been no major changes to this basic structure nor are any identified as being needed even as the current burst of economic development has occurred.

The U. S. Representative from New York's 37th District (including Buffalo) cited programs that gave rise to "suburban sprawl," -- the G. I. Bill, restrictive loan policies, the Highway Trust Fund, and federally supported farm mechanization programs -- and said the "long-term impact" of them has harmed the cities.

He called for "rejuvenating our cities."

Today, with energy at a premium and environmental concerns at the forefront of policy decisions, we must recycle the land and infrastructure already invested in our cities. Greater regionalization of services, where it will be more efficient, must be considered. We cannot erect a fence around the poor. We have subsidized the suburbs. Now, we must re-invest in the cities.

The environmental savings alone in rejuvenating our cities -- using the streets that are built, the utilities that are available -- is greatly superior to the continued high expenditure of federal funds to encourage sprawl. We must begin to take greater advantage of the assets that already exist in our urban areas.

He also said ways must be found to make urban areas more attractive for private investment. He denied claims that "real estate wears out."

And he added:

The cost of investing in new areas is so great that economically and environmentally it makes better fiscal sense to go back to the cities.

Promoting neighborhood revitalization by tax credits for housing repairs and modernization and devising ways to give banks incentives to approve home improvement loans within urban areas would cost far less than continuing to invest in multi-million dollar roads, sewers and utilities farther and farther from places of employment. We must encourage balanced planned communities within the cities, a balance of commercial and residential construction integrated, so business as well as individuals will have a stake in the community. That concept was very successful in the Allentown area of Buffalo.

And he concluded:

The cities need and deserve help now. We must take a long hard look at the problems confronting our urban areas now. Delay will only see matters worsen. The study process, however, should be accelerated so that as soon as possible we can begin to implement solid initiatives to revitalize these areas, which are the core of our civilization.

The Deputy Director of Commerce of the City of Philadelphia offered the following recommendation to the Forum:

Federal government efforts should be directed toward encouraging the retention of many older buildings that cannot be reproduced within cost limitations of today's inflationary spiral. By making available loans and grants for building utility systems, solar energy applications and area improvements, many old buildings in older areas can be recycled and put into productive use today. We recommend continuation of the



Economic Development Administration policy of supporting feasibility studies for the use of old buildings. We also recommend that the Energy Research Development Administration give priority to the study and funding of the application of solar energy adaption of heating systems to old industrial plants. We recommend also a clear definition of the application of Title IX and X funds to be applied for capital improvements that would assist older industrial buildings to become productive.

And the Chairman of the Board of First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Pittsburgh called for "neighborhood preservation."

He said:

A major concern for all of us continues to be the finding of ways and means to halt the deterioration of inner city residential neighborhoods and turn them around to the point where they once again become safe, healthful, and attractive places to live.

He wants to assure "continued strong involvement of all types of lending institutions -- savings and loan associations, mutual savings bank, and commercial banks -- in providing an adequate flow of funds for the maintenance and improvement of our inner city residential neighborhoods."

The Secretary of Maryland's Department of Economic and Community Development believes an essential prerequisite to workable community building is the development of a "national growth policy."

To do this, he said, "a new concept of planning must be developed." Such planning, he explained, must be viewed as comprehensive and action-oriented.

He added:

Lack of a planning focus is one of the major stumbling blocks of federal attempts to articulate a real national growth policy. In part, this lack of focus is due to the fundamental failure of the federal government to recognize the states as the natural building blocks of national growth policy planning and development.

The record of the federal government in this regard has been frustrating, confusing, and at times, counter-productive for many states which are actively pursuing solutions to growth and development problems.

Federal planning assistance continues to be fragmented along the lines of existing federal agencies. We now have separate requirements for land use planning, transportation planning, health care delivery planning, housing planning, ad infinitum, funded by different federal agencies for different purposes.

And he concluded:

The goal of a national growth policy should be to provide a blueprint for coherent and consistent programs to more equitably distribute economic and population growth. This blueprint should include structuring Federal programs to assist the states in their efforts to focus planning and development resources on critical growth issues.

Similarly, the Policy Coordinator for the New Castle, Delaware County Executive believes that "the single greatest need of local government is to have the ability to respond to local needs and constraints by use of a totally, comprehensive planning process."

He elaborated:

In order to implement those national goals being delegated to them through New Federalism, such planning ability is paramount. Consolidation of programs and establishment of a meaningful process as suggested above could assist greatly in the satisfaction of that need.

Current planning authority, he said, is "so dispersed, uncoordinated and enmeshed in red-tape that significant accomplishments have been scarce." He called for a consolidation of all planning-type authorizations and fundings. He suggested legislation to achieve this consolidation:

This legislation could be entitled the National Comprehensive Planning Assistance Act. Such a single act could allow the Congress to approach this complex problem of "total planning" through a single mechanism. Also, it would allow for Administration control by the highest level where the impacts could be most rapidly assessed and the needs most adequately addressed. Such control should most probably be in one of two organizations -- the Domestic Council or the Office of Management and Budget.

Funding for the Act would be derived by consolidating all of the various planning element funds from the various existing programs. Very likely, additional allocations would be required because of the comprehensive nature of the Act. The funds would then be allocated to state and local governments on a formula basis similar to General Revenue Sharing or the Community Development Block Grants. Basic areas of eligibility

could be established which would assist in meeting the major goal of comprehensive planning. The Act should be inclusive, in that it sets down all criteria, restrictions, etc., thereby prohibiting the promulgation of bureaucratic guidelines which hinder the action of local governments. One beneficial restriction, however, could be the establishment of scheduled target goals that must be met. These goals could be tied into future funding eligibility requirements and would be monitored by the Federal Regional Councils.

The Chairman of the New York State Alliance of Community Action Programs believes communities could be revitalized by the wide spread use of and adequate funding for local Community Development Corporations (CDCs).

He said that CDCs have proven that a community and its leaders can come together and work for the solution to problems that are economically and politically based.

He explained that the CDC program, funded by the Special Impact Program of the Community Services Act of 1974, "is the only federal program where funds are available which can be used as investment capital (venture or equity)."

He added:

The CDC is the only community controlled vehicle or institution, that by definition, can engage in business development, industrial development, real estate development, commercial development, and social programs using federal dollars.



CDCs have been successful in marrying public and private capital to implement economic development. CDCs have successfully tapped foundations, banks, the federal government and local government for funds and capital to carry out local projects. Many of these combinations were employed to implement one single project. No other program can make such a claim and substantially back it up.

But, he said, appropriations are lagging. Since 1970, there has been no real increase in the level of appropriations.

The current appropriation level is \$39 million for fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

He believes that "an effective program carrying out the intent of the legislation will require funding of \$85 million for 1976."

He concluded:

The Special Impact Program has been successful and is deserving of the administration's support and inclusion into any new program alternatives planning in the areas of economic growth, resource development and community building to address the problems of poverty in this country.

A spokesman for the New York State Association of Counties said that instead of clearing avenues to develop simpler and clear-cut domestic policies to answer already complex problems, "Federal imposition of categorical assistance programs has put intolerable burdens on state and local governments, resulting in a growing negative instability bordering on bankruptcy in many communities."

While agreeing that "certain corrective steps" have been taken, such as General Revenue Sharing, CETA, Safe Streets Act, The Joint Funding Simplification Act of 1974 and the Project Notification and Review System, he said "they are relatively minor compared to the still existing maze of over 1,100 categorical assistance programs."

He added:

Many local officials will not even examine these federal programs because of their fragmentation, overlap, horrendous red tape requirements that do not even have applicability in their regional needs, as well as some that continue to finance non-governmental agencies and by pass local authority and management.

The Federal Regional Councils were established in 1972 to facilitate interagency program coordination, to improve delivery systems and cut red tape, and serve as a beneficial point of contact. They have helped to disseminate some information, but what they need is direction themselves to not only solve conflicts of local and regional priorities but also solve their own interagency conflicts through strong permanent chairmen with authority, better staffing and Presidential directive that all agencies must participate.

The Executive Director of the Greater Erie Community Action Committee in New York suggested that Revenue Sharing may have been over-promised. He said we are led to believe it is "a modern cure for every ill."

He wonders if it has actually "raised the capability for governance at the local level."

And he asked:



Are there not an ample number of examples of extravagance and ineptitude to suggest that the local city hall is not necessarily the more efficient vehicle for administering programs than some distant federal bureaucracy?

And he concluded:

Indeed, is not the essential question one concerning the values that we, as a nation, now see guiding us through the next century? I believe what is required at this juncture is that caliber of leadership which will help us realize our common interests while offering creative means to resolve the issues confronting us.

The Mayor of Wytheville, Virginia, believes that "in most Federal programs there is an excess amount of regulation and reporting which is especially onerous to the small community with very limited staff personnel."

He added:

We would like to see a greater amount of trust in the efficiency and integrity of local government officials. Such would obviate the need for voluminous regulations, and reporting, and result in a vast saving -- local and federal.

He would like to see Revenue Sharing continued:

We think we, as elected officials in the localities can best identify our priority needs and Revenue Sharing generally allows us to make the choice. We would like to see Revenue Sharing continued with less strings, not more.

A Councilwoman from Newport News, Virginia, endorsed Revenue Sharing as "Vital to urban America." She said the curtailment of the program "would cause a serious revenue gap in every city's financial planning."

She said her city has found the Community Development Block Grant program has enabled it to initiate a variety of activities aimed at improving the overall environment of depressed areas within the city. "I endorse this approach," she said, "to providing services essential to the community and urge that the program be continued beyond its current authorization."

But from her experience with "intergovernmental assistance" at the local level, she offered some observations:

- The requirements of lengthy applications, statements and progress reports for federal programs have a stifling impact on the effectiveness of the programs.
- Additional administrative costs mandated by the national government reduce the funding available for the alleviation of the problems the programs were intended to address.
- Many localities face critical cash-flow problems at various times during the year, in part due to the necessity of funding grant programs until reimbursement is made by the national government. This places a serious drain on the local resources which would be improved by a more timely flow of funding to the local government.

- Block grant programs provide the flexibility necessary to the locality in addressing the needs of the community. Strictly-structured categorical programs hinder effective planning, increase administrative cost at all governmental levels and promote reliance on grantsmanship.
- Increased utilization of performance funding by the national government as an incentive on top of basic block grant programs would reward efficient and effective use of funds, encourage innovation and yet assure a base of funding each locality requires without reliance upon the game of grantsmanship. The operating subsidy program for public housing can be cited as an example of performance funding.
- The trend in the national government towards interdepartmental cooperation in designing programs aimed at urban problems is worthy of commendation. Program grants have often worked at cross-purposes to one another with little coordination between programs or the departments administering them.

The Pennsylvania League of Cities offered the following statement:

1. GENERAL REVENUE SHARING. General Revenue Sharing and special purpose federal assistance to cities must be maintained and expanded. Federal grant programs to solve urban problems must receive a much higher priority. The reenactment of General Revenue Sharing and the development of a

complementary, adequately funded grant-in-aid system is absolutely essential to the preservation of cities and the federal system.

2. BLOCK GRANT CONCEPT. As part of a complementary grant-in-aid system consideration should be given to extending the "Block Grant" concept to other federal grant programs. The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 established the first block grant program within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This program, although seriously under-funded, has provided cities with decision-making flexibility. One serious trend has developed and that is for federal bureaucrats to complicate the intended simplified block grant process. If the block grant concept is to work effectively this trend must be reversed.

The League also called for a more active policy of Federal decentralization, and suggested increasing the statutory authority to the Federal Regional Councils.

The Board Chairmen of First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Pittsburgh believes the Community Development Block Grant funds "are working out exceedingly well." But he believes they should be "opened up to some extent for assistance with needed new construction."

The Executive Director of the Sussex County, Delaware, Community Action Agency believes that Federal programs have discriminated against rural and small town residents.

But he said that Revenue Sharing "has restored some equity to the system." However, he believes that "further safeguards are needed to guard against discrimination and to insure that public participation occurs."



The Co-Chairman of the Philadelphia Urban Coalition said that the current operation of General Revenue Sharing "has the effect of unfairly and inequitably penalizing the poor and minority groups of Philadelphia and other major cities." He said that "there is no more pressing domestic policy need than prompt effective actions to remedy this situation."

Similarly, the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters President said that "revenue sharing money has been used in numerous cases to support programs that discriminate against minorities and women." She also said that citizens "are not being incorporated into the decision making process."

A representative of Point Breeze Federation in Philadelphia was concerned about the Federal, state, local decision-making process.

"As we grow bigger and more sophisticated," she said, "we tend to overlook the value of the local community process."

She added:

Decisions all too often are made in the giant bureaucracies in Washington or in our state capitols with little or no regard for the feelings of the local communities upon which these decisions will impact. We are a people of neighborhoods not impersonal regions.

This process of non-involvement of local communities may account for why so many people, particularly the youth of our country, are disinterested in the democratic process and choose not to cast their vote and make their voice heard.

She believes that to correct this situation "we must begin letting ideas and priorities perk up from the bottom rather than drip down from the top."

The President of the Virginia Association of Counties finds in the country today "a high degree of distrust in the ability of government, any government" to solve problems or improve conditions.

He realizes that "citizen input" is a cliché. And the simple statement that "government functions best at the level where it can best function" is another well used phrase. Yet, he said, there are "many thousands of things that can best be done by the local governments."

He doesn't think local officials are smarter or more able. But, he noted, "most of the governmental functions eventually happen, the services are performed, the people see something being done at the home level. It is at the local level, no matter what the program is, where the people are served."

But, he said, the trend has been away from local responsibility for problem solving.

He said "the issue is that for government to function, the people must trust in the government's ability to make it function; they must see it, believe it, and support it."

He offered the following possible solution to the "complexity of confusion that besets us in local government: "

1. Submit every program, federal, state or local to a cost/benefit ratio test and have the evaluation done by someone other than the person who wrote the program in the first place.
2. Simply list the major functions of government and once again try a reassignment as to where best those functions can be performed.

3. Use money as a helpful tool with which to accomplish the project, neither as a stop to ease the pain or as a massive cure-all that is sent before the projects have been analyzed.
4. If a project affects local government, don't have it farmed out to the consultants and then "for the record" have the locals brought in to testify. Go to where the problem is, ask those who are suffering from it and trying to solve it.
5. Decide what the problems are, from honest grass roots discussion with the people concerned.

Propose realistic solutions that have a chance to work and have them undertaken by those best able to do it.

See it done.

Estimate a sensible cost that will not be an overrun before the third copy of the proposal has been Xeroxed.

Determine where the money is coming from to pay for the project and what are the fair and equitable share of the levels of government.

Finally, if it doesn't work, scrap it.

The objective should not be another program, another scheme. The objective should be a solution that permits for every American the right to set his standard for his concept of quality of life in his community and at least, possibly, that through his efforts and the cooperative assistance of his government it might be achieved in some measure.

The Chairman of the Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission in Caribou, Maine, believes it is necessary "to wipe the slate clean of a great many of the programs on the books."

He wants to start over again with "completely new, innovative, and realistic programs."

He added:

To enable the Federal government to accomplish this task, we would recommend the establishment by the President of a national blue ribbon committee made up of people outside of the government with the sole responsibility to come forth, on a national basis, with a program design on the following: (1) The design of a new agency that would incorporate all of the programs of Housing and Urban Development, Law Enforcement Assistance Agency, Health and Welfare, and the Department of Transportation into one agency; (2) To succinctly outline divisions within the one agency with program responsibilities; and (3) To distinctly eliminate, during this consolidation, the duplicate programs now being carried by each agency and establishing individual programs for individual problems. This particular process should, in the final analysis, be capped off with the construction and writing of new legislation for the establishment of such an agency, and it should outline the public information process needed to convince the Congress of the United States and the people of the United States of the necessity, both in dollars and in proper services to the people, of such a new program. It should also outline a time-table and criteria for

the dismantling of the present Federal agencies that it would be replacing and that time-table should become a part of the new legislation.

An individual Philadelphia resident took note of one problem which, he said, is a major infringement on freedom. "That problem," he said, "is the sprawling bureaucracy and its built-in tyranny -- tin gods making regulation upon regulation for us to become snared upon."

He said it grows day by day. "What can be done to begin dismantling this monster?" he asked. "It's out of control."

Finally, a Morgantown, West Virginia, attorney centered his comments on the work of the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) and "how effectively it works for a better West Virginia and West Virginians." He described its program in detail, particularly the Community Programs division of FmHA. He said he was presenting a case for greater funding of its programs, and he said "the Federal government would do well to pattern some of its other agencies after that of the FmHA."

The provision of adequate housing for all Americans was a major subject of concern at the Philadelphia Forum.

The President of the Pennsylvania Association of Housing and Redevelopment Agencies noted "a sense of urgency" with regard to housing needs, especially for the poor.

He was especially concerned about Section 8 of the 1974 Housing Act. "Where is the incentive to build, rent or rehabilitate housing in the private sector for low and moderate income housing?" he asked.

He cited the following major problems with the Section 8 Housing Assistance Program:

1. The financial market will not support Section 8 new construction. They are wary of low-income housing and the restrictions of the HUD regulations.
2. 60-day vacancy factor as a statutory restriction will not draw a developer into building housing even for elderly, family units -- forget completely.
3. No assured mechanism for front-end planning and development cost. This is both a restriction for private, non-profit or public housing agencies and does not allow risks of advanced funding to preclude development without wide area of risk.
4. Inflexibility for fair market rents discourage proposals. HUD just cannot move fast enough in area offices to offset changes in market areas.
5. Section 8 will not serve low-income families and large families. The Act states 30% of Section 8 units are to be occupied by very low-income families and 20% by very large families. The above restrictions plus others will not, and have not, brought many developers into this field.
6. Long-term management responsibility is not going to be absorbed by the owner and the regulations prevent housing authorities from managing private low-income housing. Also, model lease and grievance procedure does not apply in Section 8 housing, only if it is owned by the authority. A double standard.



He is concerned that "we are not responding to the housing crisis," and he offered the following suggestions:

1. In the housing field we must have a continued target of around 2 million housing units of all types of housing to meet the current need.
2. Our 1975-76 goals we must reach 400,000 to 600,000 housing units in the United States for lower income families. Of this the Section 8, 90,000 units is unrealistic based on performance.
3. Specific changes should be made in Section 8, administrative regulations, to finance new construction.
4. Using contract authority now available under the Housing Act of 1937, a target of at least 100,000 new units should be set aside for the traditional public housing program.
5. Specific targets should be set for Section 236, Rental Assistance Program, and Section 202 Program for the Elderly.

With respect to Federal housing programs, the Executive Director of the Norfolk, Virginia, Redevelopment and Housing Authority said the problem "is less one of inefficient administration of programs or inherent weakness of structure of these programs, than one of confusion of objectives and philosophies and lack of complete commitment to solve them."

He concluded by urging the administration:

. . .to demonstrate your commitment, establish a set of clear domestic objectives, and apply all the resources necessary to achieve them, as the best single solution to urban problems and to problems of Federal domestic policy -- if you do that, the programs will take care of themselves. A "decent home and a suitable living environment" may not be the legal right of every American family, but it has been a Congressionally announced national goal since 1949, and it is certainly a national moral obligation. What better present could we give the nation and ourselves in the 200th Anniversary of this great country than a firm commitment to make good on that obligation.

The Chairman of the Board of First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Pittsburgh offered two major recommendations for improving the Section 8 housing programs:

The first is that FHA insurance of Section 8 mortgages should be made available. It is my understanding that while this is now theoretically possible, the lower mortgage amounts permitted by FHA do not jibe with those permitted under Section 8 and do not in most instances provide adequate financing for the developer. Here again it seems to me that we are dealing with a program designed to achieve social objectives, one which involves more than the usual risks for a lending institution and therefore one in which the added risk should be shared by society as a whole. FHA represents a good vehicle for sharing the risk but the provisions under which FHA insurance is made available, notably mortgage amounts and permissible rent levels, need to be made thoroughly realistic. As least they should be reconciled with the permissible limits under Section 8. After all, both are Federal government programs.



The second major improvement I would recommend is the opening up of Section 8 mortgages for GNMA purchase. Again taking into account past experience and observation of the Section 236 program as well as the added risk and social implications of Section 8, I believe that GNMA secondary market availability is essential to the development of private financing for Section 8 in any kind of volume.

The President of Scranton Neighbors, a corporation specializing in developing moderate-income housing, offered proposals for "reducing, consolidating and improving the administration of Federal programs affecting moderate-income housing.

Her statement included the following:

The Problem:

The problem of the Community Development Act of 1974 -- The Federal Government has reduced its role in the administration of Federal monies to such a degree that the role of the private sector in community development is being threatened.

Recommendations:

1. Withholding of Federal funds from projects that have already found an adequate sponsor in the private sector.
2. Greater use of grants and loans to the private sector to encourage their participation in community development.

The Problem:

221-D-3; 236; 235; 202; Section 8, etc.

The Recommendation:

1. Elimination of technical differences in various housing projects.
2. Consolidate and revise old mortgages that are under a mixture of programs in order to bring uniformity to administration and management.

The Problem:

How to make housing in our cities better.

Recommendation:

Less density per acre therefore more recreation and open space encouraging neighborhoods.

The Problem:

Involvement of the private sector.

Recommendations:

1. Special attention must be paid to administering to Section 101 (C) of the 1974 Act. Monies are needed for brick and mortar in the form of grants and loans to private enterprise wherever the high cost of building has stymied private development for the public good, such as recreation facilities, civic centers, housing, etc.



2. Experienced generalists at all levels of the process in the role of an ombudsman to encourage feasible projects and discourage the others.

The Problem:

Incompleted urban renewal projects will be pushed to the back burner. Good money already invested in redevelopment will be threatened.

Recommendation:

HUD must stress the completion of urban renewal projects. The money already invested in redevelopment must not be jeopardized.

She included, for the record, exhibits and documentation to support her statement.

The Housing Association of Delaware Valley is concerned that the revival of Section 235 does not meet the needs of "the desperate and hard-pressed family in the \$4,000-\$7,000 bracket."

And the Association's Executive Director stated:

While the prospects of every citizen having the right to a decent home appears to be getting worse, the government should focus on enforcing housing policies to meet the needs of low and moderate income families.

The American Federation of Government Employees took the following position on housing in its statement:

The Federal government should reactivate those programs that will resume production of badly needed low and moderate-income housing, particularly those under public housing and Section 235 (the single-family home purchase program) and Section 236 (the multi-family mortgage subsidy program) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

The Federal government should enact a program to make 6 percent mortgage loans available for purchasers of middle-income housing and make all committed funds under special mortgage purchase programs available at 6 percent.

The Federal government should implement the emergency mortgage relief provisions of the Emergency Housing Act of 1975 to protect unemployed homeowners against loss of their homes.

The Gray Panthers urged that "the iniquitous practice of 'red-lining' should be immediately halted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development."

And the Board Chairman of First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Pittsburgh noted some progress in achieving this end. He said:

I am happy to report that much progress is now being made to combat any tendency toward "redlining" on the part of lending institutions in our urban communities. The unwillingness of some institutions to lend under any circumstances in certain deteriorating inner city neighborhoods has in the past contributed to the decline of these sections. While the absence of adequate financing is not the only factor contributing to neighborhood deterioration,



it is indeed an important element. The harmful effects of "redlining" a particular neighborhood are being increasingly recognized by lending institutions and in recent months concerted efforts have been launched in various cities to make sure that unfair discrimination in lending on the basis of geographic location or otherwise does not take place.

The Urban League of Springfield, Massachusetts, noted that "the nation continues to be plagued with the lack of adequate housing for low-income persons as well as the lack of comprehensive national policies to correct this situation."

And the League offered the following comments and proposals:

The Community Development Block Grant Program and the Housing Assistance Program are currently the sole vehicles of national housing policy, but they are not used to provide a national housing program because the regulations for administering these programs as promulgated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development do not ensure that the necessary tools will be employed by the local administrators of the programs. In fact, the Urban League of Springfield finds that the typical pattern of use of Community Development and Housing Assistance resources is to provide for central business district expansion and relocation housing for persons in the way of "higher economic use" of center city land.

The Urban League of Springfield calls on the Department of Housing and Urban Development to institute new regulations for the Community Development Block Grant Program that will require the coordination

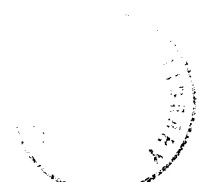
of Housing Assistance Plans and Community Development Plans to pursue the purposes of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. We call for regulations that will mandate a citizen's participation structure for federal programs that will empower neighborhoods to pursue and coordinate neighborhood conservation activities. We call further for regulations that will mandate the use of affirmative actions in equal opportunities and the use of housing counseling and information services.

The Chairperson of the Philadelphia Urban Coalition said that "the Federal government should make available to the private sector low interest rate loans for construction of decent housing units in the urban areas."

The Mayor of Trenton, New Jersey, noted that the "steadily growing housing gap has been a calamity for thousands of our blue collar and white collar families who need housing and can't afford anything being built in this region today."

He added:

As if it weren't bad enough to have a greatly reduced level of construction of subsidized housing, Congress is now also considering elimination of the accelerated depreciation provisions in our tax codes for unsubsidized housing. This latter action would further reduce investment capital for new rental housing for all income groups. Needless to say, the effect of any action of this type on the private housing construction industry could be devastating.



Finally, a Trenton resident, said that "cities are reaching the point of no return." He suggested that the Administration should "go to the people and make them believe the battle is worth fighting, that the cause is good and that we can win."

To this end, he suggested a program which he called "National Urban Bonds."

He explained his proposal:

Under such a program a federal agency would sell investment bonds to the people in much the same way that the Treasury Department sold defense bonds in the forties; savings bonds now.

The money, I believe, would come from small, private investors -- from the nation's middle-income families.

I believe that this kind of a program can raise hundreds of millions of dollars each year -- the kind of money that must be spent if there is going to be any meaningful impact on urban housing needs.

The millions raised under this program would be used by limited dividend and non-profit housing corporations. But ownership could be transferred from one housing entity to another or to a tenants cooperative. Transfer of ownership would not have any effect on the bond holder. All of the real estate outstanding at any one time would serve as the security against all the outstanding debts of the national agency floating the National Urban Bonds. The credit of the federal government would not be pledged against possible defaults. I would suggest that a premium be added to the basic interest rate and applied by the issuing agency as a fund against possible defaults.

The Executive Director of Old Philadelphia Development Corporation said that "the capital assistance program of the U. S. Department of Transportation is having an extremely positive effect on our public transportation service."

However, he offered the following suggestions for "making Federal transit programs more efficient and less burdensome":

1. Continued evaluation of funding methods for making mass transit projects more affordable for local government. While highway programs are still funded on a 90/10 federal/local basis, mass transit projects are only funded on an 80/20 sharing basis. We believe the imbalance between highways and mass transit must be further eliminated to create the proper emphasis on mass transit facilities, especially where highway programs do not provide meaningful alternative transportation.
2. Continued decentralization of administrative processes out of Washington into regional offices of U. S. DOT. One stop processing of administrative requirements would be a worthwhile goal for all decisions except those that need a national clearinghouse review.
3. Standardization of project evaluation criteria. Major projects are subjected to cost benefit studies that arbitrarily omit significant benefits and include others that are nebulous to the point of being irrelevant.
4. Improved coordination and flexible administration among federal agency programs, particularly where HUD and DOT projects overlap in joint transportation -- redevelopment efforts.



5. Elimination of the recently promulgated fixed funding limit under which the local government must pay all cost overruns for mass transit projects.

The Chairman of First Pennsylvania Corporation told the Forum that he "cannot be sanguine that immense investment in mass transportation is an optimum approach" to solving urban transportation problems. He suggested that "we should go with the people's preferred life style to the extent that is possible." That is, "personalized vehicles."

He said that the electric car is the only promising way to solve intra-city travel, since it meets at once "the two prime problems of pollution and dependence on petroleum as an energy source."

He said subsidies will probably be needed to create incentives for people to shift to energy-efficient vehicles. And he said large cities will have to move progressively toward ultimately prohibiting most internal-combustion vehicles within prescribed boundaries.

Finally, he said, "we absolutely have to level off the national commitment to highway systems, refusing to allocate any more real resources to highway construction and maintenance than now are applied."

He concluded:

How can these things happen? Only if once again business and government become partners: in constructing the new utility plant and vehicle production facilities implied in these suggestions, in providing and applying the subsidies required to start the changes in life and transportation styles. I do not shrink back at all, for example, from direct subsidies to induce working families to move or remain in our cities, in attractive areas with guaranteed levels of amenities, security, educational quality. We should make it financially irresistible for families to live in this way.

The U. S. Representative from the 11th District of Massachusetts called for "rehabilitation of our railroads."

He noted that rail companies are the "only common carrier who are directly responsible for the maintenance of their means of conveyance."

He believes "we are going to have to revise our opinions on what type of assistance we give our railroads."

He said he supports legislation which "would allow the Department of Transportation to acquire, rehabilitate, maintain, and modernize various rail lines. The railroads would then be charged fees to utilize these lines. In essence, we would be putting railroads on an equal basis with other modes of transportation."

The General Electric Company provided the Forum with a statement noting that "electrification is the only presently feasible means of reducing the railroads' dependence on petroleum."

The statement included the following recommendations:

1. The United States Railway Association and Conrail insure that on all candidate routes for electrification the track upgrading work be done with electrification in mind;
2. The Congress appropriate to Conrail the funding necessary to electrify the routes from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg and Perryville to Washington to enhance the viability of Conrail;
3. The Congress make provision for funding electrification of additional heavy density routes dependent on detailed studies that should be undertaken by Conrail.



The Chairman of the Board of the Washington, D.C., Area Trucking Association noted that economic regulation "is under attack today."

She added:

We who labor in the fields know that the ultimate consequence of economic deregulation in transportation will be a disintegration of the system and then chaos and then nationalization, the ultimate in government interference.

She is especially concerned about deregulation proposals for the motor carrier business -- in the Administration's "Motor Carrier Reform Act." She detailed her opposition to this legislation, and she concluded:

. . . economic regulation has helped create a system of distribution and supply that has raised the American standard of living to an unprecedented pinnacle. If there is anything drastically wrong with the American Way of Life today, it certainly is not in its freight transportation system. To deregulate this system that is working so well would be an invitation to disaster.

The Vice Chairman of RLC Corporation of Wilmington, Delaware, offered similar objections to the pending legislation.

Finally, the Coordinator of the Philadelphia Bicycle Coalition urged consideration of access problems for bicycle riders -- access to trains, access to bridges, and access to places of employment.

"In the field of education," said the President of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, "mounting costs are severely limiting educational opportunity." He added: "This Administration must begin to view expenditures for education as an investment in the future rather than a drain on the economy."

The Governor of Pennsylvania said that the Federal government "must take on new responsibilities for education."

He added:

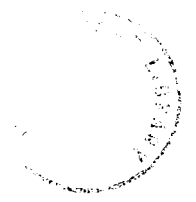
As long as the burden of education remains primarily on the shoulders of states and communities, and as long as its financing is dependent on the property tax -- which is unelastic and inequitable -- this Nation will continue to short-change our youth.

Education expenditures really represent an investment in the future of this nation. By increasing the quality of learning and providing greater job training to our children, we increase the productive ability of the economy in years to come.

Today, we try to pay for this long term investment out of current income. And when current income is strained, we reduce the investment in education. And yet, despite this reduction in support for education, the drain from property taxation is the main reason why many of our cities are in danger of going broke. They are trying to finance a long term investment to develop the education of our youth out of current income and in many cases the trained person moves out of the area so that there is no return to the community on this investment.

Real estate tax increases to recoup these losses then drive industry and the well-to-do people out of the cities, leaving behind a larger percentage of poor, untrained people and an increased welfare load.

It need not be that way. The alternative is to create a National Education Trust Fund (NETF) which would insure adequate funding for all education services.



Moreover, the NETF could be largely self-financing. Investments made today toward the training of a child would be repaid via a small surcharge on the Federal income tax when that person uses his or her training as a productive member of the labor force.

Thus the cost of educating tomorrow's workers and citizens would be paid back out of the economic return of that education by the person who benefits, and the present financial strain would be removed from home owners and industry.

The Executive Director of Philadelphia Environmental Centers, Inc., called for "a national system of alternative schools so that all children will receive quality education."

He explained:

Options must be built into the educational system, so that those who do not fit into the so-called normal pattern can choose another way to fulfill their educational needs. We therefore propose the establishment of a nationwide federal system of educational alternatives, giving each child and family a choice of various types of teaching-learning environments.

The Director of Alternatives, Inc., of Philadelphia submitted the following:

The most subversive element in present day American society is that which trades as education. Historically education was for the favored few who possessed political power, prestige and money. It's the same today where average citizens are exploited in the name of their children and continually urged to vote monies for burgeoning

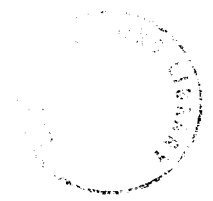
"educational" systems whose only reason for existence is to create instant gratification demanding, functionally illiterate consumers. The only children who get anything out of this process that even faintly resembles increased skills are those who would do better individually if laws didn't demand that they go through the system.

The Principal of Linden Hill Elementary School expressed special concern over forms required of Federal programs. He said:

Many school administrators with whom I have contact have expressed a great concern about implementation of Federal programs with the attendant paper work which seems to be thrust upon us. While recognizing the need to account for what is being done, one often wonders what use, if any, is made of the reams of forms and paper which are required.

The President of the Citizens Committee on Public Education in Philadelphia provided the following statement:

On behalf of Citizens Committee on Public Education in Philadelphia, I want to take this opportunity to ask the federal government to commit itself to the survival, and indeed flourishing of this nation's cities and the people who live in them. Obviously to do that, the federal government's responsibility toward providing our young people with quality education can not be overstressed. We believe that the federal government must assure a formal active role in producing the financial resources to make this goal begin to become a reality. Further, it is our conviction that in a pluralistic society every level of government must encourage, not simply by law, but by public statements and performance and incentive rewards, the positive values of an integrated society.



This administration has unfortunately taken another route and thus exacerbated the public tensions surrounding efforts at school desegregations.

We urge the administration to cease and desist pandering to public emotions and instead to offer the moral, ethical, and legal positions in support of quality integrated education.

Finally, the Director of Political Affairs of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) submitted the following statement on quality education:

The monumental Brown decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1954, opened up a golden opportunity for progress toward dignified harmonious race relations and racial co-existence in America. However, shortly after this decision, the bone-headed, myopic Negro integrationist successfully blindfolded the entire Nation into believing that integration and massive busing was the only alternative to racial segregation. This simply is not true. If one carefully examines the Supreme Court decision of 1954, one will find that the decision called for desegregation, I repeat, desegregation "at all immediate speed." Not once does the decision mandate or even mention the word integration. Integration is only one method, and not necessarily the most desirable or practical method of desegregation.

A careful look at a classical segregated school situation will reveal that we have a situation in which a white community controls both the school in its own community and in the black community. They control each community separately and thus a segregated situation exists. The most obnoxious feature of a segregated situation is not the fact that blacks and whites are separate, but the fact

that the white community in a colonial fashion controls schools in the black community. It is the social dynamics of this factor that causes the schools in the black community to be inferior.

A legal alternative method to integration that could avoid the massive dangerous busing situation, would be to liberate the school in the black community or set them free to establish their own independent state school district. This way would be dismantling segregation "roots and branch" by destroying the "white power monopoly" over black schools. The new school district would be free to integrate with neighboring white districts through contractual agreement if desired. This solution is consistent with the Brown decision and would afford the black community the protection of the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

Recently, there has been talk of a Constitutional amendment to prevent busing to achieve racial balance. The Congress of Racial Equality is willing to support such an amendment if it includes a section providing for local black control of black schools where it makes sense. I think sanity is the keystone in getting out of this dilemma. Without it, the entire American school system could be destroyed.

Critical Concerns



CRITICAL CONCERNS

Philadelphia

Unemployment and urban problems were the primary concerns of participants in the Philadelphia Forum. Contributors directed much of their attention toward the economy and social policy, with relatively little emphasis on resource development. In the area of community building, witnesses focused on the needs of cities.

With regard to economic recovery and growth, a great number of contributors described job creation as the most pressing need. Many called on the federal government to fulfill its obligations as the employer of last resort. Spokesmen for the housing and construction industries requested federal assistance in order to relieve the acute unemployment in their industries. Witnesses criticized the forces that restrict the operation of the free market system: federal regulations, high tax rates, and factors which add to the cost of doing business, such as unemployment compensation and minimum wage laws.

Participants called for higher capital investment as a prerequisite to the industrial expansion that will ultimately provide jobs. One witness urged the adoption of a national investment plan that would provide maximum stimulation to the economy by encouraging private investment: "If AT&T used our federal budgetary system," he stated, "we'd still be using crank telephones. . .since all capital investments made any year would have to be paid directly out of that year's revenues."

Many participants advocated incentives for the private sector to hire and train the unemployed. Programs which would retrain workers with outmoded skills were also urged.



In the area of resource development, several witnesses called for the relaxation of environmental regulations with regard to resource exploration. A few advocated the deregulation of natural gas prices.

Several participants urged the development of coal resources, while individual spokesmen focused on the importance of nuclear energy, solar energy, and offshore drilling. Many witnesses stressed the importance of intensive forest management and land-use planning. With regard to energy projects, one New Englander called for a better flow of information from federal levels to state and local agencies. He suggested that regular federally-sponsored conferences might be held in order to inform the public of pending developments in offshore drilling; he noted that "We recognize the area's dependence on imported petroleum, but we cannot truthfully assure the integrity of our coastal resources without knowing what to expect."

Numerous spokesmen addressed social policy concerns. Several participants, including two governors, called for the federalization of the welfare system. Advocates of a federal take-over explained that the burden of welfare payments falls heavily on urban areas, a problem caused by population migration trends, not by good or bad governmental structure in a given state. Many contributors called for uniform eligibility requirements in order to stop the "state to state bargain hunting" that presently occurs among welfare recipients.

Witnesses urged that the federal government encourage people to leave income maintenance programs by providing job-training programs for those able to work. Participants urged better evaluation techniques of current programs before additional ones are established.

Many contributors advocated the coordination of social service delivery systems. Health care costs were attacked by participants who suggested the formation of comprehensive health care programs. Those concerned with the health problems in inner cities called for programs that would familiarize residents with the available services.

Deficient housing was a prime concern of the participants who discussed community building. Equal emphasis was placed on the importance of rejuvenating urban areas. As one witness stated, "We have subsidized the suburbs -- now we must re-invest in the cities." Contributors described "urban recycling" as a means of preserving existing neighborhoods. The majority stressed the environmental, economic, and energy savings to be obtained by refurbishing existing facilities as opposed to pursuing "urban sprawl" development.

Participants urged that tax credits be offered for housing repairs and that banks be given incentives to underwrite home improvement loans. Many emphasized the necessity for long-range planning if the economic, energy-saving, and structural aspects of community building were to be comprehensively managed. Witnesses advocated the consolidation of planning objectives which are currently fragmented along the lines of several federal agencies.



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PUBLIC FORUM ON DOMESTIC POLICY

Morning Session

Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller

Presiding

Crystal Ballroom

Benjamin Franklin Hotel

Philadelphia

- 9:00 am** **Opening of Forum – John G. Veneman**
 Counselor to the Vice President
Welcome – The Honorable Milton J. Shapp,
 Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Welcome – Harry R. Belinger, City Representative
 and Director of Commerce, Philadelphia
Introduction and Remarks
 Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller
- 9:30 am** **Economic Recovery**
 L. William Seidman
 Assistant to the President and Executive
 Director, Economic Policy Board
Witnesses:
The Honorable Milton J. Shapp,
 Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert Brown*
 President, Tax Foundation, New York
Discussion
- 10:05 am** **Social Programs**
 Under Secretary Marjorie Lynch
 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Witnesses:
The Honorable Brendan J. Byrne,
 Governor, State of New Jersey
Margaret Kuhn,**
 Founder, Gray Panthers, Philadelphia
Discussion
- 10:40 am** **Community Building**
 Secretary William T. Coleman, Jr.
 Department of Transportation
Witnesses:
Mary Scranton,
 Citizen of Dalton, Pennsylvania
John Bunting,
 Chairman, First Pennsylvania Bank,
 Philadelphia
Discussion

***Represented by Maynard H. Waterfield, Manager,**
Tax Foundation, New York.

**** Represented by Reverend Carol Hyde, Gray Panthers,**
Philadelphia, Pa.



11:15 am **Resource Development and the Environment**
Russell E. Train,
Administrator, Environmental Protection
Agency

Witnesses:

Dr. William L. Coffindaffer,
Director of the Governor's Office of Energy,
State of West Virginia

Dr. Ruth Patrick,
Chairman, Academy of Natural Sciences,
Philadelphia

General Discussion with audience participation

12:30 pm **Adjournment**

Afternoon sessions will begin at 2:00 pm.

Afternoon Sessions
ECONOMIC RECOVERY

2:00 pm

L. William Seidman
Assistant to the President and Executive
Director, Economic Policy Board
Virginia Knauer
Special Assistant to the President
for Consumer Affairs

Witnesses:

Elkins Wetherill,
President, Philadelphia—Baltimore—Washington
Stock Exchange, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Max Weiner,
Executive Director, Consumer Education and
Protective Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Ronald Davenport,
Dean, Duquesne School of Law, Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania
Jerald Schultheis,
Research Director, Eastern Conference of
Teamsters, Bethesda, Maryland
Leon Weiner,
Former President, National Association of
Home Builders, Wilmington, Delaware
Angus Peyton,
Chairman, Job and Industry Development
Corporation of West Virginia, Charleston
James J. Mahoney,
Deputy Director of Commerce for Labor and
Industry, Philadelphia
Herbert Dennenberg,
Columnist and Commentator, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

Witnesses will each testify for five minutes.
The audience will participate throughout the session.

5:00 pm Adjournment

SOCIAL PROGRAMS

2:00 pm

Under Secretary Marjorie Lynch
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Assistant Secretary William Morrill
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

Witnesses:

Dr. Edward Bloustein,
President, Rutgers University,
New Brunswick, New Jersey
Dr. Frank Newman,
President, University of Rhode Island, Kingston

HEALTH COSTS AND DELIVERY

Witnesses:

Robert Russell,
Executive Director
South Philadelphia Health Action, Pennsylvania
Dr. Peter Rogatz,
Senior Vice President
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Greater New York
Dr. Donald J. Ottenberg, M.D.
Medical Director, Eagleville, Pennsylvania
Mary McLaughlin, M.D.,
Commissioner, Suffolk County Health Department,
Hauppauge, New York
Robert Sigmund,
Vice President, Albert Einstein Medical Center,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

INCOME MAINTENANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Witnesses:

Isabel Suliveres de Martinez
Deputy Secretary of Social Services
Puerto Rico
Harry Boyer
President, Pennsylvania AFL - CIO
Harrisburg
Arthur Schiff,
Director of Public Affairs, Community Service Society,
New York
Thomas R. Tinder,
Commissioner of Welfare,
State of West Virginia
Dr. Ethel Allen,
Councilwoman, City of Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

Witnesses will each testify for five minutes.
The Audience will Participate throughout the session.

5:00 pm

Adjournment

COMMUNITY BUILDING

2:00 pm

Secretary William T. Coleman, Jr.
Department of Transportation
Under Secretary John B. Rhinelander
Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Assistant Secretary Robert Binder
Department of Transportation

TRANSPORTATION

Witnesses: **

Sally Carl,
Vice President, O'Boyle Tank Lines, Inc.
Washington, D.C.
James McConnon,*
Chairman, Southeastern Pennsylvania
Transportation Authority, Philadelphia
Robert Mitchell,
Professor, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Elbert Bishop,
Director, Southwest Corridor Land Development
Coalition, Inc., Roxbury, Massachusetts

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Witnesses:

Harold Tweedy,
Chairman, 1st Federal Savings and Loan
Association, Pittsburgh
Jack H. Shiver,
Executive Director, Norfolk Redevelopment
and Housing Authority, Virginia
Alvin E. Gershen,
President, Gershen Associates, Trenton
New Jersey
James W. Rouse,
James W. Rouse and Company, Columbia,
Maryland

**Witnesses will each testify for five minutes.
The audience will participate throughout the session.**

5:00 pm

Adjournment

***Unable to attend.**

****Add Harold H. Geissenheimer, Co-Executive Director,
Port Authority of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

2:00 pm

Administrator Russell E. Train
Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Assistant Secretary William Fisher
Department of Interior

**COAL, NATURAL GAS, NUCLEAR
RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

Witnesses:*

Frank Bradley,

Action Alliance for Senior Citizens,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

W. Donham Crawford,

President, Edison Electric Institute,
New York

Kaysi Farrell,

Delaware Valley Citizens Council for Clean Air,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dr. Edgar N. Brightbill,

Director of Planning, Energy and Materials
E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company,
Wilmington, Delaware,

J. Lee Everett,

President, Philadelphia Electric,
Pennsylvania

June Allen,

North Anna Environmental Coalition,
Charlottesville, Virginia

OFFSHORE DEVELOPMENT

Witnesses:

Edward J. King,**

President, New England Council for Economic Development
Boston, Massachusetts

Harry Kelly,

Mayor of Ocean City, Maryland

John Lee Olsen,

Vice President, Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia

David Bardin,

Commissioner, New Jersey Department of Environmental
Protection, Trenton

**Witnesses will each testify for five minutes,
The audience will participate throughout the session.**

5:00 pm

Adjournment

***Add Arthur E. Bone, President, United Gas Improvement,
Valley Forge, Pa.**

****Unable to attend.**

PHILADELPHIA FORUM PARTICIPANTS

The following is a listing of persons who contributed statements -- oral, written, or both -- to the Public Forum on Domestic Policy in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The list includes invited witnesses, observers, and the general public.

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Maynard H. Waterfield
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Leonard Ziolkowski
Deputy Director
Economic Development Council of
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Avoca, Pennsylvania

MID-ATLANTIC FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Federal Regional Councils were established by Presidential Executive Order in 1972 for the purpose of coordinating Federal Domestic Programs on the regional level.

Members of the Mid - Atlantic Federal Regional Council

Environmental Protection Agency - Daniel J. Snyder, III,
Chairman

Department of Labor - J.B. Archer, Vice Chairman

Department of Health, Education & Welfare - Gorham L. Black, Jr.

Department of Transportation - Robert Brown, Jr.

Department of Housing and Urban Development -
W. Russell G. Byers

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration - Cornelius M. Cooper

Department of the Interior - Anthony M. Corbisiero

Department of Agriculture - Penrose Hallowell, Sr.

Community Services Administration - Dr. W. Astor Kirk

Federal Energy Administration - Joseph A. LaSala

AD HOC MEMBERS

Economic Development Administration - John Corrigan

Appalachian Regional Commission - Orville H. Lerch

Civil Service Commission - Robert E. Sperry

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration -

Donald Strasburger