

Weaver testified here on Monday that the new towns proposal would apply to new communities within the cities, such as the one in Detroit you are talking about. And I would hope that that might make it something that the mayors would want to consider.

I know the problem that you are faced with. You, like most cities, have suburbs around you, and they don't cooperate with you. Sometimes they steal your industries, and sometimes they want you to sell them water at a subsidized rate. But I ask you, is it not a fact that every year some 50,000 new human beings put in an appearance in the greater Detroit region, something like that?

Mr. CAVANAGH. Yes. And incidentally, Mr. Congressman, some of those people are being reattracted to the central city, according to studies that have been made. The population in the city of Detroit, which decreased by some 160,000 or 170,000 from 1950 to 1960, has increased by 70,000 since 1960, some of whom are people that returned from the suburbs. Interesting enough, a study that was done in one of our redevelopment areas several years ago, Lafayette Park, showed that about 24 percent of the residents in that Lafayette Park were people that had returned from the suburbs to live in the city.

Mr. REUSS. So the return would be due in no small measure to the efforts of yourself and your predecessors in making Detroit livable.

My question, though, was this. It won't do to have all the new people who appear on the scene in your region each year either slum up the central city or be the source of new unplanned sprawling suburbs. Somehow or other the idea of planning new towns, whether out in the country in a river basin or right in the center of your central city, is, it seems to me, a constructive one. And I would hope that, consistently with the particular problems of the central city, your group would see fit to reevaluate the problems of new towns, because it really seems to me in the longrun interest of the central city to have good healthy satellite cities, new communities that are self-sufficient, but nevertheless use Detroit for all the things which only Detroit can provide. That would be good for Detroit too.

Mr. CAVANAGH. Yes. We recognize the validity of the statements which you have just made, Mr. Congressman. We also recognize that the position which we had taken was one that was principally a defensive position. So toward this end both these organizations really are in the process of restudying their nonpositions, so to speak.

Mr. REUSS. Where does Detroit get its water?

Mr. CAVANAGH. From the Great Lakes, from both the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair. We provide over half the population of the State, the city of Detroit provides over half the population of the entire State with water. About 50 communities contract with the city of Detroit for water.

Mr. REUSS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARRETT. The time of the gentleman has expired. And all time has expired.

Mr. Mayor, we certainly appreciate your very excellent statement and your appearance here this morning. And we want to now call another very distinguished mayor and former colleague John Lindsay.

Mr. CAVANAGH. May I just conclude by again expressing my appreciation to all of you.

I was reminded last night that one of the greatst demonstration projects is at TVA in this country. There is really nothing new in