

broad subject of development in New York City, including, of course, planning, housing, and other aspects of city life. He heads a team assembled across the country of experts in the field. He is spending a very substantial amount of his time with me in New York in making a survey of our whole structure of government, and the procedures and methods that have been followed in the past, in preparation for making recommendations for reorganization of our whole approach to the development and planning of New York City.

He is prepared, of course, to answer questions at the conclusion of the statement.

Mr. BARRETT. Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Mr. Mayor, we certainly want you to feel at home here this morning, and I am quite sure I speak for everyone on this committee. If you desire to read your statement in full, you may do so, and we will ask you questions after you finish. But if you feel that you would like to be interrupted, you may indicate that, and we will abide by your desires.

Mr. LINDSAY. I do not mind being interrupted at all, if that is your wish. Maybe some of the questions you have will be contained in the statement.

Mr. BARRETT. I think then it would be the committee's desire to extend the further courtesy to you to complete your statement, and then we will come back and ask you questions.

Mr. LINDSAY. Fine, Mr. Chairman.

I am here today in support of the proposed Demonstration Cities Act of 1966—legislation of substantial importance to the Nation at large and to New York City in particular. For it is my belief that this legislation, if adequately funded could represent the dramatic breakthrough that we have long sought in dealing with our urban ills. Despite some concerns I have about the bill, which I will outline below, I want to emphasize that it does indeed offer a real opportunity to meet the great challenge of improving the quality of life in urban America.

We are all familiar with the programs and policies upon which this legislation builds. The Federal Government's involvement in the cities has long emphasized physical renewal with a continual broadening and expanding of programs. Public housing was the start. Then came slum clearance and urban renewal and most recently an increasing emphasis on the rehabilitation of existing structures.

Gradually, we have learned that these building programs do not of themselves attack the hard core causes of urban poverty and blight. Over time, it has become painfully clear that much more than physical renewal is needed.

Out of this heightened awareness, the Congress has shaped new programs of social renewal, with such legislation as the Economic Opportunity Act, which have stimulated new approaches to the problems of discrimination, illiteracy, and inadequate job training.

By means of the Demonstration Cities Act, these two components of Federal involvement in our cities will be integrated and coordinated in a comprehensive effort. Social renewal programs will go hand in hand with projects for physical renewal. In one sense, this legislation is a culmination of all that has gone before—it could call upon the full arsenal of Federal programs for urban areas. Yet it also constitutes