

crease the supply of low and moderate cost housing in our cities. It will make it possible for us to concentrate our entire educational, health, and social services to make a new middle class of the poor and disadvantaged citizens living in these neighborhoods. It will enable us to attack the problems at their source—enable us to build a solid foundation rather than a glittering but flimsy facade.

In this connection, I might interpolate that it seems to me it is becoming more and more the technique of government to attack problems at their source, rather than the symptoms.

To illustrate, there is now pending a Demonstration Rivers Act which says you will never solve the pollution problem of a river or a body of water unless you attack it from the headwaters, clear down to the mouth of the river. It is not enough to say that industry or that community must stop polluting that river, or that lake—but you must begin from the very source, and continue an intensive program of anti-pollution enforcement to the very mouth of the river, and all the tributaries to that stream.

Similarly, in the act which sought to cut down on juvenile delinquency, passed by this Congress in 1960 or 1961, the same attitude was taken. Let's marshal together all the forces—the city, the county, the public and private welfare forces and agencies, and in that way attack the problem at the very root, rather than the symptoms.

The city of Cleveland, with regard to the demonstration cities bill, again, has already started the machinery in motion to mobilize all of the social agencies, governmental units, and private groups necessary to implement this program.

Representatives of the board of education, the county, the welfare federation, and the foundations, and the city of Cleveland, have begun discussing the mobilization of all of our efforts.

However, I do not believe that a city should be selected for a demonstration project merely on a first-come, first-served basis.

I would suggest that the Department of Housing and Urban Development establish well-considered criteria based on the worth of the individual application and how each project selected can, in fact, be used as a model for other cities to emulate.

One point in the bill provides for the appointment of a Federal coordinator. We in Cleveland have been fortunate in being the first city to have just such a coordinator appointed by the Federal Government. While our coordinator has been on this job for but a short time, we have already felt the salutary effects of the position. Among other things he has been working closely with our local officials in coordinating our efforts to promote job opportunities for the underprivileged.

Furthermore, with a coordinator such as I described, there can be greater flexibility and the avoidance of this interminable correspondence from the city of Cleveland to the regional office, to the head office in Washington, D.C., and on the spot decisions can be made.

We note from a further review of the Demonstration Cities Act that it proposes to set the Federal share at 80 percent of the local cost of all other Federal projects which relate to this bill. Thus, unless adequate Federal funds are made available for these complementary programs and unless they can be readily scheduled to coincide with the demonstration project, it will be well nigh impossible to carry out the project.