

stand your question—much less clear about this second point, which if I understood you, would involve moving businesses into the ghetto areas themselves.

I hope we are not going to become a country in which the cities are black and the countryside is white. And the whole problem, I mean as far as the population is concerned—the tendency is in that direction.

There is a good deal of illusion in some of the suggestions that the way to meet the problems in the slums and the ghettos is to bring businesses in there. In a very pragmatic way, one of the difficulties is that it takes a lot of time.

It probably makes much more sense to attempt to meet the transportation needs that are involved, and to prevent those steps which have led some people to describe the prospect to which you refer as being a gilded ghetto. I believe if we simply move into the ghettos those businesses which would supply the kind of work which can be done there, there would be some serious consequences. We have got to do some of that, and we are doing some of that. But I do not believe that is a long-term answer.

Senator PERCY. I was wondering about an area like the stockyards in Chicago, where, I think, in the last 8 years employment has dropped from about 17,000 to 2,500; 75 percent of that employment was Negro employment. They were paid very good wages. The decentralization and dispersal of the meatpacking industry has left the stockyards a pretty vacant area, without employment opportunities.

What can we do together in some sort of alliance for progress, Federal, State, local government, private industry, business organizations, to utilize that land area there, where several million people are close at hand, several hundred thousand available for employment. Nothing seems about to be done about it.

Secretary WIRTZ. We are hoping, of course, that the model city recommendation from Chicago will meet precisely that problem.

One of the important points of what you are saying is that we have to recognize this as more than an employment problem. It is housing, it is education, it is employment, and health—all four together. And any suggestion that we approach it as one or the other is going to be wrong.

So my answer to your question would be that we can—that the Congress has now provided in the model cities approach what seems to me the best answer, the best presently available answer to that kind of problem. Except for this.

There is a certain amount we can do through Government, and the rest of the answers ought to come from a coordination of private interests of one sort or another, and I think some of the emergences of that kind of thing is all to the good.

Senator PERCY. I am convinced, as I am sure you are, that we must involve private enterprise in this job of hiring the hard-core unemployed. The Job Corps simply is not enough, and it sometimes trains people for jobs that do not exist. Somehow we must pull in the whole forces of our employment process into this. I think industry has to do some of this kind of work, to start attracting the young people, who see in business a broader commitment than we used to see. There is more excitement in VISTA programs, Peace Corps programs, and yet, in this area there is exciting work to be done.